

Isolation – Sanction without a trial for Kosovo’s Albanians (1981-1989)

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Abstract

After the March 11th 1981 anticommunist demonstrations in Kosovo, an “awakening” of the Yugoslavian nationalism with pro-Serbian character begun. As a whole the state structure and the Serbian political structure demanded the abolition of the SFRY Constitution (1974), which was considered as humiliating. To achieve these plans the Serbian Communist Party, since 1984 engaged all the intellectual, political, media and military mechanisms against Kosovo and its autonomy.

Under the direction of the Communist League of Serbia, the Serbian Science Academy issued a pamphlet named Memorandum (1986) according to which the pan Serbian nationalist politics within the entire Yugoslavian area was aligned. After a long propaganda by the media and especially after the orchestrated frame-up of the murder of five soldiers (different nationalities) in the Praqini’s Barracks in Serbia (1987), murder that was attributed to the Kosovan soldier Aziz Kelmendi, an unparalleled offensive of Serbia against Kosovo begun, that led to the violent constitution alteration of March 23rd 1989. These alterations were followed with demonstration in Kosovo in defense of the 1974 autonomy. From this military police violence there are 32 murdered victims in the records, hundreds injured and wounded and hundreds of Kosovo’s intellectuals ISOLATED. All this violence was orchestrated by the state secret service (UDB), who ordered the arrests and isolations, without an order from the Courts nor of the Prosecution, which in accordance with the Criminal Procedure Law of Yugoslavia had a legal obligation to prosecute, arrest and take the felons in front of the courts.

Keywords: Yugoslavia, Kosovo, Isolation, Praqini’s Case, Constitution

1. Introduction

After the alterations in the state and politic head of Kosovo following the year of 1981, with the successive interventions of Serbia and its secret structures in Kosovo, the functioning of its institutions within its territory or within the federation, where it was a constitutional subject of Yugoslavia ([10]SFRY Constitution, Article 1 and 4, 1974), begun to fade. From Serbia’s pressure on one side and the of the federation in the other side, the degradation of the judicial system begun, which at the time were easily controlled and influenced by Belgrade’s politics, even though the applicable laws of Kosovo for the Courts ([5]Law on the Regular Courts in Kosovo, Official Gazette SAPK, nr. 21/78 and 49/79) where applicable. Despite the guaranteed autonomy of Kosovo in the SFRY Constitution and the silent approval by the political factor of Yugoslavia, the republic of Serbia on March 23rd 1989 intervened unconstitutionally against Kosovo ([10]SFRY Constitution, Article 5, 1974) abolished the political, judicial, educational, health and financial system etc. This unconstitutional intervention of Serbia did not reach to consciousness of the leaders of the six SFRY republics nor to the prime minister of the federal government, Ante Markovic, who instead of requesting for penal prosecution of Slobodan Milosevic for unconstitutional actions and violent alterations of

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the internal borders of the Republics and Provinces, he with his defense minister Velko Kadijevic joined the festivities of the Serbian “VOZD” in Sava Center in Belgrade on June 28th of 1989.

2. The politically isolated

In juridical literature often is heard about political sentencing, political convicted, political prosecuted, but little is known about the term Politically Isolated, which was applied against the demonstrated and those against the regime in Kosovo and Yugoslavia. This provisional measure was provided with the Internal Affairs Law of SAPK and was provisionally applied to those who were considered a threat to security and order ([4]article 47 of the Law of Internal Affairs, SAPK, Official Gazette, nr. 48/77 and article 53, paragraph 2 of the Internal Affairs Law, SAPK, Official Gazette, nr. 46/87). Thus we see this law was approved in the year of 1977 and firstly used against the “nationalists” that had demonstrated against economic and political inequality in Yugoslavia on March 1981 and March of 1989, year this when Kosovo’s Autonomy was abolished unconstitutionally and under police and military violence by Serbia. In the 1987 Law of Internal Affairs of the SAPK the isolation measure was also provided. For this law to apply, it was requested that the Leadership of SAPK, as the highest constitutional organ, to evaluate security and then the government who at the time was called the Executive Council of SAPK, would issue a ruling for the measure to be applied. This measure had a provisional character and with this measure certain persons were denied to reside in particular places. According to the records in possession it results that this sentence was imposed from the year of 1981 and on against persons that were considered as dangerous by the Communist League. According to the verdict nr. 25/82 of April 14th 1982, signed from the Internal Affairs Secretary of the SAPK, it writes, “Ruling, R.S. order incarceration in the County Prison – Peje starting on April 14th 1982”. Also in the ruling nr. 338/1 of March 28th 1989 issued by the secretary of Internal Affairs of SAPK, signed by the Secretary of Internal Affairs against the Albanian citizens of Kosovo was the same aforementioned ruling. In fact the person against whom this measure was imposed, H.H. was not isolated as ruled in the County Prison in Gjilan but instead was deported in the County Prison in Shabac, Vranje, Belgrade in Serbia and none from the family knew his whereabouts until April 10th 1990. (table below, nr. 47) In the law this measure is provisional but it does not define its length, therefore his measure can be imposed in length defined by the official and not the law. Also in the law it is provided that the party to whom this measure is imposed has the right for complaint and the right for restitution for the time spent in Isolation but the reality was the opposite. None, after their release dare to demand the right for restitution for the time spent in Prison Isolation! Instead to some of the persons in isolation, at the time this case became public for the international opinion, some were released but to others criminal procedures were initiated against, despite all the applicable laws in Yugoslavia that took pride in national equality. Instead the reality was that these rights were respected in paper and in a selective manner. Thus was this inequality or the selective equality that brought Kosovo’s youth of the ‘80s into the streets with demands for freedom and economic and national equality.

