



Consejo de Seguridad

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Carta de fecha 18 de septiembre de 2000 dirigida al Presidente del Consejo de Seguridad por el Encargado de Negocios interino de la Misión Permanente de Yugoslavia ante las Naciones Unidas

Me dirijo a usted para señalarle a la atención la gravísima situación de Kosovo y Metohija, provincia autónoma de la República Yugoslava de Serbia, que empeora constantemente. El Gobierno de la República Federativa de Yugoslavia ha advertido reiteradamente al Consejo de Seguridad acerca de las violaciones sistemáticas y deliberadas de la resolución 1244 (1999) del Consejo de Seguridad, de 10 de junio de 1999, por las presencias internacionales de seguridad (KFOR) y civil (UNMIK) que se agravan por su colusión con los terroristas del llamado Ejército de Liberación de Kosovo (ELK) en el hostigamiento de los residentes de la provincia serbia, en particular, de los no albaneses.

Los casos cada vez más frecuentes de hostigamiento fueron objeto de sendos despachos en *The New York Times* y *The Washington Post* de 16 y 17 de septiembre, respectivamente (véanse los artículos adjuntos). De acuerdo con dichas informaciones, "el Ejército [de los Estados Unidos] se dispone a dar a conocer un informe, resultado de una investigación en el que se afirma que varios miembros de la 82ª División Aerotransportada que realizan actividades de mantenimiento de la paz en Kosovo golpearon, amenazaron y atacaron físicamente a civiles".

Dada la gravedad de la situación y el peligro que suponen estos actos ilegales de las presencias internacionales, el Gobierno de la República Federativa de Yugoslavia pide que se facilite el informe al Consejo de Seguridad de modo que éste pueda considerar la aplicación del mandato de las presencias internacionales en Kosovo y Metohija sin demora y adoptar medidas para llevar a los responsables ante la justicia.

Le agradeceré se sirva hacer distribuir la presente y sus anexos como documento del Consejo de Seguridad.

(Firmado) Vladislav Jovanovic
Encargado de Negocios interino



Anexo 1 de la carta de fecha 18 de septiembre de 2000 dirigida al Presidente del Consejo de Seguridad por el Encargado de Negocios interino de la Misión Permanente de Yugoslavia ante las Naciones Unidas

THE NEW YORK TIMES INTERNATIONAL SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 2000

Army to Report on Beatings by G.I.'s in Kosovo

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15 (AP) — The Army is preparing to release an investigative report saying that several members of the 82nd Airborne Division on peacekeeping duty in Kosovo beat, threatened and assaulted civilians, officials said today.

The formerly classified report also raises questions about the adequacy of the training these military personnel received in preparation for peacekeeping duty, the officials said. They discussed the issue on condi-

tion that they not be identified.

The central conclusions of the report were publicly disclosed during the trial in Germany of Staff Sgt. Frank Ronghi, who was sentenced in August to life in prison with no possibility of parole for the sodomy, rape and murder of an 11-year-old Kosovo Albanian girl.

ABC News reported today that it had obtained a copy of the report.

The most sensational conclusion in the document — that several members of Sergeant Ronghi's platoon in the 504th Parachute Infantry Regiment beat, threatened and illegally

detained civilians in Kosovo — was publicly disclosed by government attorneys in Sergeant Ronghi's trial.

These acts were accepted as fact by both the prosecution and the defense, but the report itself was not made public because it contained classified information.

The Army has removed the classified material and will release an edited copy of the report on Monday, the officials said.

Earlier this year, the offenders were given punishment that included reduction in rank and forfeiture of pay — but not imprisonment. They

are based at Fort Bragg, N.C.

The actions they were accused of in the report include an incident in which an American lieutenant and a noncommissioned officer, along with Sergeant Ronghi, took two Albanian brothers to an abandoned warehouse and beat them. The lieutenant held a gun to the back of one of the brothers' heads and asked him if he wanted to die.

The American soldiers were part of the 50,000-strong NATO-led peacekeeping contingent sent into Kosovo last year, after the alliance's 78-day bombing campaign to force President Slobodan Milosevic of Yugoslavia to halt Serbs' violence against the ethnic Albanian majority in the province.

Books of The Times: Weekdays

The Washington Post - Sunday September 17, 2000

NATIONAL NEWS

Army Report Says Soldiers Abused Civilians in Kosovo

Associated Press

The Army is preparing to release an investigative report saying that several members of the 82nd Airborne Division on peacekeeping duty in Kosovo beat, threatened and assaulted civilians, officials said Friday.

The formerly classified report also raises questions about the kinds of training these men received in preparation for peacekeeping duty, the officials said. They discussed the matter on the condition they not be identified.

The central conclusions of the report were publicly disclosed during the trial in Germany of Staff Sgt. Frank Ronghi, who was sentenced in August to life in prison with no chance for parole for the murder, sod-

omy and rape of an 11-year-old Kosovo Albanian girl.

The most sensational conclusion of the report—that several members of Ronghi's platoon in the 504th Parachute Infantry Regiment beat, threatened and illegally detained civilians in Kosovo—was publicly disclosed by government attorneys in the Ronghi trial. These acts were accepted as fact by both the prosecution and the defense, but the report itself was not made public because it contained classified information.

The Army has removed the classified material and will release a redacted copy of the report Monday, officials said. The men accused of the misbehavior were punished—though not jailed—this year. They are based at Fort Bragg, N.C.