

**Conseil de sécurité**

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**Lettre datée du 18 septembre 2000, adressée au Président
du Conseil de sécurité par le Chargé d'affaires par intérim
de la Mission permanente de la Yougoslavie
auprès de l'Organisation des Nations Unies**

J'ai l'honneur d'appeler votre attention sur la situation dramatique au Kosovo-Metohija, province autonome de la République yougoslave de Serbie, qui s'aggrave chaque jour. Le Gouvernement de la République fédérale de Yougoslavie a à maintes reprises signalé au Conseil de sécurité les violations systématiques et délibérées de la résolution 1244 (1999) du Conseil de sécurité, en date du 10 juin 1999, par la présence internationale de sécurité (KFOR) et la présence internationale civile (MINUK), ce qui est aggravé par le fait qu'ayant partie liée avec les terroristes de la prétendue Armée de la libération du Kosovo (ALK), elles soumettent à des brimades les résidents de cette province serbe, en particulier les non-Albanais.

Les cas de plus en plus fréquents de brimades ont été signalés par le *New York Times* et le *Washington Post* des 16 et 17 septembre, respectivement (voir articles joints). Selon ces articles, « l'armée des États-Unis s'apprête à publier un rapport d'enquête selon lequel plusieurs membres de la 82e division aéroportée en mission de la paix au Kosovo ont battu, menacé et agressé des civils ».

Vu la gravité de la situation et les risques associés à ces actes illégaux des présences internationales, le Gouvernement de la République fédérale de Yougoslavie demande que ces articles soient mis à la disposition du Conseil de sécurité de façon que celui-ci puisse examiner sans retard la façon dont les présences internationales au Kosovo-Metohija s'acquittent de leur mandat et prendre les mesures voulues pour traduire les responsables en justice.

Je vous serais obligé de bien vouloir faire distribuer le texte de la présente lettre et de ses annexes comme documents du Conseil de sécurité.

Le Chargé d'affaires par intérim
(Signé) Vladislav Jovanović



**Annexe 1 à la lettre datée du 18 septembre 2000, adressée
au Président du Conseil de sécurité par le Chargé d'affaires
par intérim de la Mission permanente de la Yougoslavie
auprès de l'Organisation des Nations Unies**

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

**Annexe 2 à la lettre datée du 18 septembre 2000, adressée
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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.