



Consejo Económico
y Social

Distr.
GENERAL

E/CN.4/1999/127
22 de marzo de 1999

ESPAÑOL
Original: INGLÉS

COMISIÓN DE DERECHOS HUMANOS
55º período de sesiones
Temas 9 y 14 b) del programa provisional

CUESTIÓN DE LA VIOLACIÓN DE LOS DERECHOS HUMANOS Y LAS
LIBERTADES FUNDAMENTALES EN CUALQUIER PARTE DEL MUNDO

GRUPOS ESPECÍFICOS: MINORÍAS

Carta de fecha 26 de febrero de 1999 dirigida al Presidente
de la Comisión de Derechos Humanos por el Encargado de
Negocios interino de la Misión Permanente de Yugoslavia
ante la Oficina de las Naciones Unidas en Ginebra

Tengo el honor de transmitirle, adjunto a la presente*, el memorando titulado "The Albanian Separatists' Terrorism in Kosovo and Metohija", con el ruego de que se publique como documento oficial del 55º período de sesiones de la Comisión de Derechos Humanos, en relación con los temas 9 y 14 b) del programa provisional.

(Firmado):

Branko Branković
Embajador
Encargado de Negocios interino

* El anexo se reproduce como se presentó, en el idioma original solamente.

AIDE MEMOIRE

The Albanian separatists' terrorism in Kosovo and Metohija

Although the Albanian separatists' terrorist activities in Kosovo and Metohija have surfaced to a massive degree in its extreme armed form by the beginning of 1988 (the attacks against the Security forces in the Villages of Luzane and Likosane in February), the roots of such activities are reaching the long past time, but the strategic goal has remained the same - the forming of "Great Albania" as ethnically cleansed and extremely national state of all Albanians.

The Albanian terrorism in Kosovo and Metohija is caused by the political concept of expelling by force and threatening the non-Albanian population, first of all, Serbs and Montenegrins, in order to gain the majority within the national structure of the population, aiming to provide the grounds upon which the demands would be made for the political control of the territory, which would then be affiliated to the envisaged "Great Albania" that should comprise of other neighboring countries - Macedonia and Greece - territories.

THE ROOTS AND THE CONTINUITY OF ALBANIAN SEPARATISM AND TERRORISM

Murders, persecution and ill-treating of the Serbian and Montenegrin population had started under the domination of the Ottoman Empire, availing of the fact that the majority of Albanian population, having accepted Islam, had the privileged status with the Turks and so, without condemnation or punishment, committed violent acts against the Christian Serbian and Montenegrin population. The violence was committed by the local Pashas and those in power.

After Serbia and Montenegro were liberated from the Turkish occupation, by the end of the 19 century, the extent of the violence had decreased significantly, but has never ended completely. The Albanian separatists and terrorist have availed themselves of the events in the World War One, during which Serbia had suffered a lot, to renew and intensify the violence against the Serbian and Montenegrin population. The history records, as particularly cruel the mass killings of the exhausted, starving and frozen Serbian soldiers in 1916 while the Serbian army was passing over the Kosovo and Metohija and Albanian mountains, withdrawing towards Greece.

Following the end of the Great War, from the years of 1919 to 1924, at the Kosovo and Metohija territory, the terrorist crimes were committed by the so-called "Kachak movement" - the merging of the "Great Albania" policy with banditism and violence. However, the Kingdom of Yugoslavia had for about 20 years successfully suppressed the Albanian terrorism and banditism, so there were no negative consequences of greater substantiality.

The "Kachak" Albanians terrorism in larger extent and with destructive aftermath to the Serbs, Montenegrins and other communities in Kosovo and Metohija was resurrected under the "baton" of the Fascist Italia, immediately following the conquest of Albania in April, 1939. The infiltrations of the criminal gangs from Albania into the Kosovo and Metohija territory, contrary to the Italian Government obligation under the intrastate agreement to observe the integrity of Yugoslavia, were aimed at provoking armed conflicts and preparations of the grounds for the later to occur fascist conquering and tearing-up of Yugoslavia. After a short-termed war in April (which started by the Nazi Germany aircraft bombing Belgrade on April 6, 1941), following the German and Italian Foreign Ministers agreement (Vienna, April 21 - 24, 1941) the Italian Dictator Benito Mussolini on July 29 same year officially promoted the "Great Albania" with the eastern part of Montenegro, Kosovo and Metohija, western parts of Macedonia and a part of the Greek Epirus were annexed. This is how, helped by the fascist powers, the collaborationist, chauvinistic "Great Albania" was established - the Albanian separatists and terrorists' dream ever since.

