

“A Miscarriage of Justice”

I am honored to have an opportunity to present the very important book of Florence Hartman “Peace and Punishment”, published in French in September 2007. I also read her book in which she describes, as a witness of the totalitarian regime of Slobodan Milosevic in Serbia, in which seeds were planted, grew the roots of genocidal policy against non-Serb population in former Yugoslavia and implemented against Bosniaks in Bosnia and Herzegovina during 1992-1995. Her book about Slobodan Milosevic brought me back in Serbia 1988, when I worked in the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the City of Belgrade, where I was also a witness to the time “before an earthquake” how I described my feelings during that turbulent time, before I left Yugoslavia and came to America.

After reading this outstanding book “Peace and Punishments” I felt a sensation of miscarriage of justice. The term “A miscarriage of Justice” Florence used to describe the decision of the Appeals Chamber, in 2006. Rather than remedying the error which 3 judges of the International Tribunal established for Former Yugoslavia, from 2003, when they made a secret agreement with Belgrade and requested protective measures for all the documents establishing that the Serbian State had authority over its partners in crime in Bosnia, and protect Serbia from genocide conviction, 5 judges of the ICJ court /presided by Italian Fausto Pocar confirmed the previous decision and became willing partners in the manipulation organized by the Belgrade government. They found a new evidence that the decision from 2003 was “wrong as a matter of law”, understanding that Belgrade was not attempting to protect its national security but instead to obstruct justice and its search for the truth. But they confirm the previous decision. Information directly implicating the Serbian State in the war in Bosnia, and the Srebrenica genocide remained inaccessible to the ICJ and the public.

The establishment of the International Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia, the international body of the United Nations, was a good beginning to bring Slobodan Milosevic, a war criminal to justice, but already with some abnormalities, (amoralities). They accused Slobodan Milosevic for the war crime in Kosovo, not including his role in the wars in Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina. Carla Ponte was enthusiastic to expand charges against Milosevic to Bosnia and Croatia and but she had to deal with difficulties, abnormalities. Graham Blewitt/does not want to complicate the Bosnia war and see it as an international conflict, too complicated.

Why? This obvious unjust criticized Cherif Bassiouni, well known professor of international law, who was a main person investigated evidence of genocide in Bosnia and Herzegovina. His committee was dismantled in 1994 when he was closed to confirmed with evidence of direct connection between Slobodan Milosevic and the crimes in Croatia and BH.

That was a first punch in the stomach. My painful memory from the time when I supposed to be part of one of his teams that was planned to go and investigate in Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1993. This team and I did not go, because of safety reasons, and later on I was not able to join his next group because I was pregnant. This expert in Law, the honest man who did not want to make a deal with justice where not allowed to work on the case of BH. Why?

Another obstacle was, Graham Blewitt who was brought to help judge Goldstone /does not want to complicate the Bosnia war and see it as a international conflict, too complicated.

Florence Hartmant, a journalist and former spokesperson for the International Crime Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia's Prosecutor office, faced a criminal trial before ICTY for she was accused of illegal activities because she talk about the secret agreements between judges and Belgrade regime.

In decision of ICTY from 2003, Richard May, Patricia Robinson and Yong-Gon Kwon, accepted Belgrad's arguments that disclosure of truth /the archives would prevent peace from being restored, they would affect the state's international position and ruined the economy. They agreed to keep secret from the public, and to prevent other courts/ICJ to use in the case of genocide, in exchange for Serbia's cooperation in some criminal cases pending before the Tribunal. If those evidence was disclosed, Serbia could be proved guilty in a parallel case pending before International Court of Justice (Bosnia v. Serbia) and the families of the Bosnian victims could seek damages from Serbia.

Both courts of justice saw the transcripts of minutes of the meetings on-site in Belgrade. They were witnesses who participated and could illustrate the chain of command, (I called that connection pupkana vrpca never disconnected until now)the method of financing and direct participation of special units, which came from Serbia, in the campaign of " ethnic cleansing and genocide".The minutes of the Supreme Defence council they had in their hands.

Milosevic died without judgment, and Serbia, decision from 2007 ICJ was free of judgment for its involvement in Srebrenica genocide, that's mean S> M. is not guilty of genocide charges, The International court of Justice took a place ICTY and both United nation judicial body took the side of Serbian regime.. /deadliest regime in Europe since Nazi,It would be the first international process against Prime minister of one state. They did not do it because of Dayton agreement which was another unjust, making a deal with war criminals and establish weak Bosnia instead of Weak Serbia.

One of the latest example of unjust from judicial bodies is the case of Florence Hartmant, a journalist and former spokesperson for the International Crime Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia's Prosecutor office, faced a criminal trial before ICTY for she was accused of illegal activities because she talk about the secret agreements between judges and Belgrade regime.

After all my pessimistic thought about justice and unjust in the world, and what can we do about that, I realize, that this book and Florence Hartmant would be the light that will give me the guidance which way to go-and this is to search for Justice and never give up, like she did not.

15 novembra stvorene dvije službe unutar Generalstaba, Beogr

United Nation –two judicial body : ICTY/International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia

ICJ International court of Justice for genocide

Florence Hartmen in her conclusion noticed several positive outcomes:

Establishment of International court , not temporary as used to be,

Many criminals were facing the justice. But the roots of genocidal policies were not taken out and the seeds of possible international conflicts they can grow and create new forms of genocide are spreading around. It is warning and sign for unsafe future.

But were very politicised, and there are reasons why this unjust happened is because of the role of

Big sila.

Procesi, trka za vremenom

Prekidi, mogo slucajeva

Opsada sarajeva 44 mjeseca, 10 hiljada mrtvih, 1,500 djece

Several punches in stomach:

From the beginning

At the end Momir Bulatovic, umro Slobodan

Dejton

Zakljucak

Pozitivno –stalni sud bez AMerike

Amnestija nije rijesenje

Politizirano sudstvo

Pozitivne I slabe strane suda, nisu uspjeli iskorjeniti stare navike

Klica buducih nasilja

Nesigurna buducnost

Sociaty after genocide-

Time of

First somothing was rong

Tuzba only za Kosovo, Arbour Luise

Serif Busoini njegova istrazna komisija razrusena kod je bio blizu da pomocu dokumentata utvrdi prave veze iamedju Milosevica I zlocina, 1994

2003-odluka

2005 ponovo

2006 ponovo

Dajtonski sporazum

Bulatovi-Sloba umro