

Newsletter „Women, peace, security“ April 2013



Dear readers, by publishing this newsletter, we wish to contribute to better information about UN documents on security, demilitarisation, and to the greater influence of women on post-conflict problems solving, first of all in Serbia, and then in the Western Balkans. We hope that this newsletter will be read by those who are interested in the re-examination of the traditional concept of national security, the reform of the security sector, the gender dimension of security, security integrations and feminist antimilitarist concept of security. We expect your contributions on these questions. It is accessible online on the website: www.zeneucnom.org

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Women in Black and Resolution 1325



Reparations as a social benefit

On 29th and 30th of April, Women in Black have organized a discussion under the title 'Feminist and antimilitary approach to the concept, interpretation and implementation of 1325 Resolution.' It is the part of the project 'Engendering human security' through which we continue with review of the traditional and militarized phenomena of security. Therefore, since October until the end of December 2012, we have organized seminars for 74 activists out of 15 towns of Serbia and in the beginning of 2013 have formed working group for monitoring UN indicators upon the implementation of National Action Plan for 1325 Resolution. Based on it, a 'shadow report' will be composed for the period January-June 2013.

Since March 2012, discussions have been organized, as a combination of workshops, debates, movie projections. For the participants we have prepared a reader containing texts of numerous relevant authors from Serbia and worldwide.

During debates in April, discussing on 'militarized security' as well as 'feminist-antimilitary alternatives' to the Resolution 1325, we also talked about essays in our reader. We have selected 'World military expenditures' by Anup Shah, 'The risk of military Keynesianism' by John Phepher, 'New decisiveness' by Camilo Mac Bic, 'A critical view on Resolution: Women, peace and security' by Sophie Richter-Devroe and Nicol Pratt, and we also talked of experiences in Avganistan, Liberia, Spain, and its implementation.

Cooperator of Center for Euro-Atlantic Studies in Belgrade, Dushan Gamser, lectured on 'Roads, byways and perspective of the fight against corruption in Serbia, in, 2013' and he stated that if we 'do not help ourselves, international community will not provide help either,' and when it's up to local security councils, he noticed the same spelling errors which indicate copy/paste security policy in Serbia.

Sandra Orlovic, Executive Director of Humanitarian Law Fund in Belgrade, spoke about reparations in Serbia, as a mechanism of transitional justice. She emphasized that all the societal anomalies of Serbia are refractioned through the issues of transitional justice and human rights violations. 'The reparations are marginalized, because the society is not ready yet to accept the burden of violence of the past, and of the crimes committed in our names. There is a tendency that reparations should be switched with social benefits. Society is characterised by the lack of solidarity with victims, and the absence of reparations means that human rights culture is not accepted. The international community does not insist on reparations, either. We have tried to insert this issue in the report on progress of Serbia towards EU, but we did not succeed.'

Sandra Orlovic stated that Serbian legislation considers as 'civil victims of war' only those who became victims by the side of 'enemy forces,' the courts are biased depending on nationality of victims, and that Humanitarian Law Fund addresses to European Court on human rights, in Strasbourg, due to discrimination of victims. Bill of Rights of Civil War Invalids since 1996 admits as war victims only those who are Serbian citizens. Victims of sexual violence have to prove they have

suffered 60% of health damage, and the law does not recognize psychological damage of hers. She also emphasized that forced mobilization is not punished by law, and that members of Ministry of Internal affairs entered refugee camps with Red Cross lists and lists of Commissioner for Refugees.

There was a movie projection-`Secret operation` (Zero Dark Thirty) regarding more than ten years of pursuit after Osama Bin Laden, leader of Al Kaida (Al Qaeda).

G. S.

National security-women`s issue

To all participants was transmitted Women in Black info that decision makers have the power to create mechanisms for involving of women and women`s organizations in deciding on peace and security and that women should be asked upon those issues. National security is women`s issue. The Resolution 1325 to has lead toward society of justice and should not be implemented selectively.

Alternative women`s networks and as well as the institutional one, were presented, as Women`s Regional lobby and Women Police Officers Network in South East Europe-(WPON).