Under the auspices of the Fascist Italy and with its help, during the three-year occupation the Albanian separatists and terrorists in Kosovo and Metohija have killed around 10000 of Serbs and Montenegrins, burned down and destroyed around 30000 houses and expelled between 60 to 70 thousands of Serbs and Montenegrins. Within the same period, over 100000 Albanians had emigrated from Albania and settled at the expelled Serbs' and Montenegrins' property.

By the capitulation of Italy in September 1943, the Albanian terrorists acquired a new advisor - the Nazi Germany, hoping to ensure their interests with its help. The Allies' triumphant progressing that started by the middle of 1944, to which the Yugoslav People's Liberation Army contributed significantly, before all in independently liberating its own country, finally cracked the Nazi Third Reich. From then on till the breakdown of Germany, the Albanian terrorists, loyal servants of Fascism, shielded the German army retreat from Greece, crossing Kosovo and Metohija. After the Germans' retreat, the remnants of the Albanian separatists terrorism's gang units stayed in Kosovo and Metohija, not giving up the idea and readiness to continue with their struggle to establish Albanian ethnic borders.

The Yugoslav People's Liberation Army, by May 1945 when Germany capitulated, defeated the main part of bandit formations and during some time after the war ended, continued combating the rest of the terrorists - "balists" in the Kosovo and Metohija woods. Immediately following the World War Two, taking advantage of the favorable climate in the relations of Yugoslavia and Albania, additional 200000 Albanians were moved from Albania to Yugoslavia and the Serbs and the Montenegrins, who were expelled during the Italian occupation, were banned from returning to their property.

While the former Yugoslavia existed, the national-separatists' ravaged nests (in Drenica and elsewhere) sporadically attempted to activate their

terrorists efforts, but with no success. Also, within the period of the former Yugoslavia's existence, being prevented from realizing their intentions by the most radical methods - terrorism - the Albanian terrorists have pursued their Great Albania and chauvinist aims through political pressures, blackmailing and manipulations, taking advantage of some of the former Yugoslav Federation republics separatism, first of all Slovenia and Croatia, for the accomplishment of their political goals. Within the same period, protected by the Albanian politicians then controlling this Serbian province, silent expulsion of Serbs and Montenegrins was in its course, increasing with the degree of this Serbian province independence in relation to the republic and state authorities. From 1981 to 1988 only, around 28000 Serbs left Kosovo and Metohija under the pressure of the Albanian separatists.

The role of Albanian separatism and terrorism in the breakdown of the former Yugoslavia

New momentum to the Albanian national-separatist and terrorist movement was gained by the end of the eighties and the beginning of the nineties. The Province benefited a wide autonomy, consisting elements of the federal and confederal status (directly represented in the Federation, although an integral part of Serbia, independently deciding on almost all the issues, not having to consult the Republic of Serbia, nor was the Republic of Serbia given the authority to contest the decision, absolute jurisdictional, executive and all other authorities, etc.) did not suffice, since the Albanian separatists' goal, both now and then, was absolute authority and independence. In the process of violently breaking up former Yugoslavia, the same political leaderships of the former Yugoslavia republics that had seceded it (Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Macedonia) were the Albanian separatists' patrons.

In the beginning, the national-separatists have tried to reach their separatist goals by instigating Albanians' mass demonstrations, staging strikes (miners, public officers), sabotage etc. with basic slogan of "Kosovo Republic". This slogan revealed the first stage of the Great Albania nationalists' program, since the obtaining of the Republic status would enable later secession according to the model applied by Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Macedonia. Behind the slogan was the goal of secession - seceding Kosovo and Metohija from Serbia and the FR of Yugoslavia part by part and annexing it to Albania. During the internal upheavals in Kosovo and Metohija in 1991, they had proclaimed "Kosovo Republic" (the so-called Kachanik Constitution) contrary to the Constitution and illegally, with the silent support of new patrons - certain international community circles, the same ones that had supported the breakdown of former Yugoslavia. The intention is obvious - to form parallel state structures that should enable the internalization of the Kosovo and Metohija issues, with the help of the benevolent foreign powers, to achieve the international political legitimacy and start the process of seceding Kosovo and Metohija from Serbia and the FR of Yugoslavia.

