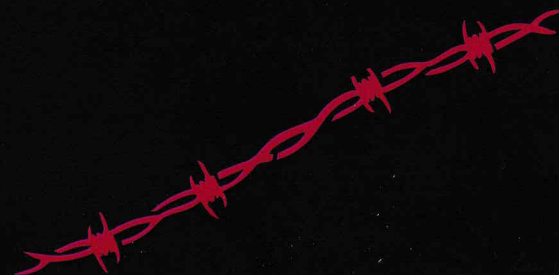


SUFFERING OF THE SERBIAN AND OTHER MINORITY
POPULATION IN KOSOVO AND METOHIJA IN
1998.





Музеј жртава геноцида

Museum of genocide victims

SUFFERING OF THE SERBIAN AND OTHER MINORITY POPULATION IN KOSOVO AND METOHIJA IN 1998.

Exhibition of photographs, facsimiles, newspaper excerpts and books

Authors:

Bojan Đokić, PhD candidate
Nenad Antonijević, PhD

Material used:

Museum of Genocide Victims
websites of
daily "Politika"
daily "Jedinstvo"
daily "Glas javnosti"
magazine "Oteta istina"
published literature
Photo archive of Živojin Rakočević

Review: PhD Aleksandra Kolaković

Belgrade, November 2017



Музеј жртва геноцида

Museum of genocide victims

Dear readers,

Before you is a thematic exhibition of photographs, facsimiles and newspaper excerpts about the suffering of the Serbian and other minority population in Kosovo and Metohija during 1998. The crimes committed against persons of Serbian, Roma and other minority nationalities by Albanian paramilitary formations are presented chronologically. Due to limited space, we have presented only a small number of crimes as there are hundreds of other crimes committed against Serbs and minorities in 1998. A part of the exhibition also includes numerous materials and the most important books witnessing to the suffering.

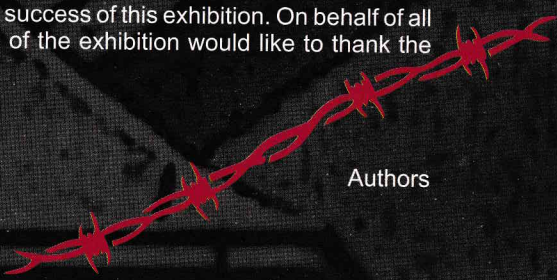
Sine ira et studio is the only principle that the authors upheld while preparing this exhibition, i.e. they relied only on facts based on a scientific approach. With this exhibition, we aim not only to foster the culture of remembrance or to fulfil a cultural, educational and scientific role. Our primary aim is to objectively inform the domestic and world public about the crimes committed against Serbian and other minority population by members of Albanian paramilitary formations during the armed conflict in Kosovo and Metohija. That is why we decided to present the exhibition in Serbian and to print the catalogue in English.

Self-censorship was present while selecting the material for the exhibition. Although there is a vast amount of material about the suffering, in order not to cause repulsion among visitors to the exhibition and readers of the catalogue we tried to avoid showing numerous terrifying photographs, which is why, in some places, we opted for newspaper material.

The topic of the exhibition is limited to 1998 because there is little information in the public about the crimes which preceded the great suffering of the Serbian and other minority population in Kosovo and Metohija in 1999. One of the reasons is also the lack of financial resources.

We owe great gratitude to the National Bank of Serbia and Governor Jorgovanka Tabaković for the success of this exhibition. On behalf of all victims killed by members of Albanian paramilitary formations in Kosovo and Metohija, the authors of the exhibition would like to thank the National Bank of Serbia for recognising the purpose and importance of this project.

Authors





The world and Serbian public is little aware about the tragedy in the territory of Kosovo and Metohija which befell the Serbian and other minority population in 1998 and 1999. The terror and violence against the Serbian population were present in this territory even before, as attested by abundant archival material, newspaper excerpts and extensive literature.

Conflicts on the political scene in Kosovo and Metohija culminated with the start of the disintegration of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (SFRY). In July 1990, the Assembly of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, consisting of the majority Albanian representatives, adopted the Declaration on Creation of the Republic of Kosovo, which contained the request for the recognition of its status as a state within the SFRY. The Assembly was thus soon disbanded. However, at a secret session in Kačanik in September 1990, Albanian MPs adopted the Constitution of the so-called Republic of Kosovo. In 1991 political representatives of the Albanian population organised an illegal and unofficial independence referendum. In 1992 they carried out the election of deputies for the assembly of the "Republic of Kosovo". Soon after, the system of parallel institutions was established in all spheres of social life. In 1993 the Albanian paramilitary formation Ushtria Çirimtare e Kosovës (UÇK) – Kosovo Liberation Army (KLA) was set up. The KLA was responsible for subsequent numerous crimes against the Albanian, and particularly Serbian and other minority population in Kosovo and Metohija. In 1997 the illegal government of the so-called Republic of Kosovo established armed paramilitary formations consisting of representatives of the Albanian population, called Formacionet ushtarake te Republikës Kosovës – FARK (Armed Formations of the Republic of Kosovo). Together with groups of armed civilians – the so-called militia, the representatives of these Albanian paramilitary organisations were responsible for the violence, terror and numerous crimes against citizens of all nationalities in Kosovo and Metohija.

The suffering of the Serbian and other minority population began in 1998 with the heinous murder of Đorđe Belić (1935) from the village of Stepenice near Klina. He was killed by machine gun bursts on his threshold on 9 January at around 10 pm by members of Albanian paramilitary formations. After that, concentric circles of hell began – disappearances, kidnappings, murders, threats, mistreatment, burning of houses, thefts and destruction of property, persecution of the minority population and other criminal offences committed by Albanian paramilitary formations. Armed attacks were also carried out against state and socially-owned enterprises, including the settlements of refugees from the Republic of Croatia and the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

In 1998 the KLA made numerous armed attacks at Serbian villages and Serbian houses in the villages with the majority Albanian population. In 1998 many Kosovo-Metohija villages were ethnically cleansed through persecution or killing of the Serbian and other minority population, and by burning their houses. The continuous guerrilla and terrorist operations carried out by KLA members with different kinds of weapons created an unsafe situation for all citizens in Kosovo and Metohija. In addition to members of the Ministry of Interior and the Armed Forces of Yugoslavia, civilians were also targeted. Even journalists were kidnapped and went missing. The destiny of some missing journalists is still unknown.