The Conference was supported by UN women, and was organized by Belgrade Center for security policy, Center for Research and Policy Making-CRPM, Skopje, Institute for Democracy and Mediation-IDM, Tirana, Kosova Center for Security Studies-KCSS, Pristine, and Women to Women from Sarajevo.

G.S.

Activities of Women in Black on the demilitarization of security



Criminals in positions

On 26th until 28th of April, we spoke in Belgrade upon war crime of rape. For this feminist discussion we have prepared a reader `War crime of rape` with experiences of girls and women all over the world, who have been victims of rape by the end of past and during our century. The debate was part of the activities within project of women`s court.

Gabriella Mischkowski in front of Medica mondiale from Germany spoke of experiences of raped women on the territory of ex Yugoslavia and all over the world. She noticed, while working in Bosnia and Herzegovina that victims of rape as a war crime do not want to receive financial compensation for their suffering, because they have the impression that in that way they are being paid off.

Gorana Mlinarevic, a lecturer from Course of Gender Studied-University of Sarajevo, added that those women who demand compensation are doing so only in order to confirm that the one who have raped them is a war criminal.

There was a discussion on the position of Serbia during past wars in ex Yugoslavia. Snezana Obradovic from Women in Black said that Serbian nation easily accepted Slobodan Milosevic and families joyfully sent their sons in aggressor wars, and today there are numerous war criminals in high positions. Ljiljana Radovanovic reminded that everyone who did not agree with war had to leave Serbia.

Mlinarevic spoke on logistic support of Serbia for Srebrenica`s genocide, reminding that both Serbian and nazi regime of Hitler had within their name adjective `socialist.`

Mischkowski who lives in Cologne explained to attendants the difference between fault and responsibility: `For a long time I felt guilty, but fault and responsibility are not the same. Postwar silence in 1945 in Germany as well as after 1999 in Serbia, implies collective responsibility, because both regimes were supported by masses. Since there were no more Jews in Germany, we did not have with whom to be reconciled. We decide whether we want to see the evil or not. I was ashamed with what was going on in Germany during war and therefore I became a communist, but I did not want to see what was happening in Soviet Union.`

She explained how the position of victim is a strong mobilizing factor, thinking on dominant atmosphere in Serbian society and continued: `when we reduce ourselves on one and collective identity, then often homophobia and misogyny forestall.`

`The international judgments in Nuremberg did not release Germans of their responsibility, but responsibility started showing up when German courts ruled on nazi crimes within concentration camps of Auschwitz and Majdanek. The Tribunal of Hague is possible because the `cold war` has ended.`

Racism, xenophobia and rightists are fostering in poor countries of Europe, but not in Germany, because Germany is in a good economic position,` she concluded.

She added that the denazification process started when German students who were in rebel in 1968, finished their stuies, became professors and were writing history books or became politicians...

Stasa Zajovic emphasized that only German antimilitarists in the whole Europe have implemented European Parliament Resolution in accordance which fugitives from war have a right to asylum.



Lepa Mladjenovic in front of group- Amazons against sexual violence, explained how to speak with victims of sexual violence- balance between the principles of confidentiality and transparency. She said that we have to rehearse `active listening` meaning to hear the victim with her own interpretations and values- to listen to her in the way she listens herself. We should avoid political discussions and evaluations, because only a victim selects her allies and enemies. The confirmation of her experience begins with the recognition that she is a victim.

At the end of the debate, the attendants agreed that the aim of the discussion is to restore piety of the victim and they spoke of women who give birth to a child after rape, that war rape is poorly spoken in Serbia. Janja Bec commended social intelligence of Women in Black to put problems of raped women on the agenda, and she suggested to enroll five years of service to raped women by the side of Serbian state and that Serbia should provide pensions for at least 500 of victims of Serbian army, for which was confirmed in court that they were raped in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Also, that war rape as phenomena should be included in school programs, with the subject of `civic education.`



The state denies its own crime

Women in Black, Vojvodina Civic Center and Youth Center CK13 from Novi Sad are the only NGO`s which have marked the beginning of siege of Sarajevo.