The radicalism i.e. the revival of terrorism as the means of the Albanian separatists in Kosovo and Metohija to achieve their goals was registered in 1992, under the auspices of the Kosovo Democratic Union. It had been established that the members of the self-proclaimed "Ministry of Defense and the Army Headquarters of the Republic of Kosovo" were acting upon instructions given by one of the Kosovo Democratic Union leaders, Anton Kolja and the then Minister of Defense of a foreign state - Albania, General Safet Culjajli. At the same time, the nationalistic political leader and the leader of the Albania Democratic Party Sali Berisha started rendering logistic services to the Kosovo and Metohija terrorists, regarding their training in the centers in the Northern Albania. The election of Sali Berisha as the President of the Republic in 1992 and the commencing of the Albanian state organization falling apart (the crumbling of the pyramidal money savings by the end of 1996, looting of weapons from the Albanian army storages, the security system - police -crack-up) encouraged further strengthening of supporting Albanian terrorism and separatism in Kosovo and Metohija. It is not a coincidence that the terrorist so-called "Kosovo Liberation Army" has voiced itself for the first time at this moment. Parallel to these processes, Albania is fully supporting the separatists and the terrorists in Kosovo and Metohija by recognizing the legitimacy of the illegal "Kosovo Republic" and enabling the "legation" of this not-existing state to operate in Albania. Albania is the only country that has recognized these illegal acts and the virtual State of Kosovo at the territory of another sovereign state contrary to all the international documents and principles. Within the same period, the Albanian separatist's terrorist organization has expanded, and next to the initially formed centers in Tirana and Elbasan, other centers have been formed, and from Italy, across the Adriatic, the channel for the transport of terrorists has been established.

In Albania there are in training the emigrants, terrorists from Kosovo and Metohija, terrorists from Albania, the Albanians living abroad and mercenaries from all around the world, including the mujahedins. At first indolent, later benevolent and often encouraging attitude of a part of the international political circles toward the terrorists, contributed to the escalation of terrorists' actions in the Autonomous Province of Kosovo and Metohija. The comparative review of the increase of the terrorist actions' number from 1991 to 1998 clearly explicates this:

year of	1991.	1992.	1993.	1994.	1995.	1996.	1997.	1998
No. of terrorist actions:	11	12	8	6	11	31	31	1885

The aspirations and the strategy of the Great Albania chauvinists

The political aspirations of the state and political structures of Albania and the Kosovo and Metohija national-separatists is, as always in history, the same - ethnically cleansed "Great Albania". Moreover, Kosovo and Metohija are the focus of all the Albanians' ambitions of forming such a phantom state and the starting point of actions by all means towards achieving this goal.

The role of Kosovo and Metohija in the Great Albania concept is a synthesis of different interests, some of them presented as the main ones. The most important and the strategic reason for gaining control over Kosovo and Metohija in forming the Great Albania is that this territory is at the center of the conceived policy and the state integrity. Having no control over it, the Albanians living in Macedonia would be cut off. The second reason is the extremely high percentage of Albanian population in this region. This is again the only ground upon which the separatists and the terrorists are building their claims of secession from Serbia and Yugoslavia.

Aside from the above said, it should be underlined that Kosovo and Metohija is the region extremely rich with natural resources and the roads linking Europe and the Near East are there. Within this context it should also be pointed out that Albania has always been supporting, inciting even, the separatist and terrorist activities because of that fact that it has never in its short history (it was established in 1912) been a stable and legal state. The Kosovo and Metohija "problem" has always been used to divert its own public's attention from internal problems toward the problems abroad. The freshest examples of this are the events in Albania by the end of 1996, since when the instability, upheavals, clashes and political and economic chaos have prevailed in this country. This is why Albania favors the Great Albanian nationalism, to transfer the blame for all its difficulties (the collapse of the state and a severe economic and social crisis) to an irrational ground. It also fits into the strategic plans of its latest patron - NATO - the securing of strategic position in the Balkans (strengthening of the NATO southern wing). Kosovo and Metohija is also the focus of NATO new geo-strategic stronghold. This is the reason the US (NATO) want to deploy troops in Kosovo and Metohija at any cost.

The Kosovo Metohija separatists and terrorists and the Great Albania extremists consider the new balance of political powers in the world as a chance to fulfill their centuries-long dream - secession of a part of Serbia and Yugoslavia State territory, which they have almost completely cleansed ethnically and annexing it to Albania. As in all the previous historical periods, for the completing of their own aspirations they are taking advantage of the strategic and hegemonic interests of the great powers, NATO in this case, which wants to control all the roads leading from Europe towards the Near East, i.e. the inland routes to the strategic raw materials (oil).

There is another factor in their favor: the interest of some of the Islamic states to turn Kosovo and Metohija into the catalyst of Islamism, i.e. to gain another stable and firm Islamic foothold (next to Bosnia and Herzegovina) within the well known concept of establishing the "Green transversal", i.e. an Islamic traverse running from Turkey to the Middle and Western Europe.