Музеј жртава геноцида
Museum of genocide victims

The internal armed conflict between the Albanian paramilitary formation – the so-called Kosovo Liberation Army (KLA) and the security forces of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia began in Kosovo and Metohija in early 1998. The confrontation progressed at a fast pace, only to flare up into a large-scale conflict from May to September 1998. In July 1998, a large state counter-terrorist operation was launched against members of the KLA and other Albanian paramilitary formations, and lasted until September of the same year. On 13 October 1998 Slobodan Milošević, the then President of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, and Richard Holbrooke, a special US envoy to the Balkans, reached an agreement on the cessation of armed conflicts and peaceful resolution of the crisis in Kosovo and Metohija. Although the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia honoured the agreement in full, members of the KLA continued with occasional terrorist activities.

In January 1999 a new state counter-terrorist operation followed, when several dozen members of Albanian paramilitary formations were executed in the Kosovo-Metohija village of Račak. As this action was presented in the world media as a state massacre over Albanian civilians, intensive efforts were made to resolve the crisis in Kosovo and Metohija. The negotiations between the Republic of Serbia and a delegation of Albanians from Kosovo and Metohija held in Rambouillet from 6 to 23 February 1999 and the negotiations held in Paris from 15 to 19 March of the same year did not result in an agreement about peaceful resolution of the crisis in Kosovo and Metohija. What ensued was an illegal attack of the NATO forces at the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. The NATO aggression against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, lasting from 24 March to 10 June 1999, brought about great suffering and led to a humanitarian disaster. After the Military Technical Agreement was signed in Kumanovo between NATO and the Armed Forces of Yugoslavia on 9 June 1999 and the United Nations Security Council Resolution 1244 was adopted the following day, the NATO aggression against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia was stopped and the withdrawal of the state security forces from Kosovo and Metohija began. By 20 June 1999 the security forces of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the Republic of Serbia left the territory of Kosovo and Metohija. While the security forces of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the Republic of Serbia were withdrawing, military forces of the international community were being deployed in Kosovo and Metohija. As a security gap was thus created, the absence of legality and certainty was used by members of the KLA and other Albanian paramilitary formations to continue with violence and terror, with the aim to ethnically cleanse the Serbian and other minority population from Kosovo and Metohija. According to data, during 1999 more than 200,000 persons of Serbian and other minority nationalities fled or were banished from Kosovo and Metohija.

Мало је познато широј јавности чињеница да је 1998.
године убијено 280 Срба

ТА МУЧНА 1998. ГОДИНА

Током ње године убијено је и 168 војника и
полицајаца и 61 припадника Срба неалбанаца

According to data of the Humanitarian Law Centre, at least 289 persons of
Serbian nationality and 63 persons of Roma and other minority nationalities
lost their lives in 1998





Музеј жртава геноцида Museum of genocide victims

PHENOMENON OF KIDNAPPING

Frequent and continuous kidnappings of people in Kosovo and Metohija began in 1998, only to culminate in 1999. The KLA is responsible for the majority of kidnapped and missing persons from minority communities in Kosovo and Metohija. Kidnappings occurred in various places. People were abducted from their houses and apartments, catering facilities, at workplaces, in fields, in the street, on roads. In addition to individual kidnappings, there were also mass/group kidnappings of people, including of entire narrow or wider families. The kidnapped people were interrogated and sometimes tortured. After being kidnapped, some were liberated, while some were killed in monstrous ways.

The kidnappings in Kosovo and Metohija left manifold consequences as they were committed on ethnic grounds, out of chauvinist motives. In addition to injuring and jeopardising the victim's property, the most important effect was the creation of the sense of fear, anxiety, insecurity and inequality among citizens of minority nationalities.

У селу Млечане код Малишева нестали Радослав и Бранислава Сташевића

ОТЕТИ И ПОСЛЕДЊИ СРБИ

Да ли су нестали извојено, како су и сакривени или су заједно настрадали одлучи до данас је остао непознат.

За младобројне Србе у Малишевској општини од 1998. године настају тежини дана јер су их стално кривадили ОВК пререзали, тукали, отимали им стоку и имовину, тракторе, аутомобиле, али их и отимали и убијали. У селу Млечане у тој општини сем Радослава Сташевића није остао ни један Србин, јер су сви пребегли у суседно село Крајево јер су ту била сигурнија поред постоје српске полиције. Радослав је био пољопривредник и није хтео да напусти своје имање. Његов син Бранислава га је обилазио, а пошто је радио у "Червинку" није то могао да збоји сваки дан. Према причи његовог другог са позна Рада Милошевића који га је последњи пут видео 27. маја 1998. године (када је и нестало) Бранислава је отишао хити он у село. Да ли су заједно киднаповани, или је Радослав нестало раније то он не зна, али се сједе до 21. септембра 2005. године о њима ништа није знало. Њихова тела пронађена су породици у размаку од четири месеца. Посмртни остаци пронађени су у Малишеву. У мају 2005. године након идентификације 21. септембра 2005. године породици је предат Радослав, а 7. априла 2006. године на Могрирама предали су Браниславо тело. Сакривени су у селу Дугобрати код Крајевића.

Десет месеци пре бомбардовања

ВОЗАЧИ ОТЕТИ '98

Горку дана пре доласка
третних силе када није било ратних
критеријума су војници са њиховим

Врађући се криминалом из
Београда, где су преузели репрентни
сервис за фирму "Толман" из Србе
Рекс, војач Јефта Петковић (31) и
сувојач Јанко Маринковић (31)
нестали су 24. јуна 1998. године код
Придолова. Ниш су како је касније
утврђено пресрета и отела
наоружана група Албанаца, која онда
која је отела Милошага и Милошевића
Крстића и њиховог брата од тетке
Слободана Митровића заједно са
Њиховим криминалом.

О СУДБИНИ БОЉА ЂУКА СЕ НИ ПОСЛЕ СЕДАМ ГОДИНА НИШТА НЕ ЗНА

ОТЕТ ИЗ АУТОБУСА

У селу Млечане код Малишева 20. јуна 1998. године

ОТЕТ БОКО ГОГИЋ

Породица Гогичић 13. октобра 2006.