In our statement we reminded that the siege was one of the monstrous military operations against civilians in Europe after World War II. `That was one of the longest siege in the history of modern warfare and the longest one ever when we talk of siege of a capital city. It lasted 44 months and during that time 11.541 persons lost their lives, and 1.601 children were killed. On the anniversary of the beginning of this criminal execution of people within the city under the siege we remind that beside numerous war operations other monstrous crimes were committed, which would not be possible without financial, military, logistic or any other support by the side of Serbian state. In the times of siege we were protesting against killings with our money and in our names, and today we demand that perpetrators should be prosecuted for it in front of the courts in order to reach the justice for the victims, it was emphasized in the statement issued on 6th of April.`

Women in Black ascertained that `culprits in the military leadership of Serbia and among military commanders of Yugoslav National Army, which left heavy weapons to the army of Bosnian Serbs and by stuffing it units, became aggressor responsible for war horrors.`

Women in Black demand of Serbian state to stop urgently with the official policy of denial of war crimes, since we consider it a key precondition for the process of restoration of reconciliation and peace in the region. Today is the day of sorrow, during which we are in our thoughts with the victims and their pain` -it is said in the statement.

And we are Munira, too

Women in Black strongly condemn the ejection of the President of the movement `Mothers of Srebrenica enclave and Zepa` out of the building of United nations in New York, it was stated on 11th of April.

On 10th of April, in UN headquarters, there was a discussion of the work of the International Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia. As a guest, but without right to speak, Munira Subasic was invited. While Serbian President Tomislav Nikolic spoke, she showed her t-shirt with the inscription on it- `Srebrenica` and she raised the small banner with the inscription on it- `Republic Srpska-genocidal creation.` She was expelled afterwards.

By this gesture, UN General Assembly chairman-Vuk Jeremic, offended all the survivors of Srebrenica`s Genocide and their families. First of all, he invited one of the witnesses who survived, but did not allow her to speak, and then he punished her courage and political responsibility toward the executed, as well as her resentment because of the fact that Nikolic do not recognize Srebrenica`s Genocide and therefore does not meet international obligations Serbia already undertook, and he insults all of us in Serbia who fight against impunity.

`Women in Black express their admiration and respect for the courageous act of our comrade Munira Subasic, who protested, since she was not allowed to speak, expressing her disobedience, and in the only possible way she used her freedom to speech, she was deprived of, it is said in the statement.`

`This irresponsible gesture of his, shows how strong is the movement of denial, indeed, both in Serbia, and as well on the international level, too, despite fifteen verdicts of Tribunal of Hague, through which beyond any reasonable doubt, Genocide in Srebrenica was proved, and by the verdict of the International Court of Justice (Bosna and Herzegovina vs Serbia), in whose fifth point it is stated: `The state of Serbia is responsible because it did nothing in order to prevent Genocide in Srebrenica` until the verdict of 2002, of the Tribunal of Hague, in the process against Slobodan Milosevic, when proven the genocide in Brcko, Prijedor, Sanski Most, Srebrenica, Bijeljina, Kljuc and Bosanski Novi.`

`We demand an urgent apologize by the side of Vuk Jeremic to all who have survived genocide, not only in Srebrenica but all over Bosnia and Herzegovina, and to their families as well, and we do consider that United Nations which represent all the countries of the world, have to distance themselves from those proceedings` -it is said in the statement of Women in Black.



Rufeida and Ljilja

On the graveyard of Rakita, in Vlasenica, on 20th of April in 2013, eleven Bosniacs were buried, who were executed between 1992 until 1995. The group of Women in Black activists visited this place of crime committed in their names. They laid a wreath with the inscription- `We will never forget crimes in Vlasenica-Women in Black of Belgrade.` They met with their friends from Srebrenica, Tuzla, Milici and Zivinice.

`We were welcomed not only by women from Vlasenica who are direct victims of the crime, but from women from whole Bosnia and Herzegovina. It was a relief and at the same time a joy, when Rufeida, from Zutica near Milici embraced me, cried, and said to me she is happy we exist, and there is someone from the other side of Drina who understands her. After the funeral we went back. This day was muggy and warm, as all the days are during funerals in Bosnia and Herzegovina.`

So far, 310 victims of crime in Vlasenica were buried on the graveyard of Rakita, where 2.600 people were killed.

Lj.R.