Terrorism - separatists' weapon

There are two basic reasons for the separatists to choose terrorism as means of achieving their objective. First, they did not succeed in bringing down the States of Serbia and Yugoslavia through a political process and non-violence. Their concept of gradually gaining complete independence by political pressures and blackmailing was foreclosed by the changes of the Serbian and Kosovo and Metohija Constitutions in 1989. Second reason being that this is the only way to destabilize the situation in Kosovo and Metohija and provoke reaction of the legal authorities, which would then be used to manipulate the international public, aiming to internationalize the problem and then attempting to solve it out of the legal state institutions, counting upon the help and support of a part of the international community. To achieve this, the Albanian separatists in Kosovo and Metohija, together with Albania, counted upon the full support of their new patron (NATO) and the proven recipe (in Slovenia, Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina) of pulling down sovereign states - aggression against a state using local terrorists, political pressures and blackmailing from abroad, logistic and financial aid from abroad and mercenaries from the third countries. The result of the decision to move from political means to terrorism was the big expansion of terrorism in Kosovo and Metohija in 1998.

The terrorists of the so-called "KLA" are attempting the "expelling of Serbia" from "their Kosovo" territory by mass terrorist attacks against the Ministry of the Interior members. Out of the total of 1885 terrorist attacks committed during the year of 1998, 1129 were aimed at the members and objects of the Security Service. 115 police officers were killed and 403 heavily or less heavily wounded. 15 police officers were abducted (3 killed, 3 released and the fate of 9 police officers is unknown).

During the same year, the terrorists in Kosovo and Metohija have carried out numerous terrorist actions against the civilians. During these they have killed:

- 46 civilians of Serbian and Montenegrin nationality;
- 77 civilians of Albanian nationality, loyal to the State of Serbia and Yugoslavia;
- 5 civilians Romanians;
- 14 civilians of different nationalities, public servants or employed with public services

Heavily or less heavily wounded 158 persons:

- 74 civilians of Serbian or Montenegrin nationality;
- 72 civilians of Albanian nationality;
- 3 civilians, members of the Goranci national community;
- 9 civilians of other nationalities.

Abducted a total of 293 civilians:

- 173 civilians of Serbian and Montenegrin nationality (13 were killed, 2 managed to escape, 68 released, the fate of 90 unknown);
- 101 members of Albanian nationality (16 killed, 8 escaped, 34 released, fate of 43 unknown);
- 14 Romanians (2 killed, fate of 5 unknown, 7 released);
- 2 Egyptians (fate unknown);
- 1 Yugoslav citizen from the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (released);
- 2 civilians of other nationalities (fate unknown).

During 1998, the Albanian terrorists from the self-proclaimed Kosovo Liberation Army attempted 708 illegal border crossings (504 to FRY, 204 from FRY) in order to get training and weapons in Albania. 125 border incidents were caused, out of which a hundred armed attacks by several thousands of terrorists against Yugoslav border patrol units. Among the 715 killed, 366 wounded and 93 apprehended terrorists, the members of the Albanian national minority in Kosovo and Metohija were identified, Albanian citizens, Islamic fundamentalists and mujahedins from the Near East and Asia (many of them linked with Osama Bin Laden) and the mercenaries from European countries (including the countries of the former Yugoslavia). While performing the duties of securing the state border and preventing the infiltration of terrorists, 36 members of the Yugoslav Army were killed and 105 wounded. It should be mentioned that, while attempting illegal entries from the direction of Albania, in most cases, the terrorists were supported by the Albanian army members' shootings.

It should be underlined that the self-proclaimed KLA terrorists, for the first time after the end of the World War Two, have established camps for the persons imprisoned from all over Kosovo and Metohija (Junik, Glodjane, Izbica, Lipovica and other places) and in killing applied the most brutal methods characteristic of the Nazi-fascist period (the Klecka crematorium for burning down the Serbs and the Montenegrins, places of execution - Donji Ratis, Volujak and other).