У селу Млечане код Малишева у јужном крају

Слободан Крстић нестала два сина и сестрић

СРЦЕ ЈЕ КАМЕЊЕ, НЕЋЕ ДА ПУКНЕ

Албански терористи су 24. јуна 1998. године отели Милошага, Милоша Крстића и Слободана
Митровића и до данас се о њима ништа не зна

У селу Кољовица код Приштине 1998. године отимани Срби и пензионери

НА МЕТИ И ПЕНЗИОНЕРИ

These are only some of the newspaper headlines about
kidnapped and missing persons

У селу Домац код Клинке

ТРИ МЛАДИЋА НЕТАГОМ НЕСТАЛА

Пошли да самелу жито у југу нестали.
Кола нађена после четири дана

Иван Зарић (28), и Роми Бурин Бејта (16) и

Агрон Берина (16) из села Дола код Клинке кренули

су 19. маја 1998. године у суседно село Грабовица до

млина да самелу жито. Бурин се плашио да сам путу-

је до Грабовица јер је слушао приче да се с времена на

време дешава да се појављују наоружане банде,

плачкају и малтретирају путнике, и да је било и уби-

става. Кренули су раније како би се по обављеном

послу брже вратили

у своје село јер су

и у то в а л и

запрежени колима

која су била

напуњена житом.

Породицама су, на

опаску да се не

задржављу негде

упуту већ да се што

брже врате кулама,

узсмех говорници да

не брину и да ће

они доћи "пре



Зарић Иван

опако, по тамо". Није их било ни после убицајног

времена за повратак, па су два рођака отишла да их

траже. Кога год су питали да ли су их видели негас

успут, добијали су негативан одговор. У Грабовицу

их је зауставила група Албанаца која их је легит-

имисала, записала имена и број и пропистили их да

иду даље. Рекли су им да Ивана, Буринга и Агрона

нису видели.

Дан касније рођаци који су сумњали да Албанци

ника нешто знају о тројини младића поново су

отипали у Грабовицу да их траже. Овога пута су

изнудили живе главе јер су нашли на Албаније који су

им вретили оружје које су носили, говорени да

никога нису видели и да се њих двојица не појављују

више нигде се неће враћати кући. Наредни дана су

породице младића проваљале у изгубљених и нади

да ће се однекуда појавити. Уместо младића стигла је

вест да су три албанска дечака из села Прина дове-

лила запрежана кола Буриницевог оца у полицијску стани-

цију у Клину. Рекли су да их је неко грчко ноћи

оставио пред њиховом кућом. Све ове године од на-

става Ивана, Буринга и Агрона њихове породице не

губе наду да су они живи и да ће се од некуда поја-

вити. Док се не разјешти њихова сујавина поред имена

на списку несталих на коме се њих тројица налазе

стоје цифре за Ивана - ЈУК-050078-01, за Буринга

БЈГ-802896-01 и Агрона ЈУК-050086-01.



Музеј жртава геноцида
Museum of genocide victims

BELAČEVAC KIDNAPPINGS

During the conflicts in Kosovo and Metohija, people of all nationalities were kidnapped by the KLA almost on a daily basis. In 1998, eleven miners from the Belačevac coal mine in the Obilić municipality were kidnapped. In May Žarko Spasić was kidnapped and any trace of him was lost. On 22 June another ten miners were kidnapped – two of them were soon released because they were Albanians. The miners who are considered missing are: Žarko Spasić, Dragan Vukmirović, Zoran Ađančić, Filip Gojković, Dušan Ađančić, Miroslav Trifunović, Marjan Buha, Petar Ađančić and Srboljub Savić. On 22 June 1998 Božidar Lempić was kidnapped together with the miners, though he was not a miner himself, and his destiny is still unknown.

Ни после 14 година никако да се разреши случај Белаћевац

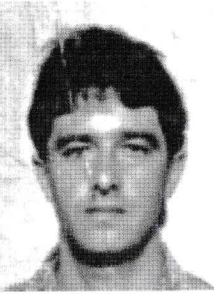
ПОЖАР "УНИШТИО" ДОКАЗЕ

Након вишегодишњег поштивања, на одлагања потраже за рударима међу којима је био и Божидар Лемпић "десио" се пожар на коју

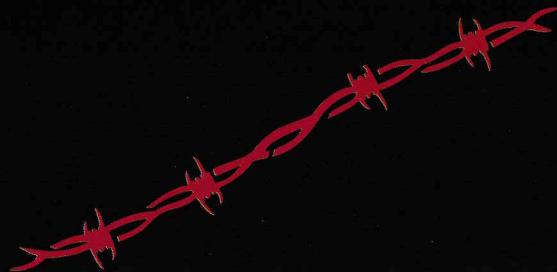
Читавих 14 година траје драма око откопавања јаловине на површинском копу Белаћевац за коју се сумња да крије посмртне остатке 14 обилићких рудара. Нико тачно не зна колико су пута отпочињани, па из разноразних разлога прекидани радови на откопавању да би породице добиле током прошле године чврста уверавања да ће се ускоро привести крају, проналазак обилићких рудара, ако се покажу као тачне тврдње да се њихова тела тамо налазе.

И онда још један шок за породице. Избија пожар на јаловишту и уништава све, тако да је немогуће даље радити на тој локацији. Међу четрнаесторицом страдалника нашао се и Божидар Лемпић (39) отет 22 јуна 1998. године. Ишчекивала је његова породица са зебњом сваки почетак ископавања јаловине, дубоке 30 метара доживљавајући из године у годину нове стресове. Затирање трагова може да да тренутни ефекат, али они знају да ће истина изаћи на видело и да ће се једнога дана решити случај обилићких рудара.

Н.М.



14. MAJ – 22. JUN 1998. GODINE
10 КОСМЕТСКИХ РУДАРА
КОПА "БЕЛАЋЕВАЦ"





Музеј жртава геноцида Museum of genocide victims

ATTACK AT ORAHOVAC

The Metohija municipality of Orahovac and the surrounding villages were attacked by the KLA on 17 July 1998. During the attack, around 100 citizens of the Serbian and Roma nationality were kidnapped. Soon after, around 60 of kidnapped persons were liberated, while the destiny of over 40 citizens was unknown. The majority of kidnapped and missing persons were found in two mass graves – "Mališevo" and "Volujak".

During the attack, the KLA took the major part of Orahovac, apart from where the Serbian population was concentrated. During the offensive, on 17/18 July the KLA attacked the Orahovac villages of Retimlje and Opteruša. They kidnapped almost all Serbian males from these villages, whereafter any trace of them was lost. After the attack, the villages of Retimlje and Opteruša were ethnically cleansed, i.e. the Serbian population was banished. As there were no security troops of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in these villages, the population tried to put up a defence on their own against the armed attack, but to no avail.