Forgotten victims

On 23d of April at 2 o`clock and 6 minutes in the morning as well as at 02,06 PM same day, Women in Black activists joined families, friends and colleagues of 16 workers of Serbian Radio Television, killed during NATO bombing in the dawn of 1999. Near the monument **Why?** which is situated in Belgrade park of Tashmaidan, they laid flowers. Zanka Stojanovic, one of the activists of Women in Black was with them, too, because she is the mother of Nebojsa Stojanovic (26), who was among people who were killed that night.

Victims are-Jelica Munitlak (27), Ksenija Bankovic (27), Darko Stoimenovski (25), Dragorad Drag-
ojevic (27), Dragan Tasic (29), Aleksandar Deletic (30), Slavisa Stevanovic (32), Sinisa Medic (32),
Ivan Stukalo (33), Dejan Markovic (39), Milan Joksimovic (47), Branislav Jovanovic (50), Milovan
Jankovic (59), Tomislav mitrovic (61), Slobodan Jontic (54).

We consider as very significant what was said by Dejan Gavrilovic, head and chief editor of entertain-
ing program of Serbian Radio Television: `They have been killed by the side of the greatest military
power which can not be judged by the world. Human target was planted to deadly rocket by those
who needed human tragedy in their political showdown with the world. They killed them together.
Now they hide the truth. We do not have to be informed by Amnesty International or International
Federation of Journalists that bombing a civil target is a crime, and that bombing of Serbian Radio
Television opened the door for the era of attacks on media in all the conflict zones of the world. What

we do know and what is important for our society is what we still owe to the families of the victims, and it is to provide an answer on the question-to whom was important, among the government of those days, to have fallen within the building of Serbian Radio Television.

Ljiljana Radovanovic said that even a small number of present people during commemoration shows the lack of memory culture-`It does not matter whose are the victims, we forgot all of them.`



Stasa Zajovic evaluated that the absence of people from civil society is-`the absence of empathy and moral capacities of the society itself. We do not remember nor our and victims of other either. NATO bombing was complicity of two militarisms: both Milosevic`s regime and NATO`s. I can not abolish neither of those two.`

Borka Vasic said that there is an improvement because the commission which was established to investigate executions of journalists is going to investigate the death of Serbian Radio Television workers, too.

However, only Dragoljub Milanovic as a Director of Television, was convicted for the death of sixteen workers and as for the lighter offense, then he should have been convicted. The families of the victims have filed a claim to Serbian Radio Television on 30th of April, 2009 in order to expand the indictment but it was not acted in accordance to it, yet. In one year, this case will become obsolete, therefore the decision to insert it within the commission mandate, becomes even more important.

In 2002, Milanovic was convicted on ten years of prison, because he did not respect the order of the federal government of that time, to relocate technique and people out of town.

M.P.

Stasa Zajovic Laureate

One of the founders and coordinator, as well as activist of feminist and antimilitarist organization, won the award `Charlotte Bunch` for women human rights, the prize was awarded by Global Fund for Women.

Among the awarded are Mozn Hasan from Egypt, activist of feminist organization Nazra, and Monica Roa, human rights defender from Colombia. Each of them fights in their own way for women human rights.

Charlotte Bunch invented the phrase `women human rights`, as she fought for them for forty years. Global Fund for women was established in San Francisco in 1986 by four women-Anne Firth Murray, Frances Kissling, Laura Lederer and Dame Nita Barrow and it is dedicate to improvement of women human rights.

Charlotte Bunch is women human rights activist, feminist, lesbian from USA. She was involved in movements against Vietnam war, and for civil rights of Afro-Americans. She was, also, a founder of

radical feminist organization `Furies.` In 1989 she established a Center for women`s global leadership and she led it until 2006. She was one of the organizers of Vienna Women Tribunal in 1993, in Beijing 1995, and in New York in 2010.

Stasa Zajovic is a philologist. Except being engaged in Women in Black, she was also an activist of feminist organization Woman and society, since 1982, and SOS telephone since 1989. In 1991 she was activist of Center for antiwar action. She was awarded with Millennium Price for Peace in 2001 and she is a honorary citizen of Tutin and Granada. She was nominated for the Nobel Peace Prize in 2005. In 2005 and 2007 she was nominated for the person of the year, by daily news Danas. She is editor of numerous publications of Women in Black, and organized educational activities and 1.500 street actions. She is educator for women human rights and peace policy, interethnic and intercultural solidarity, analyzes connections between feminism, antimilitarism and power. Her essays and articles were published in numerous local and international editions. She published more then hundred publications.

