



First International Conference on Environmental Recovery of Yugoslavia - ENRY2001 - <http://www.enry2001.org>

CONFERENCE ACTIVITY REPORT

ENRY2001, was held from 27-30 September 2001 in the Jugopetrol Business Center, Milentija Popovica 1, 11000 Belgrade.

The Conference was initiated by Prof. Dr. Jasmina Vujic from the University of California at Berkeley (California, USA) and Dr. Tatjana Jevremovic from Purdue University (Lafayette, Indiana, USA), with an objective of initiating the overall environmental recovery of Yugoslavia through the presentation of existing problems in Yugoslavia, discussion of modern technologies for site remediation, and defining future directions for scientific, financial, legal and social aspects of restoring and protecting the environment.

A large number of domestic and foreign experts quickly joined this initiative because they realized the urgency of initiating tangible actions for the recovery of environmental situation in Yugoslavia. At the beginning of a Third Millennium, besides global environmental pollution problems, Yugoslavia is facing the problems of a seriously endangered environment and natural resources, significant environmental pollution around industrial complexes, and dramatic degradation

of living conditions and public health because of a decade of devastating economic sanctions and, in particular, the NATO bombing in 1999.

Because these problems include some of the most complex issues and challenges for science, technology and society in general, the team of experts that was involved in organizing the conference included scientists and experts from universities, various institutes, industry, and health institutions in order to cover a wide range of issues such as technology, science, physical chemistry, geophysics, biology, agriculture, medicine, and psychology. As a result of the devoted work of this group of experts, the Conference was organized in less than eight months, despite very challenging political instability in Yugoslavia and in the entire world. It must be emphasized that the Serbian Unity Congress was involved in the Conference organization from the very beginning, and supported the continuing efforts as the first sponsor. From the large number of contributors, only the key personnel leading the efforts of different committees are listed here (the complete list can be found at www.enry2001.org): Mr. Milan

Gavrilovic (EPS) and Prof. Dr. Jasmina Vujic were Co-Chairs of the Scientific Committee, Prof. Radisav Vidic (University of Pittsburgh, PA, USA) and Prof. Mihajlo Mesarovic (CWR University, USA) were Co-Chairs of the International Program Committee, Mr. Jadranko Simic (Federal Ministry for Labor, Health and Social Policy) and Dr. Zorka Vukmirovic (AAOM) were Co-Chairs of the Local Program Committee, Dr. Zora Zunic (Vinca Institute) and Dr. Tatjana Jevremovic were Co-Chairs of the Organizing Committee. Executive Committee was comprised of Dr. Srba Jovic (Aerospace Computing Inc., USA), Prof. Dragan Veselinovic (PMF), Dr Tatjana Jevremovic, Dr Vojin Joksimovic (USA) and Prof. Jasmina Vujic (USA).

A number of domestic scientific and higher education institutions, industrial firms, domestic and foreign non-governmental organizations, and business and professional societies joined the efforts to organize this Conference. Sponsorship by the Serbian Orthodox Church and the Governments of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and Republic of Serbia significantly enhanced the visibility and

importance of this Conference. Honorary sponsors of the Conference were the President of the FRY, Dr. Vojislav Kostunica, and the Serbian Orthodox Church Patriarch, His Holiness Pavle. Honorary Chair of the accompanying



program "Youth and Environmental Protection" was HRH Princess Jelisaveta Karadjordjevic.

The conference opening was on September 27, 2001 in the "Jugopetrol" Business Center, Milentija Popovica 1, New Belgrade. The opening ceremony was attended by more than 400 participants and numerous journalists. The welcoming address by the conference Co-Chairs, Prof. Dr. Jasmina Vujic and Dr. Tatjana Jevremovic was followed by a message from the President of Yugoslavia, Dr. Vojislav Kostunica, that was delivered by Ms. Borislava Kruska, President of the City Assembly of Pancevo. Prof. Jasmina Vujic delivered a message from His Holiness, Patriarch Pavle. Dr. Zoran Djindjic, the Prime Minister of Serbia, greeted conference participants and delivered a firm commitment from the government of Serbia for environmental improvement and announced a formation of a new Ministry for Natural Resources and Environment as well as passage of new environmental legislation. Princess Jelisaveta Karadjordjevic stressed the need for enhancing knowledge and understanding of the environment and emphasized the role that youth can play in that process. Mr. Gaudenz Ruf, the Swiss Ambassador to Yugoslavia who represented the general conference sponsor, Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation

(SDC), greeted the conference participants. He discussed traditional Swiss participation in humanitarian activities around the world and emphasized that the Swiss government is ready to help Yugoslavia realize some of its environmental projects with financial assistance in 2001 in the amount of 50 million DEM. Dr. Tanja Knezevic addressed the participants in front of federal institutions, while Prof. Dr. Dragan Domazet, Minister for Science, Technology and Development for the Serbian government, discussed a new program for scientific development of Serbia until 2010 that will insist on the development of new technologies that are in compliance with the needs for environmental protection and improvement. The opening ceremony included the address from Mr. Branislav Lecic, Minister for Culture in the Republic of Serbia, Prof. Dr. Marija Bogdanovic, Rector of the University of Belgrade, and Dr. Krunoslav Subotic, Director of the Institute for Nuclear Sciences - Vinca. One of the General Sponsors, The Serbian Unity Congress, was represented by Mr. Miroslav Djordjevic who emphasized that this Conference points towards a real possibility of establishing the collaboration between our experts in the country and abroad on projects of utmost importance for the country. He urged the participants to implement the positive experiences from this Conference in future projects. Conference participants were greeted by Slavica Lazic-Vuksanovic from the Federal Institute for Maintenance and Development of Inland Waterways and Mirjana Bozidarevic, President of the Stari Grad Municipal Assembly. The Conference organizers also received a letter of support from HRH Crown Prince Alexander of Yugoslavia.

The conference included 142 presentations from about 320 authors from 21 countries (presentations were organized in about 40 sessions which were held in two halls),) as well as three teleconfer-

ence presentations from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). Over 200 experts from all fields, including about 40 from abroad (about 10 were of Serbian origin), participated in the Conference. More details about the Conference, including the entire program, can be found at <http://www.enry2001.org>.

One group of Conference presentations focused on the consequences from the destruction of industrial complexes resulting from NATO bombing, damage to the environment throughout the period of economic sanctions, specifics of the air, water, and soil degradation, damages to the biodiversity, food quality, medical and psycho-social consequences for the population, etc. The second part of the Conference was devoted to the technologies and approaches for the remediation of the environment, issues in organizing such activities, and required activities for future protection of the environment. The third group of presentations were specific proposals for remediation and recovery of industrial complexes and other "hot spots". We will emphasize only several interesting sessions: Environmental Impact of War in Yugoslavia, Status of Environment in Yugoslavia Prior to the NATO Air Strikes, Environmental Consequences Caused by Destruction of Industrial Facilities, Degradation of Ground Water Environment, Toxic and Heavy Metal Contamination, Biomedical Effects, Psychosomatic and Social Consequences, Ground Water and Soil Remediation, Environmental Recovery and Organizations and Projects, and Experiences and Potential in Nuclear and Alternative Energy Sources.

Special attention should be given to three seminars by the U.S. EPA that were organized by Dr. Walter Kovalick, Director of the Technology Innovations Office, together with Drs. Jasmina Vujic and Radisav Vidic. These seminars dis-

cussed latest methodologies for identification and ranking of contaminated sites and application of the latest and most economic technologies for their remediation. The U.S. EPA also generously donated numerous copies of various reports and CDs that were distributed among Conference participants. All three seminars are available for downloading in PowerPoint format at <http://cluin.org/enry/>. The two seminars organized by Prof. Dr. Marija Todorovic entitled "Renewable Energy and Material Resources, Environmental Technologies, Ethics and Nonpathological Development for Sustainability" are also worth emphasizing here.

Special achievement of the Conference comes from a significant number of presentations that focused on the possible health impact of depleted uranium ammunition used during the NATO bombing campaign in 1999. A total of 19 presentations from authors coming from 9 different countries were given in 4 consecutive sessions regarding: (a) the use of DU weaponry, and (b) measurement techniques and sampling methodology. Together with domestic experts, 11 prominent world experts from 8 institutes for the first time offered their independent measurements and assessment of the situation in Bosnia, Kosovo and southern Serbia. Lively discussion followed in the Discussion Panel. Conclusions from this Panel are included in the general conclusions from this Conference. Depleted uranium sessions were organized by Dr. Zora Zunic (Vinca Institute) in collaboration with Dr. Jasmina Vujic. The DU papers from the Conference will be also published in a special issue of *Archive of Oncology*, a scientific journal published by the Institute for Oncology from Sremska Kamenica, Yugoslavia. Experts from abroad visited the southern Serbian region around Vranje and locations of Bratoselce and Pljackovicu, where depleted uranium ammunition was used.