The timeline when the isolation measure against Kosovo Albanians was imposed corresponds with the nationalist holiday in Sava Center in Belgrade where the Serbians and their elite were celebrating the constitutional alterations that made Serbian hegemony possible, over Kosovo and Vojvodine and further. The night of 27th/28th of March 1989 in Kosovo was the night of Saint Bartholomeus, counting the killed that summed to 32 persons, hundreds wounded by the Yugoslavian police and military and hundreds of others kidnapped that were sent into ISOLATION in Serbian prisons. The night of 27th/28th of March 1989, the police with political orders from Belgrade had begun the arrests of university professors, intellectuals, political officials, journalists, businessmen and all of those who dared to oppose the constitutional alterations and their incarceration into “isolation” in Serbian prisons. From 1981 and on this measure was imposed to 253 Albanian citizens who were spread out into Serbian prisons, until their families had no knowledge of their whereabouts for several months. ([2] *Isolated*, 2009, page 37) For these isolations of Kosovo’s Albanian citizens without the order of the public prosecution many different international news media were informed Associated Press, REPUBLICA-Rome, Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung, Danas magazine, Zagreb’s Vjesnik newspaper and the Yugoslav Forum for Human Rights. ([2] *Isolated*, 2009, page 72-75) When an Albanian woman from Prishtina had requested the service of defense from the well-known Croatian lawyer Rajko Danilovic for her husband, whose whereabouts remained unknown after 30 days of arrest, he was dumbfounded, shocked and asked “what isolation was? I admit – he said – that until this time I hadn’t known such thing existed”. ([2] *Isolation*, page 73) On the other hand another lawyer, creation as well Mr. Danko Spoljaric, after having received numerous requests from families to defend an isolated, he had declared “I didn’t feel like a lawyer, but rather as a detective looking for a missing person”. This declaration was given for Zagreb’s Danas magazine after he had contacted with a judge in Prishtina who after having reviewed the judicial files couldn’t find his client, because his name was not written into official evidences for other a month. ([2] *Isolated*, 2009, page 75)

Until today we have tried to find complete data for the Isolated, but for well known facts (war 1998-1999), archive destruction, theft and burning of files, taking and destroying the files by the Serbian regime after the withdrawal from Kosovo (June 10th 1999) have made it difficult to acquire and complete all the data for all of the Isolated. According to the data and documents that were reviewed the below table has been created, but in certain cases there are missing data of the length of Prison Isolation.

Table 1. Isolation –Sanction without a trial for Kosovo’s Albanians (1981-1989)