After the counteroffensive of joint forces of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, members of the KLA were pushed out of the Orahovac municipality. The counteroffensive began early on 18 July and the attack at Orahovac early on 19 July. After a major armed conflict, the town was liberated on 19 July. During the offensive at the Metohija municipality of Orahovac and the surrounding villages, members of the KLA killed seven persons.



Исаку Висар



Исаку Азем

Страдали отац и син Азем и Висар
Исаку, Роми из Ораховца
**ВЕСЕЉЕ ПРЕКИЗУАА
ОТМИЦА**

Висар Исаку (18) је 12. јула 1998. године био најсрећнији како је рекао отац на свету. Добио је прво дете и ту радост је хтео да прослави са свима. Он и отац Азем (45) били су ковачи-механичари, запослени у фабрици "Орвин". Позвао је брата инспектора полиције у Ораховцу да га обавести да је постао стриц. Висар и Азем узели су кратки седмодневни одмор да прославе са породицом и фамилијом. Био је петак 17. јули када су дошли да своје колеге почасте и са њима поделе срећу. Из фирме су изашли око пола три и кренули кући. Код пумпе "Јаха петрол" заустављају их припадници ОВК, изводе из кола и одводе у малишевски затвор. Касније их са преосталим затвореницима аутомобилом одвозе пут Приштине. Међутим, аутобус се покварио, па их пребацију на камион до неког њима непознатог албанског села. Изводе њих двојицу, породице Баљошевић и Лукић и три Албанца.

Следећег дана издвајају Висара, Азема и три Албанца и одвозе их пут Приштине. Након седам година на брду Драгодан код Приштине, које је тада постало својерсно гробље за Н.Н. лица пронађени су отац и син. Обојица су сахрањени у Ораховцу 19. новембра 2005. године.

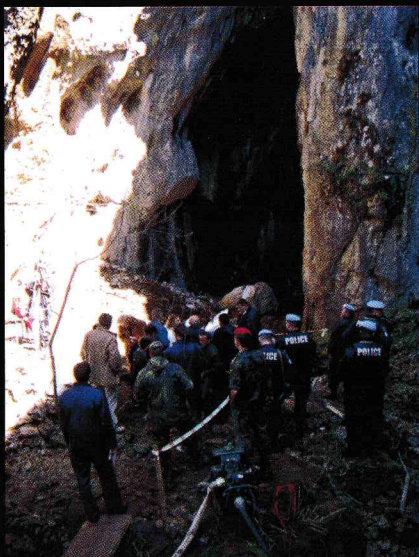
Father and son Azem and Visar Isaku, of Roma origin, were kidnapped during the attack at Orahovac and killed

"VOLUJAK" MASS GRAVE

In 2005 the public was informed that a mass grave had been found, designated as FKT 20, near the village of Volujak, 10–15 km south from the Klina municipality. The victims were identified as mainly Serbian nationals from the Orahovac area who were kidnapped by the KLA in July 1998. All victims found in the mass grave were civilians.

According to current data, in 2005 the remains of 29 persons were found on this site – eight Serbian males from Opteruša, 15 Serbian males from Retimlje, three Serbian males from other places, including three persons of Albanian nationality. However, this number is by no means final because the mass grave has not been fully explored. This number does not include four identified persons whose remains were found in Volujak in 1998.

According to data of the Office of the War Crimes Prosecutor of the Republic of Serbia, the names of KLA members who took part in the abduction of people from the villages of Retimlje and Opteruša are known. On 7 August 2014 the Kosovo Supreme Court made a verdict convicting former KLA members Sokolj Bitici and Ejup Kabasi to two-year imprisonment for the war crime against the civilian population co-perpetrated on 17 and 18 July 1998 in Opteruša. However, tens of other former members of the KLA who participated in the crimes committed in July 1998 in the territory of Orahovac have still not been brought to trial.



Volujak pit - exhumation of remains



Музеј жртава геноцида
Museum of genocide victims

"MALIŠEVO" MASS GRAVE

In 2005 the public was informed that a mass grave in Mališevo designated TBE 05 had been found. After the exhumation, it was ascertained that most of the remains belonged to persons who had been kidnapped and disappeared during the KLA attack at Orahovac. The remains of thirteen males were found in the grave. They were all civilians of Serbian nationality, apart from one Bulgarian man doing his military service in Đakovica.

The mass grave TBE 05 contained the remains of Đorđe, Saša and Tomislav Baljošević, Srđan and Srećko Vitošević, Dušan Dolašević, Dušan Đinović, Dušan Patrnogić, Radovan and Branislav Staletić, Aleksandar Stanojević, Čeda Čabarkapa and Stamen Genov.



"Mališevo" mass grave



Музеј жртава геноцида
Museum of genocide victims

ABDUCTIONS AND DISAPPEARANCE OF JOURNALISTS



Đuro Slavuj

ОВДЕ СУ 21. АВГУСТА 1998.
НЕСТАЛИ НОВИНАРИ
НЕ КЕТЕ ВЕНО МЕ 21. ГУШИ 1998
ЈАНЕ КИНОПУАР КОЛЕГЕТ ЈАНЕ ГАЗЕТАРЕ
ЂУРО СЛАВУЈ И РАНКО ПЕРЕНИЋ
ТРАЖИМО ИХ
ЈЕМИ НЕ КЕРКИМ ТЕ БУРЕ
УНС-СГС



Ranko Perenić



KLEČKA

According to claims of the Ministry of Interior of the Republic of Serbia, on 27 August 1998 parts of human skeletons were found in the Lipljan municipality, on the Klečka hill. Some bones, given their size, composition and form, belonged to children. Male, female and children's clothes and shoes were found alongside the bones. Court expertise of the Institute of Forensic Medicine in Priština found that the victims were killed through the dynamic effect of projectiles fired from small arms. It was also ascertained that the bones contained injuries inflicted by a blade, and partly by blunt, heavy and strongly swung mechanical tools, whereafter they were exposed to high temperature, most probably post-death.

As claimed by the then government authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the Republic of Serbia, an improvised prison was found in this stronghold of the KLA, where civilians who were kidnapped and then killed were kept. According to the same claims, a limekiln was found where victims were burnt after being murdered. It was claimed that 22 persons of Serbian and Albanian nationality were shot in Klečka. It was also claimed that a grave was found near the prison, where members of the KLA were burying large human bones which did not fully burn off. The KLA refuted these allegations, stating that the purported "crematorium" was used for Serbian propaganda purposes.



