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# SERBNET MEDIA CENTER

THE MEDIA ARM OF THE SERBIAN AMERICAN NATIONAL INFORMATION NETWORK, INC. -SERBNET

*FKI*

TO: US and UN Decisionmakers, Foreign Desks, Columnists, Institutes  
FROM: George Bogdanich  
DATE: August 2, 1995

The Croat invasion of the United Nations Protected Area of Krajina has fully exposed the hypocrisy of U.S. policy in the former Yugoslavia. Instead of condemning the massive Croat bombardment of civilian areas, President Clinton said merely that he was "concerned" about the fighting.

Defence Secretary William Perry shamelessly justified the attack, saying that Croat "actions among other things are intended to stop" a Serb offensive in Bihac. The "other things" that Mr. Perry did not mention include the expulsion of 200,000 Serbs from their ancestral homeland.

A 'cleansed' Krajina would bring the Croats a step closer to realising their long-held goal of creating an ethnically-pure Serb-free Greater Croatia. The extermination of Serbs by the Croats began in 1941 when the Nazi-backed Croatian Ustasha murdered 700,000 Serbs (and 30,000 Jews) in the most bestial manner. Fifty years later, Ustasha sympathizers in the Croat emigre community helped Franjo Tudjman's ultra-nationalist HDZ party come to power.

In 1991, the Croat war of secession led to the expulsion of over one hundred thousand Serbs from their homes, particularly in Slavonia. Since then, according to Helsinki Watch, 300,000 Serbs have been driven from Croatian government-controlled territory. In May, the Croat attack on the UN Protected Area of western Slavonia saw another 15,000 Serbs ethnically cleansed--marking the end of centuries of Serb existence in that region of former Yugoslavia.

It is a disgrace that the fascist regime of Croatian president Tudjman is given the green light by the U.S. to complete a racist project initiated during the Holocaust.

Sincerely,

*George Bogdanich*  
George Bogdanich  
SerbNet Media Director

# UN embargo losing clout

BY RAYMOND BONNER  
New York Times Service  
Rome

**D**IPLOMATS from the major powers trying to bring an end to the carnage in the Balkans were in Belgrade yesterday in another attempt to get Serbian President Slobodan Milosevic to recognize Croatia and Bosnia.

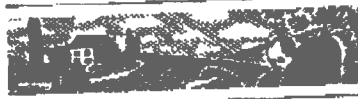
In exchange, he will be offered an easing of the United Nations trade sanctions against the Serb-dominated remnant of the old Yugoslavia.

But the problem with the peacemakers' approach is that, while the embargo has hurt Yugoslavia, its full impact as a negotiating instrument has been diminished by its leakiness.

"We have lost our diplomatic leverage with the Serbs because of the sanctions violations," said a European diplomat in Brussels.

The violators, U.S. and European officials say, are countries such as Albania and Macedonia, small and hobbling politically and economically, as well as solid European Union members such as Italy and Greece.

All of these countries have said they are committed to the sanctions and are doing all they can to enforce them. But Washington has repeatedly asked Athens and Rome to limit the amount of gasoline its companies are selling to Albania, which in turn sells the fuel to the Serbs.



Europe

"The Americans are not happy; I'm not happy either," Antonio Napolitano, an Italian diplomat and sanctions co-ordinator for the EU, said about the response from the Italian and Greek governments.

The sanctions were first imposed on Yugoslavia by the UN in 1992, and from the beginning they have been porous. But controls on the Danube River and in Bulgaria and Romania have reduced, although not completely eliminated, trade with Serbia along those routes.

Now, new routes have sprung up, principally through Macedonia and Albania, U.S. and European officials said in recent interviews.

Nearly 5,000 trucks and 1,200 rail cars crossed from Macedonia into Serbia during the first six weeks of this year, carrying chemicals, spare parts and metals, according to a Feb. 27 report of the EU's sanctions commission.

The report said a return flow of 4,535 trucks and 1,524 rail cars moved from Serbia into Macedonia, carrying shoes, copper wire, furniture and tractors, the stuff that brings in foreign exchange so that Serbia can pay for the fuel and other strategic needs being smuggled in.

The United States and the EU have virtually given up trying to enforce the sanctions in Macedonia because the country is suffering under its own economic embargo by Greece, arising out of a feud over the use of the name Macedonia.

In Albania, a leadership struggling with a feeble economy is reluctant to interfere with the trade that has made the country the major route for fuel into Serbia, providing an income for substantial numbers of Albanians as well as revenue for the government.

The fuel Albanians are smuggling into Serbia is coming from Greek and Italian oil companies. For nine months last year, Greek companies shipped nearly 83 million litres of gasoline and diesel fuel to Albania, and Italian companies 52 million, according to the EU's sanctions committee.

U.S. officials say that, at most, half of that was for domestic Albanian consumption, with the rest going on to Serbia, where officials say it is being used not for consumers, who are suffering most from the sanctions, but for Serbia's war machine.

Greek and Italian officials say that they are doing all they can to control the flow, and that they cannot really tell a company not to sell to Albania, against which there is no embargo.

This column on Europe appears as a regular Wednesday feature.

Olga + Halil April 12/95

Hi Helen,

Hope things are well.