Nr .	Name and Surname	Address	Profession	Length of Isolation	Prison – Place of Isolation	Days of Isolation
1	Ali Ahmeti	Ferizaj	/	02.04.1981-31.05.1981	Ferizaj-Lipjan	59
2	SokolKryeziu	Kijeve	Professor	18.06.1982-18.09.1982	Peje	92
3	Tahir Geci	Luke Epreme-Deqan	High Party Leader (LKK)	26.03.1982-31.03.1982 15.11.1982-07.01.1983	Prishtine Shkup	5 54
4	PrendBuzhala	Kline	Professor	26.03.1982-18.09.1982	Peje	177
5	HakiMorina	Rigjeve Kline	Student	Mars-shtator	Peje	6 Months
6	Ismail Gashi	Silovi-Lipjan	Professor	30.04.1981-26.08.1981	MitrovicePrishtine	119
7	ShabanKlajqi	Gjilan	/	14.12.1981-24.12.1981 28.03.1989-	Sloveni-Gjilan Leskovc, Vranje, Zajeqar	10 /
8	Dr.RexhepIsmajli	Prishtine	University Professor	28.03.1989	Leskovc, Beograd	/
9	BinakUlaj	Vuthaj, Guci	Rilindja’s Journalist	28.03.1989 27.04.1989	Leskovc Zajeqar	31
10	SkenderBerisha	Prizren	Worker,,Printeks’	20.03.1989	Prizren	/
11	XhemajliBerisha	Prizren	Professor	03.04.1989-06.03.1989	SPB-Prizren	3 ditevdes
12	ShaqirZeneli	Malisheve	Professor	23.03.1989-12.08.1989	Prishtine	112
13	MerimanBraha	Prizren	Professor	28.03.1989-12.08.1989	Leskovc, Zajeqar, Prishtine	106
14	FetahBelegu	Peje	Engineer	28.03.1989-15.05.1989	Leskovc, CZ Beograd	49
15	EnverSadikaj	istog	Doctor	28.03.1989-04.06.1989	Leskovc, CZ BEOGRAD, Peje	68
16	BasriMusmurati	Kamenice, kamenice	Professor	28.03.1989-27.05.1989	Leskovc, vranje	60
17	Fetahshala	Mitrovice	Student	28.03.1989-	Mitrovice, Leskovc, Shabac	/
18	AdilPireva	LupciPodujeve	Student	02.04.1981-30.05.1981	Mitrovice e Kosoves	58
19	EkremBelegu	Peje	Director Factory of Batteries,Peje	28.03.1989-	Leskovc,	/
20	BajramSelmani	Hani I elezit	Worker	27.03.1989-20.04.1989	Ferizaj Prishtine	23/ Sentenced to 6 years, 24.07.1990
21	Rahim Azemi	Gjilan	Professor	28.03.1989-16.06.1989	Leskovc, vranje, shabac	80
22	FejzullahBerisha	Rahovec	Jurist	28.03.1989-27.05.1989	Prokuple, leskovc	60
23	Agimberisha	Ferizaj	Professor	26.03.1989-	Gjilan,	/
24	BashkimIbrahimi	Prizren	Professor	28.03.1989-	Leskovc, prokuple	/
25	Ramiz kadriu	Mitrovice	Miner -Stan Terg	10.03.1989 24.04.1990	Mitrovice	11 months / innocent
26	GurselSylejmani	Komorani-Viti	Ex political prisoner	28.03.1989 27.05.1989	Prishtine, Vranje shabac	60
27	Skenderkastrati	Prishtine	/	28.03.1989 28.05.1989	Leskovc, zajeqar	60
28	Ali Zejnullahu	Golesh,Lipjan	Activist	08.03.1989-27.05.1989	Lipjan	85
29	BilalSpahiu	/	/	28.03.1989-28.05.1989	Leskovc, Prokuple	60
30	XheladinRekaliu	Prishtine	/	28.03.1989-28.05.1989	Leskovc, Beograd	60
31	IsmetRamadani	Gjilan	/	28.03.1989-	Leskovc, vranje,	49