Parts of bones found in Klečka village



Музеј жртава геноцида
Museum of genocide victims

GLOĐANE EXECUTION SITE

In September 1998 in the wider region of the villages of Glođane and Donji Ratiš, the Dečani municipality – the localities of Rznić and Dašinovac, several corpses and body parts in different states of decomposition were found. Six bodies were found in the Rznić area – a deserted agricultural estate, while others were found in and around the concrete section of the canal leading to Radonjić Lake in the Rznić village. Parts of corpses and clothes were also found near the canal in the Dašinovac village.

According to data of the Institute of Forensic Medicine in Belgrade, 39 remains of victims were found, and 12 were soon identified. The victims included Serbs, Roma and Albanians of both genders and of different age.

In the deserted stable of the Rznić estate, seven wire bonds were found on cattle watering troughs. Their shape suggested that they had been used to tie up people. Adhesive strips and barbed wire were also found, indicating a possible method of previous tying up and torturing of victims.

The autopsy ascertained that the found remains contained injuries inflicted by projectiles fired from small arms, as well as by blunt mechanical objects, including sharp objects in two cases. In three cases, the bones and clothes were exposed to high temperature. A large amount of bullet cartridges were found in the execution site, while the walls of the concrete canal in the Ratiš village were damaged by projectiles. In one case, the autopsy ascertained the effects of flame and the signs of post-mortem marks of animal teeth.



Rznić estate - bonds on cattle watering troughs



Rznić estate - remains of one of the victims

It was determined that the victims were the persons kidnapped by the KLA. The autopsy showed that all victims had been killed from April until the end of August 1998. The executions were carried out on several occasions, in smaller groups (on the crime scene near the canal and at other sites near the places where the remains were found).

The Dečani municipality belonged to the "Dukadjin" zone, whose main commander was Ramush Haradinaj. He was accused of the crimes committed in the territory of this zone before the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia in the Hague and was acquitted.

GLODANE EXECUTION SITE



One of the corpses found in the canal
leading to Radonjić Lake



Projectile damage on the canal wall



Remains of victims near the canal,
with markings



Corpses in the canal



Remains of victims near the canal,
with markings



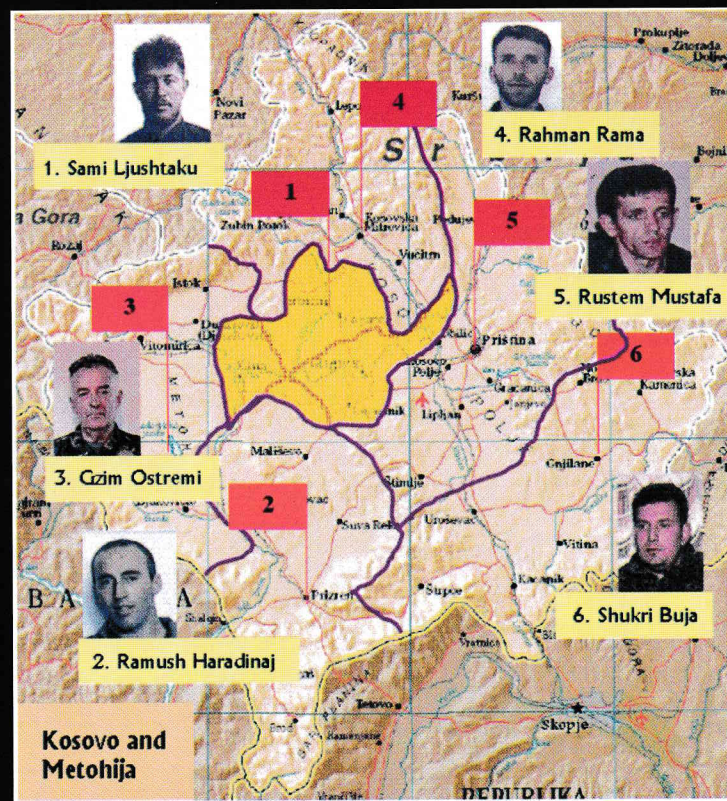
Remains of a victim near the wall
where executions were carried out



Музеј жртава геноцида Museum of genocide victims

PRISONS AND MAKESHIFT DETENTION CAMPS

Prisons and makeshift detention camps for kidnapped persons set up by the KLA were dispersed across Kosovo and Metohija. The two most notorious makeshift detention camps of the KLA for kidnapped persons of all nationalities were located in Lapušnik (Glogovac municipality) and Likovac (Srbica municipality). In 1998 alone, at least several dozen detainees of Serbian, Albanian and other nationalities went through these two camps. They were mistreated in various ways and some of them were killed. Former member of the KLA Haradin Bala was sentenced to 13-year imprisonment before the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia in The Hague for the torture and brutal treatment of detainees and the murder of several inmates of the Lapušnik prison camp. He was a guard and commander of the camp. Both camps were located in the central part of Kosovo and Metohija and were controlled by the so-called "Drenica group" of the KLA.



Six command zones of the KLA - the "Drenica group" zone is in the middle

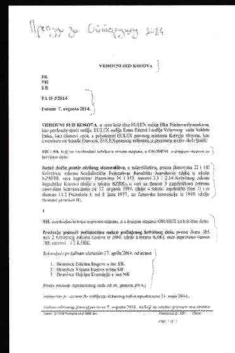


Музеј жртва геноцида Museum of genocide victims

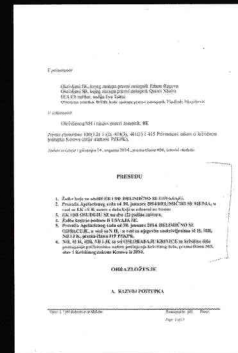
FACSIMILES



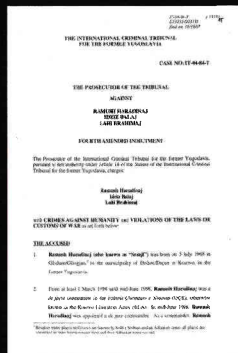
Indictment of the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia in The Hague against Ratimir Limaj et al.



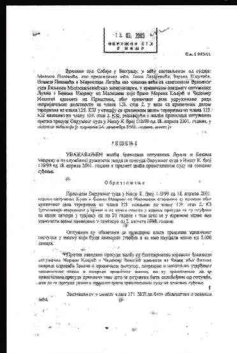
Verdict of the Kosovo Supreme Court for events in Opetruša



Verdict of the Kosovo Supreme Court for events in Opetruša



Indictment of the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia in The Hague against Ramush Haradinaj et al.