She was active in refugee camps for seven years.

Limbs scattered everywhere

As a continuance of procedure of gathering evidences, in front of War crimes Council, of Special Court of Belgrade, on the trial for members of the unit `Jackals`, on 22nd of April, 2013, for the crimes committed on 14th of May, 1999, over Albanian civilians in Cuska village (Qushke), municipality of Pec, Kosovo, Zoran Raskovic as a witness stated.

`It was early in the morning of Lubenic village, on 2nd of April, 1999. It was a sunny day, like today. There were fifteen of us and `Jackals` too, and the same number of guys form the territorial defense. We surrounded the village and started. It was the first massacre I have faced with. Women, children and peasants were expelled from their houses. The houses were burning and they are forced toward the mosque. I remember minaret. There were a lots of Albanians gathered, and thank God we did not harm women, children and elderly people. It was sixty to hundred of peasants. They were frightened as sheep before the slaughter. One of the Albanians referred to the `Dead` (Nebojsa Ranisavljevic)-`Why did you come here as robbers? We never had problems before.` The `Dead` nipped him with bursts and said that everyone who does not like Serbian police will end like this. He kept shooting. Three tubes fired, maybe even the fourth one. I remember this frozen picture. It was a crowd of people compressed against the wall. I made the picture in my head that it is a crowd of scattered dolls. For a long time I refused to call them people. A picture of a man who tried to protect his kid remained inside of me. One could of hear the rattle of death. Scattered limbs were everywhere. It lasted whole eternity in my head. Through this ice I see the best Serbian hero shooting each of them in the head. We all shit scared out of us. At that moment the ice was broken. I was there, because I should have been, because I am a Serb. We were drunk and started singing. We left behind us the crowd of corps. I was then with my commander `Dead.` He was talking to a very honest general. He said it was so far, the best action of Serb forces. What was left of children, women and elderly people had to go by foot to Decani.

They have transmitted the story from ear to ear. From Pec do Djakovice all the villages were evicted so that terrorists did not have cooperators. What was done then was dishonorable. It was a classy massacre. A peasant is a peasant to me, both in Sumadija and in Kosovo.

At that moment he raised his hand and talked to accused, looking at him-`What`s up pal? Do not blame on me for anything.` Then he returned to the Court and said that he will not point out on anyone, any name, any rifle, that he has a very bad relation with the Unit for witness protection, which demands for its protection to be abolished, and he admitted he is frightened. Therefore he would not appoint the person on the bench. `I would like to have personal document to shelter. They say I am not a Serb and I do not have Serbian citizenship.

At that moment Milojko Nikolic, the accused one, shouted to him-`You are not Serb! You are`nt!`

Raskovic continued-`What I am telling, saw approximately twenty Serbs as well. We were all scared. The `Dead` one gave the gun to a boy and said-Shoot!, so he closed his eyes and he shot into the crowd. I refused before and refuse now to say the name of the boy. He was forced and is not guilty. If the `Dead` pointed the rifle in my direction I would do the same. The pistol frame contains only twenty bullets so it has to be changed and so the `Dead` was shooting and two other soldiers, too, from time to time.

Since the Council insisted he should provide names of those persons, he said-`Here is not the question if I want to witness, but if Serbia wants it.` Then he continued-`We did not have the headquarter then, yet. So we started from the pub. In the unit were case-hardened soldiers who fought on every battlefield were Serbs and their land were defended. I saw the crimes of Albanian terrorists, too. I saw crematorium in Klecka, channel in Glocani, Kosare. I saw many things. We did not arrive there to shoot. It was in the head of the `Dead,` we came to clean the village, I think they were helping terrorists and in those cases you shoot in the air in order to frighten the people. It is really a traumatic experience to watch the massacre on ten meters of distance. Those were however people, though I refused to accept it. Those scattered limbs and rattles, it was not good what was done then, though it was a very productive action, it made this land clean, Serbian one. That very same day we took the house of a wealthy Albanian and it became our headquarter. That is the way we were doing it. `Dead` sent me to buy beer. I bought two crates of beer, we were thirsty. It is good we did not force them to show their watches and necklaces, but we shot them. Sanitation laded them. They were not disgusted by anything. They were taking out peoples teeth and asked the `Dead` when is the next action. I can not live as an stateless in my own country. The `Jackals` unit was acting separately from Yugoslav National Army and we were paid in Krusevac. The state prepared us, educated and sent to the war. I was trained to defend the country, and I did it the best I could and now I feel being manipulated.`

The judge asked at the end for his statement regarding crimes in Pavlan and Zahac villages.