				28.05.1989		
32	ShemsiSyla	Gjilan	Professor	28.03.1989-28.05.1989	Leskovc, vranje, zajeqar	60
33	RasimBudakova	Golesh-lipjan	Mechanical Technician	09.03.1989-02.10.1989	Prishtine	7 months
34	BujarKrasniqi	Peje	Student	18.03.1989-07.06.1989	Peje	81
35	XhemshitVokrri	Podujeve	Engineer	08.03.1989-	/	210
36	Ibrahim Osmani	Prishtine	Leader of Infromation (LKK)	01.03.1989-	Prishtine	227
37	Mic Muqaj	Lluke, Deqan	/	27.03.1989-27.05.1989	Leskovc, Zajeqar	60
38	Eqremkryeziu	Peje	Film Director,	1974, 1981	/	/
39	Hysnihoxha	Prizren	Worker Ballkan-Suhareke	24.04.1989-20.06.1989	Prokuple, Leskovc	60 , 28.04.1989 04.09.1989 PPQ PZ
40	Ramadan krasniqi	Vllashkidrenoc, kline	Professor	27.03.1989-Korrik 1989	Leskovc,CZBeograd, Peje	/prosectutionbesides isolation
41	BegzadOsmani	Gjilan	Worker, Radiator's Factory	28.03.1989	Peje, Leskovc, Vranje	50
42	Anton kolaj	Kline	Sociologist	28.03.1989	Peje, Leskovc,Beograd, Peje	86
43	Bali Dervishi	vushtrri	Political Prisoner	28.03.1989 27.05.1989	Vranje, Zajeqar	60
44	Selimvllasi	Kamenice	/	28.03.1989 13.12.1989	Leskovc, Vranje, Shabac, Gjilan	9 months, 58 kg
45	XhemajlPllana	Vushtrri	/	28.03.1989-12.07.1989	Leskovc, Zajeqar, Mitrovice e Kos.	106
46	Sadri berisha	Gillogovc	/	28.03.1989-	Leskovc, Beograd	/
47	FejzullahFejzullahu	Gjilan	/Supreme Court of Kosovo releases him	28.03.1989-10 prill 1990	Shabac,Vranje, Beograd	/misrintramak ne goje
48	HamezDervishi	Mitrovica	Trepce/shk.plumbit	22.03.1989-15.06.1989	Mitrovica e Kosoves	83
49	FadiCitaku	Prishtine	/	09.03.1989-	Prishtine	/
50	NazmiPeci	Boletin, Mitrovica	Engineer, Novo Berdo	28.03.1989-28.05.1989	Leskovc, CZ Beograd	60
51	ZymerZymeri	Decan	/	28.03.1989-15.05.1989	Leskovc,CZ Beograd	48
52	KoleBerisha	Kline	Jurist	28.03.1989-21.06.1989	Leskovc,CZ Beograd	85
53	JakupJahiri	Viti	/	28.03.1989-15.05.1989	Prishtine,Vranje, shabac	48
54	RahmiTuda	Struge, Prishtine	Masters in Philosophy	27.04.1981-	Lipjan,mitrovica	/
55	Sadri Tafilaj	Decan	Mathematics Professor	27.03.1981 28.03.1989 27.05.1989	Peje, mitrovica Leskovc,CZ Beograd	111 60
56	AgimVllasi	Kamenice	/	28.03.1989-27.05.1989	Leskovc, CZ Beograd	60
57	IsakZeka	Podujeve	Metallurgy Engineer	28.03.1989-15.05.1989	LESKOVC,CZ BEOGRAD,PEJE	48
58	SelajdinBraha	Prizren	Worker Shoe Factory „Komuna”	28.03.1989-	Prokuple, Prizren	3.5 months
59	AfrimDushi	Suhareke	Professor, Director of „Ballkan”	28.03.1989 15.05.1989	Prokuple	48
60	AzemQerimSadikaj	Istog	Ex director of „Radusha”,Istog	28.03.1989 21.06.1989	Leskovc,CZ Beograd	85
61	FaikFerizi	Zhabar I Poshtem, Mitrovica	Adjuster „Trepca”	28.03.1989 15.05.1989	Leskovc, Vranje,	48
62	Ferki.H.Morina	DumniceVushtrri	/	28.03.1989-	Vranje,Leskovc, Shabac	60

The list with personal information of some of Kosovo's Albanians citizen (of 253 total) that lived the horrors of the Isolation in the Serbian prisons in 1981, 1982 and 1989 ([2] Isolated, 2009, page 287-293)

The list of the 253 isolated citizens is a small number in comparison to those arrested and convicted with long-term incarceration for political causes. As a result of this list we see that the isolated persons are of different professions from various cities of Kosovo, who have lived the Isolation in Kosovo's, Serbia's and Slovenian Prisons, in lengths from 5 days to 11 months (nr. 25 from the table above). One of the isolated, after three days of torture in the hands of the police, died. (nr. 11 from the table above). According to records, one of the many isolated, after 11 months of confinement is declared innocent but he is not restituted. Even after the order from the leadership of SFRY of July 12th 1989 that the isolated be released, an act that came as a direct result from the international pressure, some of the isolated where not released because against them investigative procedures were initiated (nr. 39 from the table above). One of the isolated had lost weight and barely weighed 58 kg from the inhumane tortures in the Serbian prisons. (nr. 44 form the table)