A number of activities and manifestations accompanied this Conference. The "Youth and Environmental Protection" program was organized under the patronage of Princess Jelisaveta Karadjordjevic and in collaboration with the Children's Friends Society from Belgrade. This program included a competition among elementary and high school students in literary and artistic works focused on the environment as well as the organization of various environmental and ecological projects. Selected works were displayed at the Conference site while most of the paintings and other artistic works were auctioned and monetary contributions were given to humanitarian projects. The best paintings were reproduced on greeting cards that were also sold during the Conference.

The awards in the "Youth and Environmental Protection" program were given by Princess Jelisaveta Karadjordjevic: 18 awards for paintings, 3 awards for literary works, 6 awards for projects and 5 awards for teachers. The first place was awarded to the project "Water from Lok - Our Treasure" that was achieved through collaboration between two elementary schools: "Svetozar Miletic" from Lok and "Isidora Sekulic" from Sajkas. The students from these two schools received outstanding reception by Conference participants during their presentation on Friday, September 28, 2001. A short documentary about their region was followed by the presentations of the main ideas of the project including possible implementation. The model of the ecological park that is to be built around a spring of medicinal water was on display throughout the conference. Second and third place in the category of elementary schools were awarded to "St. Sava" school from Rumenka and "Crnjanski" school from Belgrade, respectively. The first place in the high school group was awarded to Aleksandar Pavic, student of the "Vera

Blagojevic" high school from Sabac for his paper on "Impact of Sabac Industry on the Environmental Condition of the Sava River". His paper will be published in the Conference proceedings and he will represent Yugoslavia at the ecological conference in Canada next year. Second and third place were awarded to the Ecological group from the "Vuk Karadzic" high school in Loznica.

Several excellent documentaries were shown during the Conference: "Natural Heritage Under the Bombs" produced by Institute for Protection of Nature of Serbia; "Pancevo Spring 99" - producer Cine Pro from Pancevo, author Milos Nikolic, photography Bogdan Petrov, music Dragan Nikolic; "Nis in the Hell of War" - produced by NTV, RTV-5 and RTV "Belle Amie, author and director Mr Novica Randjelovic; "Gatherer of the Herbs" (author Slobodan Popovic) and "Survival of Degenerics" produced by the ZOOA Wildlife Society in collaboration with ECO-Studio from Belgrade.

The owner of "Jefimija" Gallery Slavica Mladenovic decorated the Conference hall with hand-



made authentic Serbian rugs and table covers, and invited all participants to the "Jefimija" Gallery " exhibition at the Russian House on September 27th. Association "Hi Neighbor" displayed and sold selected needlepoint and other hand-made craft by refugees as a part of the Program for Social Integration and Psychological Support. Panel exhibition by several cities presented their local ecological problems and suggestions for possible solutions. The

Conference was greeted by the Hot-Air balloon Competition participants on September 27th - the Aerotrade balloon was carrying the ENRY2001 banner. All participants were invited to a cocktail party at the Belgrade City Hall by a Mayor of Belgrade Radmila Hrustanovic (on September 28th), where a beautiful musical program was prepared by the Academic Choir "Spanac".

Although the participation of a larger number of international organizations and companies was expected by the organizers of the Conference, an unstable political situation in Yugoslavia and abroad did not allow it. However, having in mind that this is the first conference in a series of similar events, the organizers hope to bring in a large international participation in the future.

The Conference location was moved from "Sava Centar" to the Jugopetrol Business Center, after a generous offer by Jugopetrol to become a general sponsor of the Conference. The following sponsors were responsible for the success of the Conference:

(a) General Sponsors - Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC), UNESCO, NIS - Jugopetrol Beograd, Plovput Beograd, and Serbian Unity Congress, USA;

(b) Main Sponsors - Ministry of Science, Technology and Development, Serbia, Yu; Federal Ministry of Labour, Health and Social Care, Yu; Ministry of Health and Social Policy - Serbia, Yu; Ekokec, Real Estate Agency - Belgrade, Yu; Ericsson, Belgrade, Yu; Hydrometeorological Institute-Serbia,

Yu; Jaroslav Cerni Institute, Belgrade, Yu; Electric Power Industry of Serbia, Yu; Individuals, USA; Publicum, Yu; Renaissance Travel, USA; Stari Grad Municipality, Belgrade, Yu; Studenica Foundation, USA; The Hercegovina Charity Fund, USA; The Serbian Benevolent Society, USA; Uno Martin, Sabac, Yu;

(c) Sponsors - Aerotrade, Belgrade, Yu; Application, Belgrade, Yu; GEMAX, Belgrade, Yu; Individuals, Japan; Jefimija Gallery, Belgrade, Yu; NIS - Oil Refinery, Belgrade, Yu; Revision Agency, Belgrade, Yu; Simpo Company, Water Factory Rosa, Vranje, Yu.