Repeal verdict of the Supreme Court of Serbia for Mazreku brothers



File of Kosovo and Metohija - criminal charges against leaders of the Kosovo Liberation Army

SUFFERING OF MEMBERS OF THE MINISTRY OF INTERIOR

During the armed conflict in Kosovo and Metohija, a large number of members of the Ministry of Interior of the Republic of Serbia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia were killed. Members of the Ministry of Interior were in charge of maintaining safety. During 1998 in particular, Albanian paramilitary formations conducted numerous guerrilla operations in which members of the Ministry of the Interior were killed. Methods of killing were versatile. Albanian armed formations mounted attacks against members of the Ministry of Interior by shooting from moving vehicles during control attempts, at security checkpoints, and firing at official and private vehicles. Members of the Ministry of Interior were often killed from ambush and in the street. A larger number of them were killed when their vehicles drove over anti-tank mines or a great quantity of explosives. They were killed on thresholds, lost their lives in combat and counter-terrorist operations, and in attacks at police outposts. There were also cases when members of the KLA and other Albanian paramilitary formations attacked the lines of official vehicles of the Ministry of Interior.

Death was usually instant, though some members of the Ministry of Interior died of injuries. Members of the KLA and other Albanian paramilitary formations were particularly cruel towards the abducted members of the Ministry of Interior, whom they first abused in horrendous ways and then murdered. In 1998, at least 127 members of the Ministry of Interior were killed by members of Albanian paramilitary formations.

У МАЈУРУ КОД ШАПЦА САХРАЊЕН ПОЛИЦИЈАЦ РАДЕ ПОПАДИЋ
Стрељан на Космету
Отет 24. маја 1998. године на путу Дечани – Јуник са колегом Николом Јовановићем. – Тело пронађено у Радоњичком језеру

ПРЕ СЕДМ ГОДИНА 23
МАЈА 1998. ОТЕТ JE ИВАН
БУЛАТОВИЋ
**ИЗВУЧЕН
ИЗ ВОЗА**
У куће су убила четириорица
наоружаних људи, а најољу
их је било на десетине, бар
се мени јакко учинило

Десет и по година протекло је од отмице полицајца Ненада
Реминштара
РАТКО ЧЕКА ТАТУ

На путу између Косовске Митровице и Пећи
ПОЛИЦИЈАЦ ОТЕТ ИЗ АУТОБУСА
ОВК је пререзао аутобус и из њега на минута пуцања живео
само Дејан Стојковић
Био је месец мај када је Дејан Стојковић (26) припадник српске
полицајце у Гаштану кренуо са сателитом за Пећ. Почио је ауто-
бусом који је био пуно путника самог националности. Неде измешу
Косовске Митровице и Пећи на отвореном путу код села Чигру.
Позве аутобус је зауставио. Нагло се отворио врата и у њега
ушле наоружани припадници Ослободилачке војске Косова.
Отурају су уперени у Дејана и наредили да изађе ван. Остаде пут-
ник, укључујући и његовог стриж ису диграти. Навише се
закачава да је неко пријавио да Дејан путује тим аутобусом и да су
они њега чекали и оследи га у његовом правцу. Многи су се
укључили у потрагу за њим укључујући и колеге из полицајце.
Међутим битније помоћи није било.

M.M.K.

Берат Бужала, Таџиџ
последњих сепаратиста Косова
привучи
**УБИО САМ ИВАН
БУЛАТОВИЋА**
Причао да је убијен у Ли-
ковцу, који је био под управом



Саоп. Јуштау, који је недово-
указан. Члан Тавије стр-
се ДПС и посланик у косовској
скупштини Берат Бужала
објавио је на свом фејсбуку да је
он, пошто је патриота, убио
полицајца Ивана Булатовића
1998. године и да онда ко га је
убио није убила већ патриота.
Бужаловић су из јуна 1998. го-
дину лана пре бомбардовања
извели припадници ОВК из
вела на реликвиј Косово-
Посе-Пец. Утврђено је да је
убијен у логору Ликоваљ који је
руководио Саоп. Јуштау,
који се још се шесторицом по-
налогу ЕУЛЕКС-а налази у
притвору.
Милорад Трафковић координ-
атор Удружења породица
експлозивних и несталих из
Косова и Метохије, каже да је

добро да су подигнуте
опуштенје за разне личине,
али да се планира да је то нека
врста манипулације у вези са
Бриселским споразумом, да би
били "милитаристи" Србе. Војско
било да грешим али досадила
пракса је показала да сам
нажалост био у праву.
В.В.



Моментално убијен полицајца Ненада Реминштара
ЈЕЗИВ ГУБИТАК ЖИВОТА
Страшно признање припадника ОВК Бужале (да би испуни патриота) да је убио Ивана
Булаторовића (37) полицајца из Пећи патриста је све људе у којима не имамо али и мржњу због мон-
строзног начина на који је овећан његов живот. Међутим, у
опуштенју коју је подигао међународни тужилац ЕУЛЕКС-а
Материјо Савијер, Сабит Гени и Сабит Јашари се опуштају да су
у њеном ментитетизму и да чврсто убија Ивана Булатовића
1998. године. Према изјави заштитеног сведока "Ц" Сабит Гени је
мотором тестером одржао главу полицајца Булатовића. Сведок
"Ц" је испричао да је видео Генија који је са осталим припадницима
коло Ивана Булатовића према потпу седи Ликоваљ. Сада је
наглашено да је Булатовић због батина и ментитетизма био у
полудесном стању. Затим је Гени ооо поред сведока "Ц" и рекао да
је видео шта они раде икариница. Одскако му је главу, згати
Геном, па неће, а сведоку "Ц" је рекао "ово смо требали теби да
радишмо, а сада мисли кући".



Булаторовић Ивани

Берат Бужала приговори убиство

Some of the newspaper headlines about kidnapped,
missing and killed police officers



Музеј жртава геноцида
Museum of genocide victims

SUFFERING OF MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES OF YUGOSLAVIA

In 1998 numerous incidents took place on the border between the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the Republic of Albania. Members of the Armed Forces of Yugoslavia were losing their lives while trying to prevent numerous attempts at illegal introduction of weapons, money and people from the Republic of Albania into the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. There were several attempts at mass incursions of Albanian paramilitary formations from the Republic of Albania into the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. Members of the Armed Forces of Yugoslavia were not losing their lives only on the border, but also in KLA guerrilla attacks on roads and in barracks. Some of them lost their lives in counter-terrorist operations.