Warmest regards

Olga + Halil

# Senator Biden's Final Solution!



## Germans Plan To Send 100,000 Serbian Refugees To Their Death!

SRNA Serbian Press Agency  
January 25, 1994

Foreign Affairs Minister of the Republic of Srpska Krajina (RSK) Slobodan Jarcevic sent a letter yesterday to United Nations Secretary General, Boutros Boutros Ghali, in which he warns the Secretary General of the consequences of the German Government's decision to expel 100,000 Serbian refugees in their country, returning them to Croatia, where their homes were burned or dynamited and family members were killed.

*"A large number of these Serbs who were expelled from Croatia, would be delivered back to Croatian authorities which have already taken from them all of their property and their rights, and threatened them with death,"* explained the Foreign Affairs Minister Slobodan Jarcevic.

Jarcevic calls Ghali's attention to the fact that *"Those sufferers would be delivered to Croatia and would be mobilized in the Croat Army, and sent to the war zones."*

In a letter transmitted by ISKRA, Jarcevic concluded that if Germany realizes this decision, *"They would be directly taking the Croat's position in the war against the Republic of Srpska Krajina."*

A copy of the Minister of Foreign Affairs was sent to all the diplomatic missions in Belgrade, the UN Security Council, CESC, EU Parliament, ICRC and UNHCR.

SRNA Serbian Press Agency  
#40602-05 January 25, 1994

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GENERAL

S/RES/740 (1992)  
7 February 1992

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RESOLUTION 740 (1992)

Adopted by the Security Council at its 3049th meeting,  
on 7 February 1992

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolutions 713 (1991) of 25 September 1991, 721 (1991) of 27 November 1991, 724 (1991) of 15 December 1991 and 727 (1992) of 8 January 1992,

Noting the further Report of the Secretary-General of 5 February 1992 (S/23513) submitted pursuant to resolution 721 (1991) and welcoming his report that the cease-fire has been generally observed thus removing one of the obstacles to the deployment of a peace-keeping operation,

Taking note that the letter of President Franjo Tudjman of 6 February 1992, in which he accepts fully and unconditionally the Secretary-General's concept and plan which defines the conditions and areas where the United Nations force would be deployed, removes a further obstacle in that respect,

Further noting that the implementation of the United Nations peace-keeping plan, will facilitate the task of the Conference on Yugoslavia in reaching a political settlement,

Recalling its primary responsibility under the Charter of the United Nations for the maintenance of international peace and security,

Recalling also the provisions of Chapter VIII of the Charter of the United Nations,

Expressing concern at the indications that the arms embargo established by the Security Council in resolution 713 (1991) is not being fully observed, as noted in paragraph 21 of the report of the Secretary-General (S/23513),

1. Reaffirms its approval set out in resolution 724 (1991) of the United Nations peace-keeping plan contained in the Report of the Secretary-General of 11 December 1991 (S/23280);

## Resolution 740 (1992)

S/23534  
English  
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2. Welcomes the continuing efforts of the Secretary-General and his personal Envoy to remove the remaining obstacle in the way of the deployment of a peace-keeping operation;
3. Approves the Secretary-General's proposal to increase the authorized strength of the military liaison mission to a total of 75 officers;
4. Requests the Secretary-General to expedite his preparations for a United Nations peace-keeping operation so as to be prepared to deploy immediately after the Security Council decides to do so;
5. Expresses its concern that the United Nations peace-keeping plan contained in the report of the Secretary-General of 11 December 1991 (S/23280) has not yet been fully and unconditionally accepted by all in Yugoslavia on whose cooperation its success depends;
6. Calls upon all States to continue to take all appropriate steps to ensure that the Yugoslav parties implement their unqualified acceptance of the United Nations peace-keeping plan, fulfil their commitments in good faith and cooperate fully with the Secretary-General;
7. Calls upon the Yugoslav parties to cooperate fully with the Conference on Yugoslavia in its aim of reaching a political settlement consistent with the principles of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe and reaffirms that the United Nations peace-keeping plan and its implementation is in no way intended to prejudice the terms of a political settlement;
8. Calls upon all States to cooperate fully with the Committee established by resolution 724 (1991), including reporting any information brought to their attention concerning violations of the embargo;
9. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter until a peaceful solution is achieved.

S/23513

English

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remain in existence. However, its strength needs to be increased for strictly technical reasons, now that it has become clear that it may be required for a longer period than originally envisaged. On the basis of advice received from Col. Wilson, I propose that the authorized strength should be increased to 75 military liaison officers, who would continue to be drawn from existing United Nations peace-keeping operations. Some additional international and local support staff would also be required. A preliminary estimate of the costs of this increase will be presented shortly to the Security Council as an addendum to the present report.

#### Notes

1/ S/23363.

2/ S/23280.

3/ S/23239.

4/ S/23280, annex III.

5/ Ibid., para. 19, the text of which reads as follows:

"The maintenance of public order in the United Nations Protected Areas would be the responsibility of local police forces who would carry only side-arms. Each of these forces would be formed from residents of the United Nations Protected Area in question, in proportions reflecting the national composition of the population which lived in it before the recent hostilities. The local police forces would be responsible to the existing governing councils in the United Nations Protected Areas. Any existing regional police structures would remain in place, provided that they were consistent with the principle described above concerning the national composition of the local police forces."

6/ Ibid., paras. 7 and 8.

7/ Ibid., para. 19.

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