The preliminary conclusions were formulated and accepted during the last day of the Conference. Several working groups were formed to work on the final conclusions. The overall agreement was that the Conference was very successful in the presentation and analysis of the environmental problems caused by the NATO bombing and a long period of economical sanctions, as well as in outlining the ways to remediate the situation. These are some important preliminary conclusions and recommendations:

1) This is just a beginning of the work on ecological recovery of Yugoslavia, and more activities are being planned for the future;

2) There is a large potential in experts of all profiles in the country, as well as abroad among the international experts of our origin, that could work together to initiate collaboration with international scientific institutions, companies and financial organizations

3) This collaboration

should be initiated by our experts through various proposals that could be a starting point for broader collaborations with international institutions and organizations;

4) It is necessary to establish a pool of young researchers and experts which will be educated through this collaboration to carry on the implementation of modern methodologies for environmental protection and recovery under the specific conditions in Yugoslavia;

5) The full papers (there are 142 papers by 320 authors from 21 countries) will be published in the Conference Proceeding in 3-6 months.

6) A new ENRY Organization has been established to carry on with the realization of the Conference conclusions and recommendations. The name of this Organization should be changed to ENPRY - Environmental Protection and Recovery of Yugoslavia).

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Bosnia peacekeepers dismantle 'terror group'

The Nato-led peacekeepers in Bosnia say they have dismantled what they called a terrorist organisation working inside the country. A spokesman said the soldiers, international police and the local authorities had arrested a number of Bosnians and people from Middle Eastern countries during the operation. He said an investigation was under way into their possible links with the organisation suspected of having carried out last month's attacks in the United States. Press reports say the Bosnian organisation may have been planning attacks against the bases of American peacekeepers in the country. From the newsroom of the BBC World Service - 24 October, 2001

Osama Bin Laden: The Man Who Declared War on America

by Yossef Bodansky

Rocklin CA: Prima Publishing Co., 1999, ISBN 0-7615-1968-8

Ch 11. Strengthening the Arsenal

Excerpt:

Samples of deadly anthrax - a favorite agent for use in biological weapons all over the world - were obtained from North Korea for relatively small sums of hard currency. Radioactive material and pesticides purchased in Ukraine have already arrived in Afghanistan. The radioactive materials are to serve as the contaminating components of radiological weapons. According to a knowledgeable source, the key weapons prepared are "toxins for poisoning water mains. Lethal gases for use against human beings. Fungi for destroying harvests."

These weapons are being developed and produced under the supervision of a few Ukrainian experts (chemists and biologists). They also train the Islamist experts who will be in charge of preparing operations and training terrorists. In early July 1998 this group included seven Saudis and one Egyptian, all of whom had studied pharmacy, medicine, and microbiology in Hungary and Romania. They were recruited by Arab "Afghans" while still in Eastern Europe so that they are completely "clean" from an intelligence point of view.

The first group of terrorist-operatives being trained in Qandahar comprises Islamists from Egypt, Pakistan, Bangladesh, and various Persian Gulf States. Their training includes the preparation of highly sophisticated explosive devices and "kits" with toxins and chemical agents. The nerve agent sarin was specifically mentioned by a

source with firsthand knowledge of these preparations. In addition some of the terrorists are being trained to grow "lethal biological cultures" and turn them into weapons using substances readily available on the commercial market or in university laboratories. An example of a possible operation studied in Qandahar is poisoning a water main in a major European city with equipment that would fit into a single backpack.