Killed members of the Armed Forces of Yugoslavia on the Košare border post, 30 September 1998



Vehicle in which soldiers were killed

On 30 September 1998 a large group of members of the Kosovo Liberation Army crossed the Albanian border with Yugoslavia and set up an ambush, around the Košare border post, on a unit of the Armed Forces of Yugoslavia securing the border. Around midday, members of the KLA opened fire at the Pinzgauer vehicle with eight members of the Armed Forces of Yugoslavia. Automatic guns and rocket-propelled grenades were used. Five members of the Armed Forces of Yugoslavia were killed and two were wounded. Conscripts Vladimir Radoičić, Miladin Gobeljić and Ilija Pavlović and contract soldiers Miroslav Jocić and Miloš Pavlović were killed. Captain Goran Loznica and contract soldier Goran Simić were wounded, while warrant officer Dobroslov Dražić remained unscathed. After the attack, members of the KLA plundered the murdered soldiers. Members of the KLA made a video recording of the attack, which can be found on the internet.



JUSTICE?



Kosovo: If they are not guilty, who committed the war crimes?

29 Nov 2012, 12:00am

Share

Amnesty International is calling for justice for all victims of the 1998-99 Kosovo war after three high-ranking members of the Kosovo Liberation Army (KLA) were acquitted of war crimes at a tribunal today.

The International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia in the Hague found the three men - ex-prime minister and former KLA commander Ramush Haxhiu, his uncle Lahi Brahimaj and deputy KLA commander Isid Balaq - not guilty of a joint criminal enterprise to mistreat Kosovo Serbs, Roma and Egyptians, and Albanians perceived to be collaborators with the Serbian authorities.

They were also cleared of all counts relating to individual criminal responsibility for the murder, cruel treatment and torture – as war crimes – of members of minority communities, and of Albanians perceived to be collaborators, at a KLA compound at Jablanica, in central Bosnia Herzegovina.

John Dalhousie, Director of Amnesty International's Europe and Central Asia programme, said:

"Today's verdict raises the question if, as the court has established today, the three former high-ranking KLA members are not guilty, who then committed those crimes? Is anybody ever going to be brought to justice? These are the questions that the victims and their families ask, and will continue to ask, until they see justice."

An estimated 800 members of minority communities in Kosovo, were allegedly abducted and murdered by members of the KLA. Only a small number of their bodies have been found, exhumed and returned to their families for burial.

Guthrie said:

"The abductions of members of minority communities, and of Albanians considered to be traitors to the KLA, are war crimes and, sometimes, crimes against humanity. They have to be investigated in such and the EU-led Police and Justice mission in Kosovo (EULEX) and the Kosovo authorities must do everything in their power to ensure that those responsible are brought to justice."

[View latest press releases](#)

Ramush Haradinaj



Fatmir Limaj



Leadership of the Kosovo Liberation Army:
(above) - Hashim Thaci and Xhavid Haliti,
(below) - Kadri Veseli and Agim Ceku



Музеј жртава геноцида Museum of genocide victims

SUFFERING AFTER THE MILOŠEVIĆ–HOLBROOKE AGREEMENT

Slobodan Milošević, the then President of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, and Richard Holbrooke, a special US envoy to the Balkans, signed an agreement on 13 October 1998 on the cessation of armed conflicts in Kosovo and Metohija. However, members of the Kosovo Liberation Army continued with guerrilla and terrorist activities.

ПОГинула три полицајца, четворица повређена

У једној терористичкој акцији, „ОВК“ на Битовцу на Косову убије три полицајца и рањила четворица. Полицајци су из Јагњара код Косова, Митровице и Гроја. Митровица је под контролом „ОВК“. Полицајци су из Јагњара код Косова, Митровице и Гроја. Митровица је под контролом „ОВК“.

Рањеници су из Јагњара код Косова, Митровице и Гроја. Митровица је под контролом „ОВК“.

Тешко рањена три полицајца

У једној терористичкој акцији, „ОВК“ на Битовцу на Косову рањила три полицајца. Полицајци су из Јагњара код Косова, Митровице и Гроја. Митровица је под контролом „ОВК“.

Рањен полицајац

У једној терористичкој акцији, „ОВК“ на Битовцу на Косову рањила полицајца. Полицајац је из Јагњара код Косова, Митровице и Гроја. Митровица је под контролом „ОВК“.

Три напада на полицију

У једној терористичкој акцији, „ОВК“ на Битовцу на Косову извршио је три напада на полицију. Полицајци су из Јагњара код Косова, Митровице и Гроја. Митровица је под контролом „ОВК“.

Погинула три полицајца, а четворица рањених

У једној терористичкој акцији, „ОВК“ на Битовцу на Косову убије три полицајца и рањила четворица. Полицајци су из Јагњара код Косова, Митровице и Гроја. Митровица је под контролом „ОВК“.

Рањена три полицајца

У једној терористичкој акцији, „ОВК“ на Битовцу на Косову рањила три полицајца. Полицајци су из Јагњара код Косова, Митровице и Гроја. Митровица је под контролом „ОВК“.

Осуђен терориста

У једној терористичкој акцији, „ОВК“ на Битовцу на Косову осуђен је терориста. Терориста је из Јагњара код Косова, Митровице и Гроја. Митровица је под контролом „ОВК“.

Погинуо десетар, рањен разводић

У једној терористичкој акцији, „ОВК“ на Битовцу на Косову убије десетара и рањила разводића. Десетар је из Јагњара код Косова, Митровице и Гроја. Митровица је под контролом „ОВК“.

Убиство полицајца изазов споразуму

У једној терористичкој акцији, „ОВК“ на Битовцу на Косову убије полицајца. Полицајац је из Јагњара код Косова, Митровице и Гроја. Митровица је под контролом „ОВК“.

Терористи пуцали на Прилужје

У једној терористичкој акцији, „ОВК“ на Битовцу на Косову пуцали су на Прилужје. Полицајци су из Јагњара код Косова, Митровице и Гроја. Митровица је под контролом „ОВК“.

Два полицајца убијена, четворица рањена

У једној терористичкој акцији, „ОВК“ на Битовцу на Косову убије два полицајца и рањила четворица. Полицајци су из Јагњара код Косова, Митровице и Гроја. Митровица је под контролом „ОВК“.