The so-called KLA is a terrorist organization

Within the wide range of contradictory and hypocritical political approaches toward the events in Kosovo and Metohija, the most cynical are the attempts to portray the more than obvious terrorism of the so-called KLA as a "struggle to protect the endangered human rights", "armed people's resistance", "uprising", fighting back the "Serbian aggression",

"colonization", "apartheid", and the terrorists as the "armed Albanian formations", "Albanians' collective resistance", and when liquidated by the police as "civilians". This "covering up" of the terrorists and the relativizing of their responsibility and harmful activities are still present and represent the avoidance of any condemnation of terrorism and the terrorists by the international community and an open attempt at their silent recognition. Such an approach of the New World Order heads confirms the fact that in their activities regarding Kosovo and Metohija they are pursuing their own interests and not observing the international law and practice. The United Nations, the European Union, the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe and other influential political factors have been used as instruments by the United States and some of their allies and must not oppose them, although the so-called KLA activities by their essential qualities meet the generally accepted definition of the international terrorism. There are 120 definitions of terrorism, but none of them is generally accepted. However, there are certain common, generally adopted elements classifying a criminal activity as terrorist. Starting from this point, as well as by the theory on studying the modern terrorism, the self-proclaimed Kosovo Liberation Army is a terrorist organization by these standards: it is aiming to achieve the illegal political goal of seceding the Kosovo and Metohija Province from its mother country and annexing it to the neighboring State of Albania in order to create the "Great Albania" (within the ethnic borders settled by the Albanians).

The basic method of acting is to fight the police and not the Army;

They have killed a large number of police officers, soldiers and civilians and destroyed most of the property by applying brutal methods of terrorism and banditism and different kinds of weaponry.

- the so-called KLA is organized as a total of groups not strongly linked acting as terrorists and as criminals at the same time and with no subordination at all.
- conspiracy is the way of communicating among the leaders of the groups and the terrorists' close associates;

The United States of America are applying the definition (FBI) stating: "Terrorism is an illegal use of force or violence against people or property in order to intimidate or suppress the government, civil population or its part to achieve political or social goals". The so-called "KLA" actions can be categorized by this definition.

According to the Geneva Convention provisions the so-called KLA can also be classified as a terrorist organization because it ambushes innocent civilians and security forces, while the Convention recognizes the guerrilla war "if really there is a war", this not being the case here, since this is not a clash between two armies but the armed "civilians" are treacherously attacking victims of all the population structures, as well as the state bodies and officials. Besides, the guerrilla, as a rule, openly opposes the enemy.

Favoring the statement that this is a really terrorist organization is the linking to the Islamic fundamentalists-terrorist groups from the Near East, Afghanistan and some Asian countries as well as to the state terrorism committed against Serbia and Yugoslavia by Albania.

Considering all, the above mentioned undoubtedly confirms the fact that the separatist-terrorist organization, the so-called KLA, by all the international criteria, can be classified as terrorist. It is easy to suggest, bearing in mind the terrorists' aspirations, that their founders are the Kosovo and Metohija Albanian political leaders and that their foreign sponsors are Albania, the US, Germany and some other the western European countries. The patronage over the so-called KLA and the real reasons of avoiding to condemn it as terrorist is obvious in the statement of Christopher Hill, the US Ambassador to Skopje, who said by the middle of 1998: " Our concept does not necessarily mean that we are taking Kosovo out of Serbia, although the Albanians would very much like it. However, we want to, at least, take as large a part of Serbia as possible out of Kosovo, and to begin with, it is the matter of policemen". Considering the number of the terrorist attacks carried out during 1998 and then connect it to Ambassador Hill's wish to " pull out Serbia and its police forces" from Kosovo and Metohija, it is then obvious that this represents an open support to separatism and terrorism.

In such a political ambiance, formed by the bearers of global hegemony world wide, the causes and the consequences are totally mixed up, the thesis substituted, so that Serbia and Yugoslavia, the victims of the terrorist activities, are being cited as the aggressors and the terrorists, killers and kidnapers as the victims.

The influential international community persons in power are covering up their hypocrisy by verbal peacemaking, although their activity incites and prolongates the clashes in Kosovo and Metohija. The logical consequence of such support was a huge increase of the so-called KLA terrorists' attacks during 1998 all over Kosovo and Metohija. This has become particularly conspicuous after the signing of the Agreement between the Yugoslav President Slobodan Milosevic and the US Envoy Richard Holbrooke. Reacting to the Republic of Serbia partly withdrawing its police and the Yugoslav Army from Kosovo and Metohija, carried out not only as the fulfillment of obligations but also wishing to decrease the intensity of clashes and to solve the problems peacefully, through political dialogue, the terrorists of the so-called KLA have intensified their attacks. Since October 13, 1998 till February 11, 1999 the so-called KLA carried out 753 terrorist attacks.

Killed were 89 persons (19 police officers, 70 civilians)
Wounded: 160 (84 police officers, 76 civilians)
Kidnapped; 55 (6 police officers - two of them killed; 49 civilians - one killed) the fate of the rest of them is unknown.