`The money was taken whoever managed. The money is money and the people are people...People were shot. They shouted, raising their hands, and the `Dead` finished it with a bomb. In Zahac there was an attempt to execute Kastrati family. One boy was riding a donkey and shouted and then he fired burst. I asked Srecko Popovic what is he doing and he answer to let him be, it is a vent to him. One of the soldiers approached a calf and put a knife under his throat.`

In his closure he said-` I am at disposal to the Court and to you. I want to go back to my village where are my parents and my five uncles. We did not sell a piece of our land.`

Before he left the courtroom, he asked to see the accused ones. So he did.

Tomorrow, on 23d of April, Marko Vukotic, who can be qualified as ` a deserter out of national consensus of denial` and witnessed about Lubenic village. He is from Lubenic village and used to work as tax inspector in Pec. He said: ` I will try to state the facts with love, instead with hatred and fear. It is the only way to reach the truth, which is arrant and wicked and should not ever repeat. I was armed reservist. We watched caserne in Pec from NATO bombs. I was going all the time to Lubenic village, I moved freely, and I knew what was going on. And all of it remained in my memory. I was carrying arms but did not use it. I did not shot a single bullet. In all this evil which was happening I did not want to participate. I felt bad for what have happened in this village. I could freely be blamed. You can judge me too, freely. Why I did not do something as a citizen, as a human, as a Serb. I will testify on madness, when the things were going on by force, and not in accordance with law. People should not use arms and take it in their hands.`

The witness continued the story of Lubenic: ` On 1st of April, 1999, around noon, I went to village near Lubenic, where I had property. I always used to spend my time with Albanians, I know Albanian language, because I grew up there. That day, when I was in village, I heard shots and bursts. I thought that NATO soldiers entered Kosovo. It was unusual to me because there is so much shooting. Then I went to village of Lubenic and along the road I came across a group of Serbs. I asked them what have happened. They have told me: ` Something very bad. Our neighbors are shot at and they perish. They got what they have asked for.`

Then, I saw armed people dressed in the uniforms of Serbian army, the same I was wearing. I experienced it as my personal defeat. I knew they were dealing with civilians instead of terrorists, who were my neighbors and who I should of saved. Albanians were civilians and did not have arms, they stayed there thinking the war will outflank them.`

Regarding the massacre of civilians the witness told: ` I found out in the public utility company what have happened in. Slobodan Vlahovic told me I can go to my village and see the corps of my neighbors. He was preparing trucks which were collecting bodies to bury them. I did not have the courage to see the corps. I was aware how they have perished. I remembered shooting I have heard. Two or three days the corps were laying around Lubenic village. I knew the tracks are going for sanitation and cleaning of the village. I returned to my job with nausea which follows me still. I thought I could of done something and I did not. I knew that amply evil was committed in the village, but I did not know the extent of it. I knew all of the executed. I am wondering why our authorities did not do anything about it. They were telling it was done by ` Jackals` or ` Frenkies`. I believe it was done by a paramilitary formation which were not connected with the authorities. I would be happy if it would be so. I heard ` Dead` commanded with the action in Lubenic, when between 60 or 70 Albanians were killed. I saved my colleague with his family. His name was Gani Gashi. I hid him



in my apartment, as well. Also, I have saved a group of Albanians from one village, by the end of March. I took them to the border. Before bombing Albanians were running away from the village. I saved some Albanians then, too.