Отети новинари „осуђени“ на 60 дана

У једној терористичкој акцији, „ОВК“ на Битовцу на Косову отели новинаре. Новинари су из Јагњара код Косова, Митровице и Гроја. Митровица је под контролом „ОВК“.

Рањена три полицајца

У једној терористичкој акцији, „ОВК“ на Битовцу на Косову рањила три полицајца. Полицајци су из Јагњара код Косова, Митровице и Гроја. Митровица је под контролом „ОВК“.

Рањен Бранислав Јокић

У једној терористичкој акцији, „ОВК“ на Битовцу на Косову рањила Бранислава Јокића. Јокић је из Јагњара код Косова, Митровице и Гроја. Митровица је под контролом „ОВК“.

У Србији отета два Србина

У једној терористичкој акцији, „ОВК“ на Битовцу на Косову отела два Србина. Србине су из Јагњара код Косова, Митровице и Гроја. Митровица је под контролом „ОВК“.

Ударац мировним надама

У једној терористичкој акцији, „ОВК“ на Битовцу на Косову ударио је по мировним надама. Мировне наде су из Јагњара код Косова, Митровице и Гроја. Митровица је под контролом „ОВК“.

Отети полицајци убијени

У једној терористичкој акцији, „ОВК“ на Битовцу на Косову отели полицајце. Полицајци су из Јагњара код Косова, Митровице и Гроја. Митровица је под контролом „ОВК“.

Напад на полицијску станицу

У једној терористичкој акцији, „ОВК“ на Битовцу на Косову напао је полицијску станицу. Полицајци су из Јагњара код Косова, Митровице и Гроја. Митровица је под контролом „ОВК“.

Newspaper headlines about the suffering after the Milošević–Holbrooke agreement was signed



Музеј жртава геноцида
Museum of genocide victims

MASSACRE IN "PANDA" CAFÉ

In the evening of 14 December 1998, two masked attackers burst into the "Panda" café in Peć and fired at the guests from automatic firearms. Six young men of Serbian nationality were killed, while three persons were either heavily or lightly wounded. Those killed were: Ivan Obradović (14), Vukota Gvozdenović (16), Svetislav Ristić (17), Zoran Stanojević (17), Dragan Trifović (17) and Ivan Radević (25). Until a few years ago, it was believed that members of Albanian paramilitary formations were responsible for the murder. Aleksandar Vučić, the then Prime Minister of Serbia, said at a press conference that the investigation of the murder had not been carried out professionally, while some Belgrade media claimed that security structures of the Republic of Serbia were responsible for the murder. The perpetrators of this crime are still unknown.



Corpse of Ivan Obradović



Corpse of Dragan Trifović



Corpse of Vukota Gvozdenović



Killed young men

"Death awaits everyone. However, the death of a villain is one thing, and the death of someone losing his life justly before God is another thing. The one who commits a crime against one innocent person committed a crime against the entire humankind".

Patriarch of the Serbian Orthodox Church Pavle addressing the gathered citizens of Peć after he performed a funeral service for the killed young men, 16 December 1998



Killed young men

IMPRESUM

Publisher:

Museum of Genocide Victims, Belgrade

Nikola Pašić Square 11/3

Phone: +381 11 33-98-883

E-mail: office@muzejgenocida.rs

Coeditor: National bank of Serbia

For the publisher: PhD Veljko Đurić Mišina

Review: PhD Aleksandra Kolaković

Editing: National bank of Serbia

English translation: National bank of Serbia

Design and technical preparation: National bank of Serbia

Print: Printing line doo, Belgrade

Circulation: 500

ISBN 978-86-86831-43-9

The exhibition and catalog printing were implemented thanks to the funds
and technical assistance to the National Bank of Serbia

CIP - Каталогизација у публикацији -
Народна библиотека Србије, Београд

355.089:341.322.5(497.115)"1998"(083.824) 341.322.5(=163.41)(497.115)"1998"(083.824) 323(497.115)"1998"(083.824)
323.28(497.115)"1998"(083.824)

ĐOKIĆ, Bojan, 1983-

Suffering of the Serbian and other Minority Population in Kosovo and Metohija in 1998.: exhibition of photographs,
facsimiles, newspaper excerpts and books / authors Bojan Đokić, Nenad Antonijević ; photo archive of Živojin Rakočević ;
review Aleksandra Kolaković. - Belgrade : Museum of Genocide Victims, 2017 (Beograd : Printing line). - [21] str. : ilustr. ; 25 cm

Tiraž 500.

ISBN 978-86-86831-43-9

1. Antonijević, Nenad, 1969-

[autor]

a) Ослободилачка војска Косова - Ратни злочини - 1998 - Изложбени каталози b) Срби - Жртве рата - Косово и Метохија
- 1998 - Изложбени каталози c) Косово и Метохија - 1998 - Изложбени каталози

COBISS.SR-ID 247210764

"... Exhibition SUFFERING of the SERBIAN and OTHER MINORITY POPULATION in KOSOVO and METOHİJA in 1998, created by Bojan Đokić and PhD Nenad Antonijević, in scholarly, argumentative, creative and well thought-out manner presents a new and important issue. Under the load of the numerous documents, authors were able to resist the subjective feelings and they succeeded to classify and adequately presented documents on the crimes committed by members of Albanian paramilitary groups against the persons of the Serbian, the Roma and other minority communities in Kosovo and Metohija in 1998. Crimes committed by Albanian paramilitaries against the Serbs and other minority communities during the armed conflict in the territory of Kosovo and Metohija in 1998 is the main content of the exhibition. Authors also represent and consequences of 1999. This thematic exhibition of photographs, facsimiles, documents, as well as informations from the press about suffering of the Serbian and other minority communities in Kosovo and Metohija before the NATO aggression in 1999 is very important not only for the sake of fostering the culture of remembrance, it's also important for making public opinion. Historians Bojan Đokić and PhD Nenad Antonijević ensure the objective image on crimes against the Serbs and other minority communities, consequences of the NATO attack on Yugoslavia in 1999 and the great suffering of the Serbian and other minority communities in Kosovo and Metohija during 1999. Events from a recent history require further research studies, therefore, they can often be understood in the wrong way. Primarily, this exhibition opens space for new researchers and scholars and prevents the misuse of historical facts. At the same time, exhibition encourages the public to communicate about the events which burden the present and current relations in the region..."

PhD Aleksandra Kolaković,
Institute for Political Studies, Belgrade