During all that time, the international factor interpreted all these crimes as "provocations" and "reacting to the killing of Albanian civilians" and the words of condemnation were directed to the Serbia legal authorities,

whose all actions against the terrorists were immediately marked as "overuse of force", "massacre of the civilians", "uncontrolled military reaction", "humanitarian catastrophe" and the like.

At the same time, the open logistic and all other kinds of support and help given to the terrorist from Albania is either kept silent about or vindicated. The fact that the Albanian terrorists from Kosovo and Metohija are being trained at the centers located in Albania (Tirana, Elbasan, Bairam Curi, Tropoja, Kruma and other) by the Albanian army officers, some of the European countries intelligence services and the "jihad" warriors is obviously not disturbing anyone. The ample financial aid provided by the Albania narco-mafia and some Islamic countries to the so-called Kosovo Liberation Army is not being met by an adequate reaction of the countries which rigorously suppress such aid within their territories.

When all this is known it is no wonder that the so-called KLA terrorist organization that is surely occupying the first position in crimes committed in 1998 is not only not included in the list of terrorist organizations, but the pressures made by some of the countries are being increased, first of all by the US. that KLA should be presented as a legal political partner and full-fledged negotiator at the dialogue held on Kosovo and Metohija. At the same time the US is mercilessly combating terrorists threatening it and does not even shirk of attacking the terrorists stationed in the sovereign countries' territories, while, threatening with NATO actions prevents Serbia and Yugoslavia to combat terrorism at their own territory.

Crime as a source of financing terrorism

A multitude of reliable data points to the fact that the most important sources of finance for the terrorist activities in Kosovo and Metohija originate from the criminal activities of the Albanian mafia: drug-trafficking in the US, Switzerland, Germany, Belgium, Great Britain and other European countries (drug-routes Asia-Europe- the US); weapon smuggling and trafficking from some of the European and Arab countries; racketeering, blackmailing and violent actions against the Albanian national community members at work abroad; prostitution, faking documents and illegal entries of the Kosovo and Metohija Albanian and other citizens from countries out of Europe to the US and European countries; the trading of human organs ; Albanian nationality minors' begging; armed robberies and frauds and other kinds of criminal activities. The wide range of the Albanians engaged in criminal activities, organized on grounds of national membership, no matter whether they are citizens of Albania, Yugoslavia, Macedonia or Greece, leaning on the clan principles, are among the world and Europe largest criminal structures. Particularly dangerous and "successful" is the Albanian narco-mafia, whose profit ranks as the third in Europe, according to the experts' estimations.

A large portion of profit made in this way is used for financing the parallel and illegal "state" in Kosovo and Metohija, and supplying the terrorists with the state-of-art weaponry. The smuggling of weapons

transported through Albania to Kosovo and Metohija has reached an enormously large scale.

A remarkable income has been gained by racketeering the Albanians working abroad. They are forced to regularly pay at least 30 percent of their earnings to the Albanian terrorist representatives' accounts in many Western European countries, the US and Canada and there are positive proofs that these, and even larger funds are being provided by threats, blackmailing and maltreating the ones who refuse to do so. The Albanian nationality citizens in Kosovo and Metohija are forced to pay "taxes" to the separatists, while at the same time they are not paying their legal obligations. The separatists' leaders immediately qualify any serious attempt at implementing law (payment of taxes, dues etc.) as "pressure" and "violence against the Albanian civilians" although these are the duties to be performed by all the citizens, no matter of which nationality.

The international solidarity in combating terrorism

The Albanian terrorism is largely financed by the Islamic fundamentalists from Saudi Arabia, Afghanistan and other Moslem countries, as well as by some of the western intelligence services. This can not possibly be done without the knowledge and assent of these countries' political factors.

Although there is an international-legal obligation of all the countries not to stimulate or tolerate the financing of terrorist activities against other countries, a part of the international community is not fulfilling this obligation. The applying of double standards serves to secure the political and other interests of the international key factors. Beside the UN Charter, the documents prohibiting financing and any other kind of supporting terrorism and generally condemning any kind of terrorist activity are: The UN General Assembly resolution, dated December 21, 1965; The Resolution - Declaration on the methods of implementing the international law and cooperation of states; Resolution 2625/25 dated October 24, 1970; Resolution - Declaration on improving the international security No. 2734/25 dated December 16, 1970; Resolution No. 3314 of December 14, 1974 and many other international documents among which the UN Security Council Resolutions Nos. 1160, 1199 and 1203 should be counted in, as well as the most recent UN General Assembly resolution No. 53/108 of January 26, 1999.