The second base from which operations using weapons of mass destruction can be launched was established in Zenica, Bosnia-Herzegovina. The Islamists converted an isolated farmhouse into a "research center" for advanced weaponry. Egyptian "Afghans" loyal to Zawahiri, including human bombs, were recently dispatched to Zenica to get ready for a possible spectacular operation. One of the unique features of the Zenica base is its force of expert terrorists made up of European Muslims - both Europeans who converted to Islam and second-generation emigres from the Muslim world. These terrorists are being actively recruited by followers of Bin Laden through a program run by Sheik Omar Bakri, leader of al-Muhajiroun and the spokesman for the International Islamic Front in Europe. The program has centers in Great Britain, France, Belgium, and Italy. The recruits are sent to Afghanistan for training. Then, Bakri noted, they are encouraged to go fight in Bosnia, Albania, Kosovo, or Kashmir "against foreign armies occupying Muslim lands. This is the Jihad, and it has nothing to do with terrorism." (p. 327)

OSAMA IN THE BALKANS

Our old ally is now our enemy

by Justin Raimondo

It was left to Yugoslav President Vojislav Kostunica to comment on the bitter irony of the US "war on terrorism" from his own particular vantage point as the leader of a nation that was the recent victim of a US-sponsored Muslim terrorist campaign. Asking the US leaders to examine "the true deep roots and the true reasons that triggered the birth of [Bin Laden's] terrorism and its development," Kostunica characterized the US as "a world policeman who can function quite easily when he needs to bomb a country, such as Yugoslavia, for 78 days," but "when this country is also faced with terrorism in its most fanatical form, as happened on September 11, then things look rather different." Yugoslavia, under assault from Islamic terrorists of the Kosovo "Liberation" Army, was deemed an international pariah and "ethnic cleanser" for defending itself. Now, when this same terror network has turned on its American sponsors,

the shoe is on the other foot – and the US finds that it is a tight and painful fit.

OSAMA'S BOSNIAN LEGIONS

Kostunica's point was underscored rather dramatically, not long afterward, when Bosnian Muslim terrorists associated with Bin Laden's Al Qaeda organization targeted US military and diplomatic facilities in that American protectorate. Although the US is claiming that it has effectively dealt a "crippling blow" to the terrorist Al Qaeda organization in Bosnia with the arrest of three and the detaining of dozens – mostly Egyptians and Algerians – this is no doubt only a single tentacle of the subterranean monster. The Serbs claim that thousands of Muslim "internationalists" from Northern Africa, Saudi Arabia, and Afghanistan were recruited to the Bosnian Muslim-KLA insurgency, and it is well-known that hundreds, perhaps more, were granted Bosnian citizenship, and others given asylum in Kosovo.

THE BOSNIAN-BIN LADEN CONNECTION

Perhaps the facility with which Bin Laden's terrorist operatives were granted access to the Balkans had something to do with the theft of some 100,000 blank Albanian passports during the 1997 anarchy that enveloped that nation. In any case, the complicity of America's Bosnian Muslim protégés in making the Balkans accessible to Bin Laden's terrorist network was underscored by the arrest, in Turkey, of a Bin Ladenite agent, one Mehrez Audonija, who held a Bosnian passport. Audonija is said to be a top leader in Bin Laden's cabal.

Several of the 9/11 hijackers are said to have held Bosnian passports. The New York Times [June 26, 1997] reported that one of the terrorists arrested in connection with the bombing of US installation at Al Khobar, in Saudi Arabia, had been a top commander of the Bosnian Mujahadeen, and had admitted to having ties to Bin Laden. Bosnia has long been a terrorist base. Long ignored by the US in the interests of its pro-Muslim Balkan policy, the threat is now so great that the American architects of Europe's first Islamic state have been forced to acknowledge the consequences of their own folly in a classified State Department report, which was fortunately leaked to the *Los Angeles Times*.

COIN OF THE REALM

Detailing the extensive financial, ideological, and military ties that linked Osama to the Bosnian government, the Times, citing a former senior State Department official, also noted that "The secret report, prepared late last year for the Clinton administration, warned of problem passport-holders in Bosnia in numbers that 'shocked everyone,' he said. The White House leaned on Bosnia and its then-president, Alija Izetbegovic, to do something about the matter, 'but nothing happened,' the former official said."