My brother suggested me not to do it, because Serbian police will kill me. Most of Albanians were in the party of Ibrahim Rugova, and they rejected to take the arms of UCK. I was emotionally attached to them. Traffic police commander from Pec, Radovan Papalj, told me that I can not help them, because there is a command from the highest instances of military and political authorities, to eradicate all of the reproductive efficient population. I did not believe him. It was like he said to me: `Go and tell them to run!` One day two of my godparents came to me-Abdul Bogi and Shaban Huskai asking me what to do. I told them to leave, to leave the village, because there is no life for them here. The whole city left. They had confidence they will not perish by the side of the police and army. All of them were for Kosovo, but in a peaceful and democratic way, as it was in the program of Kosova Democratic Party. And I was just an ordinary man who could not help them in any way. They expected they will be protected as loyal citizens by the side of police. It would have been fair if they had informed them to leave Kosovo, and not to leave it in the hands of individuals. I suppose I should have visited the village and informed them to leave, because they will be destroyed. No one from the village was in UCK nor UCK was ever in the village.`

In his closure he said: `We used to leave as normal people do. There were never problems in our village. Our relations changed when Milosevic came to power. I was always interested in those people who have done it and why they did it. All those executed people I dream often in my dreams. I am the one who is attacked of being a traitor of Serbian people, because I talk of it. What has happened remains between generations of Serbs and Albanians. When I go to Lubenic these days, people look at me with suspicion, as an enemy and I grew up there.`

Prosecution for war crimes of Serbia, charges 13 people for being responsible for the execution of more than 100 persons, Kosova Albanians during 1999 in villages of Zahac, Pavlan, Lubenic and Cuska.

Milos Urosevic

Within the fever of patriotism

In front of the Council of the Higher Court in Belgrade, on 16th of April, the trial against twelve persons who were involved in the ignition of USA embassy on 17th of February, 2008, in Belgrade, after the meeting `Kosovo is Serbia.,` commenced. One of the demonstrators perished that night, inside of embassy-Zoran Vujovic.

Six of the accused denied their culpability. They are charged with `causing general danger with mortal outcome.`

The accused are: Vukovic Dejan, Tomic Djordje, Kosanovic Nikola, Sedlar Dusan, Erceg Aleksandar, Backovic Filip, Marinkov Dragan, Nebrigic Mladen, Novitovic Marko, Nikolic Drazenko, Dubocanin Milan, Tomas Milan.

Before the general inquest started, one of the lawyers of the defence-Veljko Delibasic, demanded that

out of the evidence material should be excluded recordings of the event, because they were obtained in a illegal way, because the coroner did not order recording: `When enemy of Serbian people Natasa Kandic slaps the face of Serbs expelled from Kosovo, and it is recorded, then she is released in front of this same Court under the pressure of USA embassy, because recordings are not a valid evidence, so I suggest those kids should be released as well` -the lawyer explained.

The accused Vukovic said among other things: ` I was tossing stones on the embassy but I did not reach it. On that day, I should of go to a prayer in the Saint Sava`s Temple.`

Tomin Djordje said: `I did not throw anything on the embassy. I am not guilty. On that day, we were suppose to go for a prayer in the Saint Sava`s Temple. Then, we went to Croatian embassy where Novitovic and I dandled padded door of the gate.`

Kosanovic Nikola: `We started toward Saint Sava`s Temple for a prayer, and we finished in front of USA embassy. Then we went to Croatian embassy where someone took of the flag.`

Sedlar Dusan: `Vojislav Kostunica gave a speech, and said we are going to the Temple for a prayer. We finished in front of the embassy USA which was in flames already.`

Erceg Aleksandar: `I did not do what I have been charged for. I do not want to answer on any of your questions.`

Backovic Filip: `When we arrived the embassy was already burning. I saw the stones flying toward embassy and the flame from inside.`

Marinkov Dragan: `I threw the stone on the orderly officer. I did not throw the stone on the embassy. We shouted `Down with USA!` and one of the boys fell down on Nebrigic.