The Conference on suppressing terrorism in the world, held in 1997 in Cairo statements are in the same line. This particular summit of Heads of States and Governments named terrorism as the greatest global evil of the modern world, and the Conference conclusions call for joint combating terrorism by all the countries in the world and for mutual aid and cooperation in its prevention. For the bearers of adverse, violent or willful behavior, be it advocating globalism, hegemony, religion or ideology, these valid documents are obligatory, but are not presenting an obstacle in their attempts to achieve their own interests in the Balkans, following closely the implementation of the double standards. Instead of cutting off the roots of terrorism, being aware of it or not, they have become its accomplices.

The Serbia and Yugoslavia State bodies legally combating terrorism

To protect the State from the Albanian separatist terrorism and maintain the order and safety of all the citizens of the Province, the police officers have undertaken legal anti-terrorist actions. Against the police officers, in course of duty, in the year of 1998 the Albanian terrorists committed 1129 attacks, in which 115 police officers were killed, 403 heavily or less heavily wounded and 15 kidnapped - out of which 3 were killed and 9 are recorded as missing.

Nevertheless, what is legitimate in combating terrorism in the US, Northern Ireland, Spain (Basque), France (Corsica) and other countries, was declared illegal in Serbia and Yugoslavia by the will of the world powers and NATO. Their aggressive informing and media promotions of new notions as: "overuse of force", " police forces' extreme activities", "humanitarian catastrophe among the Albanians" and others, are aimed at preventing the legal security forces to crack up terrorism in Kosovo and Metohija. The terrorists are constantly being pardoned. The UN Security Council Resolutions Nos. 1160, 1199 and 11203 not only do not condemn the terrorist so-called KLA, but are being used to put pressure upon the FR of Yugoslavia. In this way, the international documents are being also used to openly support terrorism and the terrorists in Kosovo and Metohija. Under the pressures coming from the US, the highest ranking UN officials can not fulfill their duty of objectively in protecting the legality and the UN Charter. Kofi Annan, the UN Secretary General, on June 5, 1998, talking about the anti-terrorist activities of the police in Kosovo and Metohija states: "If the world is to learn something from the dark chapters of history, then it should be that this kind of aggression (police combating terrorists) should be immediately and decisively fought back".

All the above mentioned enabled the terrorists to reorganize and continue with their criminal activities. The Republic of Albania, openly, before the eyes of the international community and international observers in this country and in Kosovo and Metohija, continues with its direct and unpunished helping the so-called KLA terrorists. The range of the armed logistics from Albania for committing terrorist attacks in Kosovo and Metohija, is proven by the UN Undersecretary for disarmament, Dzayant Danapolo's statement, given on the grounds of the official findings of a special UN mission in Albania that from the Albania armed forces storage houses around 650000 pieces of weaponry, 1,5 billions of ammunitions and 20000 tons of explosives were stolen, and that it is a known fact that around 200000 pieces of weaponry was smuggled into Kosovo and Metohija. Of course, to that number the weapons and ammunition for the terrorists should be added, supplied by some western intelligence services and the Albanian mafia from all over the world, through the training and arming centers of the so-called KLA terrorists in Northern Albania. There is also the NATO weaponry and state-of-art equipment, including the weapons banned by the international conventions. The international factors, closely following the intentionally created stereotype of Serbia and Yugoslavia being the solely responsible, are ignoring the open terrorist aggression against a sovereign state - the FR of Yugoslavia.

What in most of the countries in the world is considered as the biggest crime - attacking, killing and kidnapping police officers - in Serbia and Yugoslavia is qualified with bias as "the resistance to oppression", "the enslaved people fight for liberation" or "the authorities' retaliating against civilians". This is being used as the "legal" foundation for the constant insisting to decrease the number of the police forces in Kosovo and Metohija, while the terrorist are intensifying their attacks, all the more directing them to city environments.

The strategic goal of such policy is clear - to gradually expel the legal bodies of Serbia from Kosovo and Metohija and enable the complete taking over of the Province by the Albanians and future secession.