For an international terrorist organization such as Al Qaeda, passports are the coin of the realm, and Bosnia was apparently quite generous with Bin Laden personally, issuing him a special passport via the Bosnian embassy in Vienna, in 1993. There is even a report that President Izetbegovic personally met with Bin Laden when the latter made a secret trip to Sarajevo in that same year. No doubt the Assassin-in-chief of Al Qaeda was so grateful for the Bosnian government's beneficence – and vice versa – that he wanted to seal the alliance in person. Serbian sources were reporting Bin Laden's presence in the Balkans in 1999, where he came in the guise of a "Saudi businessman" eager to do "charitable work" in the area. Perhaps alone of all the Western media, the Canberra Times [April 28, 2000] cited Tanjug, the Yugoslavian government news agency, in reporting the following item:

"Islamic Saudi millionaire Osama Bin Laden, wanted for terrorism by the United States, is in Kosovo. The official Yugoslav news agency Tanjug said Bin Laden, whom it described as a 'terrorist and Islamic fanatic,' arrived from Albania after having formed a group of 500 Islamic fighters in the eastern region around Korce and Pogradec to carry out 'terrorist acts' in Kosovo.

"He planned similar acts in the southern region of Serbia bordering on Kosovo, including Presevo, Medvedja and Bujanovac, the agency said."

TRUTH AND PROPAGANDA

But since that source was deemed politically incorrect, and therefore unreliable, the evidence was dismissed as Serbian "propaganda." The extensive role of the "internationalist" Islamic network presided over by Bin Laden and associates in dozens of countries was extensively documented by Antiwar.com during the Kosovo war, and not just from Serbian sources. No one listened, then – but now they are forced to listen, even as the US official offices in Bosnia and Kosovo go on high alert. Thanks to American policymakers, our soldiers in Bosnia and throughout the region are sitting ducks for Bin Ladenite sympathizers, who plastered the walls of Bosnian and Croatian cities with posters hailing Bin Laden in the wake of 9/11.

WHAT ABOUT MACEDONIA?

The idea that it is not permissible to talk about the absurdities of US foreign policy in the context of the 9/11 atrocity, and that this amounts to some sort of "moral equivalence," is refuted by the revelation of the Bosnian-Bin Laden connection. For here is evidence of US government complicity in the attacks insofar as the US and its Bosnian ally shielded and nurtured Bin Laden in the Balkans. The US is claiming to have "disrupted" the Bin Laden network in Bosnia, but what about Macedonia? The Washington Times [October 3, 2001] reports that Bin Laden's personal representative in Macedonia has so far contributed as much as \$7 million to the "National Liberation Army" of Albanian Islamofascists. Yet the US backs the NLA to the hilt, diplomatically, as Washington continues to exert pressure on the Macedonian government to cave in to terrorism. So much for the "war on terrorism."

THE CLINTON-BIN LADEN AXIS

As newspaper editorialists from coast to coast rail against Bin Laden, the "evildoer," remember it wasn't always so. On May 28, 1999, when the Daily Oklahoman published a remarkably prescient editorial, it was far from fashionable to bring up the matter of Islamic radicalism, much less Osama Bin Laden's links to our Balkan "allies" in Bosnia, Albania, and the KLA. "As US Sen. Jim Inhofe long has predicted," the Oklahoma paper averred,

"When American troops go into Kosovo against the Serbs, they'll be fighting alongside a terrorist organization known to finance its operations with drug sales – including some to the United States.

"By joining hands with the Kosovo Liberation Army (KLA), which intelligence sources say bankrolls itself by selling heroin and cocaine, the United States also would become partners of a sort with Osama Bin Laden, the international terrorist behind last year's bombings of US embassies in Kenya and Tanzania, the Washington Times reports. . . . Such an ally is the result of Bill Clinton choosing sides in a centuries-old civil war."

THE AMERICAN PARADOX

Citing the testimony of a top law enforcement official – "They were terrorists in 1998 and now, because of politics, they're freedom fighters" – the editorial went on to declare that "in Bill Clinton's war, where bombing has been turned into a humanitarian application, such a paradox fits right in." This paradox is central to understanding what happened on 9/11. It is the paradox of an American foreign policy that dictated a de facto alliance with Bin Laden at one point – and not just in Afghanistan in the war against the Russians, but as recently as 1999. This is "blowback," as the brilliant Chalmers Johnson put it in his excellent book of that name, with a vengeance.

"Behind the Headlines" by Justin Raimondo - Antiwar.com - October 29, 2001

S.U.C. MISSION STATEMENT

Serbian Unity Congress is an organization of Serbs and their friends, created to:

- Garner the talents, skills and capabilities of Serbs and their friends in Diaspora in order to assist and facilitate positive economic, social and cultural change in Serbian Lands.
- Inform and influence the public opinion at large and decision makers world wide about the true goals and aspirations of Serbian people.
- Assure the future of Serbian people and their descendants by preserving Serbian heritage.

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