Nebrigic Mladen: `I did not throw the stone on the embassy but one of the boys fell over me, hurting me. It is possible I have pelted the embassy out of revolt. I am Serb patriot and I was involved in wars of 1991, 1992, 1995 and 1999. I was at Kosare. I defended this state as much as I knew and could. Under the previous authorities it was like it is forbidden to be a patriot.`



Novitovic Marko: `I threw couple of stones in the direction of USA embassy. That day we have started for a prayer. We sang and shouted. We have protested. In front of the Croatian embassy I pushed one of the doors of the gate so it does not fall at us.`

Nikolic Drazenko: `I stroke with metal bucket the door of the embassy, couple of times. And then I was arrested by the police. It is a shame you are doing this.`

Dubocanin Milan: `I climbed along the bollard in front of the Turkish embassy, hit the camera and turned it in other direction. I was not in front of USA nor Croatian embassy.`

Tomas Milan: `I tossed two stones on the embassy of USA which was burning at that moment.`

The continuance of the states evidence is on 14th of June.

Milos Urosevic

A call for a lynch is not intimidation

In front of the Court of first instance, on 26th of April, 2013 in Belgrade, during general inquest, in the case of Mladen Obradovic, leader of forbidden organization `Honour`, due to racial and other kind of discrimination, testified Maja Savic in front of Labris and Lazar Pavlovic in front of Gay-straight alliance.

Savic informed that the atmosphere of intimidation continued even after Pride parade was cancelled in 2009, upon which she gave her thorough statement in November of 2011, because Obradovic continued showing up in the courtroom wearing t-shirt with the inscription `We are waiting for you`, and the members of the `Honor` organization appeared on meetings in Belgrade, and sometimes even with representatives of the authorities.

Savic reminded on the statement of Obradovic which was given to radio Free Europe, on 18th of August, 2009, saying: `If homosexuals do not feel shame, then they will be suppressed as in 2001,` alluding on riots which ended in bloodshed the first attempt of Belgrade Pride Parade.

Since 1st of September, 2009, in daily news `Press,` Obradovic stated that: `In accordance with rules of Saint Sava, a capital punishment is envisaged.`

Witness Pavlovic complemented his statement since 3d of October 2011, with the fact that Constitutional Court of Serbia, in December of 2011, proclaimed as unconstitutional the decision of Ministry of Internal affairs, to relocate Pride Parade in 2009. He reminded that the atmosphere of intimidation exists from before, and only in between 13th -20th of September, 2009, as it is stated in the indictment.

In the second part of the inquest there were photos of graffiti against Pride Parade, and video `Pederbal.` Among graffiti were `Death for the fags` and `The blood will flood all over Belgrade and there will not be Pride Parade.` `Pederbal` was not taken as a prove because the accused one enclosed himself from this material.

The next inquest is on 30th of May.

Milos Urosevic

Support for the critique publicity

Women in Black are among 33 civil society organizations from Belgrade, which undersigned the NGO`s appeal with public figures, and intellectuals due to events in Vojvodina. In the appeal, sent to the highest Republic and Province officials, European Commission, as well as Europe Council and OEBS mission in Serbia representatives, international organizations for human rights and independent institutions in Serbia, it is ascertained that `representatives of the political parties which are the part of the Republic authorities, and in cooperation with other nationalist parties and extremists organizations, even with those which were forbidden by law, conduct policy of violence over citizens of Vojvodina.`, and `since proposed Declaration on protection of constitutional rights of Autonomous Province of Vojvodina, could not be the cause for organizing the meeting under the title

Enough with the disruption of Serbia and chase of media against the legitimate representatives of Province authorities, for the alleged secessionism, and that rights of Autonomous Province of Vojvodina are jeopardized for many years, that Constitution of 2006 is a generator of problems not only in Vojvodina but in whole Serbia, and that it is urgent need to initiate pass of the new Constitution. and that Republic authorities, political parties, and organizations gathered around it have to give up of producing crisis in Vojvodina. In this appeal European Union representatives, European Council representatives, as well as international organizations representatives, together with critique publicity of Serbia, have to admeasure toward actual events in Vojvodina in order to prevent creation of deep crisis which can cause the unforeseeable consequences.

In this appeal is a demand of state institutions to reveal as soon as possible who is behind the placard which calls for death of Bojan Pajtic and his obedient. Also, it deprecate the unprofessional reporting of media from the above mentioned meeting, and the events which followed, and strikes on freedom of media in Vojvodina, conducted by representatives of the leading Serbian Progressive Party, first of all, and daily news Danas and weekly news Pancevac.



Impresum

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