Serbia and Yugoslavia determined to reach peaceful solution

Notwithstanding such a constellation and relations regarding Kosovo and Metohija, Serbia and Yugoslavia advocate a principled political position that all the issues concerning this southern Serbian Province should be resolved peacefully, through democratic dialogue and serving the interests of all the national communities living in Kosovo and Metohija. Serbia and Yugoslavia do not need any NATO threats of military intervention in order to reach peace, since such an orientation had been voiced long time ago. The Agreement between the Yugoslav President Slobodan Milosevic and the Ambassador Richard Holbrooke should have presented the true picture on Kosovo and Metohija to the foreign factors, as well as of the events in fact occurring there and contribute to the peaceful solution. The Serbia and Yugoslavia good will was proven by full implementation of the agreements reached. The legitimate police forces have partly withdrawn from Kosovo and Metohija, the bases of these forces were closed at the places inhabited, and the checkpoints at the traffic routes removed, and the Kosovo Verification mission tasks secured, i.e. verification.

Following the reaching of the Agreement, the Serbian government and the representatives of all the national communities in Kosovo and Metohija signed the Declaration on the political frameworks of self-rule in Kosovo and Metohija. Only the representatives of the disunited national-separatists Albanian parties were missing. Multiple invitations were sent by the Serbian Government to start the political dialogue but in vain. Thus Serbia and Yugoslavia have not only de facto fulfilled the obligations from the relevant UN Security Council resolutions, the Agreement and the European Union and the Contact Group conclusions, but have also shown a sincere interest to resolve the problems in the shortest possible time through open dialogue, observing the basic principles agreed upon with Ambassador Richard Holbrooke. The most important of all being the safeguarding of the territorial integrity and sovereignty of Serbia and the FR of Yugoslavia, observing the minority rights by the highest European and world standards, granting autonomy that could not surpass the frameworks of the Serbian and the FR of Yugoslavia Constitution and reaching the agreement that would equally protect all the national communities living in Kosovo and Metohija.

All the Serbia and the FR of Yugoslavia endeavors mentioned here were met with more fierce terrorist attacks of the so-called KLA terrorist against the army and police members, representatives of the state authorities and innocent civilians. By its brutality, the attack at the café "Panda" in Pec stands out, when the Albanian terrorist killed six Serbian boys aged 15 - 31.

There is no doubt that such behavior of the terrorists is greatly appropriate to the part of the international community attitude (the Verification mission), as well as the increased political activities and all other kinds of help provided by the Republic of Albania. Were it quite clear to everybody what is really happening in Kosovo and Metohija and who is attacking whom, and who is protecting whom, numerous proofs could be presented. Especially illustrative is the staged case of "massacre of the Albanian civilians" in the Village of Racak, a media manipulation aimed to divert the attention from the Albanian terrorist more frequented and most cruel crimes and at the same time "create" the conditions for the continuation and intensifying of pressures and threats against Serbia and the FR of Yugoslavia. The public statement of Dan Everts, the Head of the OSCE mission in Albania, issued by the beginning of January, 1999 that "it could not be negated that the North of Albania is the base for the KLA members military training", did not result in even serious condemnation of Albania by the international community, strangely reacting to any anti-terrorist police action in Kosovo and Metohija. The arresting of one of the Osama Bin Laden fundamentalist-terrorists group member (Max Ciciku), assigned for terrorist activity in Kosovo and Metohija, judging by the US verbally advocating the persecution and punishment of all kinds of terrorism, particularly the one imperiling the US themselves (Bin Laden is the first on the list of the greatest terrorists sought after by the US), presents strong enough grounds for taking measures against Albania in order to prevent its further open support of terrorists, meaning jeopardizing the Serbia and FR of Yugoslavia sovereign territory. The Albanian Parliament resolution, dated December 28, 1998 "demanding a strong support of the Albanian government and State to the Kosovo brothers", by every international standard represents aggression against the neighboring country. The meetings of Albania State and political officials with the so-called KLA terrorists in Tirana, are gross examples of a subversive policy, aimed against the integrity and sovereignty of the FR of Yugoslavia, one of the United Nations members.

Nevertheless, the foreign advocates of the use of force against the FR of Yugoslavia favor further threats and pressures, even military, to Serbia and Yugoslavia as the ones solely responsible for the situation and for the problems in Kosovo and Metohija, turning a blind eye to the flagrant terrorism and separatism.

The so-called "KLA" terrorists and Albania - their inspirer and helper - although having committed countless crimes and attacks are being released, for the present, of the responsibility of inciting a crisis in the region with as yet unforeseeable consequences.

The crisis in Kosovo and Metohija can not be resolved as long as the Albanian terrorists are not publicly and decisively qualified as terrorist same as the terrorists in other parts of the world, their activity unequivocally condemned and all the necessary measures undertaken to deny them all the help and support from abroad, and enable the rest of Kosovo and Metohija inhabitants to openly and freely, not fearing for their own and the lives of their family, voice their opinions on the coexistence of all the national communities in Kosovo and Metohija.