Form their narrations it is evident that they had lived the horrors of hell or what they call "narrations for the terror tunnels". According to witnesses narrations, the greatest terror and physical torture was imposed in the Leskovac Prison, where the guardians assisted by the civilian staff (none has knowledge as to who were the civilians part of the staff) had organized to columns in between which the prisoners had to pass while they'd get a struck with a stick by each of the guardians, the guardian stood by the column named "mrtvashiba", a punishment measure applied in the feudal Serbia and reapplied in the Socialist Yugoslavia. After international interventions, Serbia was forced to investigate the committed abuses against the isolated prisoners in the Serbian prisons, but the trials were a farce and did not sentence anyone for this macabre crime.

3. The legitimization of the Serbian violence in Kosovo and the dissolution of SFRY

After the approval of the Serbian Constitutional alterations on the day of Vidovdan (1989) the violence exercised by the Serbian authorities in Kosovo was legitimated. This legitimation came from the highest state and political structures of the Yugoslavian Federation. This violence went all the way to physical eliminations of Albanians not only in Kosovo but also in other institutions like the murders committed on March 1989. The right for life, freedom and security had seized to exist, this right was in the hands of the policemen, similar to the times of Serbian KraljPetrit that abused with Albanians of Kosovo guilty or not. The workers were laid off work, over 367 Kosovan enterprises were placed under violent measures and the social rights of over 120.000 families were nowhere in consideration, while the right of health defense, education, science, culture and sport were under an apartheid regime. Serbia based on a "Program on the realization of peace, freedom, equality, democracy and prosperity in the Socialist Autonomous, Province of Kosovo" on 1990had planned its recolonizationwith Serbian colonies which were planned to be located in the properties of the social enterprises. To put this project in motion and its implementation, the regime had also

projected the physical violence as a form of pressure against Kosovo's Albanians, administrative sanctions and criminal prosecution for banal reasons, murder, arrests, incarceration and destruction of property, plunder of economic subject and Albanian citizens and organized crime. ([1] Amnesty International, *Police Violence in Kosovo Province: The Victims*, 1994) In this atmosphere of hate, Serbia begun arming the Serbian, Montenegrin and civilian refugees who decided to live in Kosovo's territory. ([7] Open Wounds Human Rights Abuses in Kosovo, 1993) With suppressive politics of Kosovo's subjectivity, Serbia begun to implement the duties that were given from the 1986 Memorandum of the Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts, according to which program the cleansing of Albanian element within all of the social areas was requested and also its "serbianisation". In this context, Serbia laid off all the Albanian judges and prosecutor from the courts and prosecution and replaced them with Serbian judges and prosecutors, 175 judges came to Kosovo from Serbia. ([3] Knocking on Europe's conscience, Kosovo, evidence & Documents, Council for the defense of human rights and freedoms in Prishtina, 1992) In the security institutions (policemen, secret service) after having laid off over 4000 Albanian police officials, they were replaced largely with Serbians who were part of the different military and paramilitary formations in Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina. ([1] Amnesty International, *Police Violence in Kosovo Province: The Victims*, 1994) Thus according to sources of international organizations, in the military barracks of APJ in the city of Peja besides the regular military, there also were different paramilitary formations of different Serbian parties and criminal groups. ([7] OPEN WOUNDS Human Rights Abuses in Kosovo, 1993, page 97) With the extreme militarization of Kosovo with different Serbian formations that were publically registered by paramilitary structures ([7] OPEN WOUNDS Human Rights Abuses in Kosovo, 1993, pg 97) and their arming by the popular army of Yugoslavia based on a program that was discussed in the federal parliament of the remaining Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) ([7] OPEN WOUNDS Human Rights Abuses in Kosovo, 1993) brought a not seen before police and military violence during 1990 and on. ([7] OPEN WOUNDS Human Rights Abuses in Kosovo, 1993) To exercise physical violence and torture against the arrested persons the chairman of the County Court of Prishtina Vojislav Zivic had declared that they had the right to beat and even kill those who threat the territory of Yugoslavia and afterwards complain. ([7] Open Wounds Human Rights Abuses in Kosovo, 1993) To this day this judge continues to exercise the profession of a judge in the parallel court of Prishtina in Serbia.

Despite different complaints in different doors of international institutions the violence against Kosovo's Albanians had not stopped and was on going and the Serbian authorities had just begun its intensification towards and against the civilian population, prosecution and the arrests of political activists, cultural, educational, cultural inheritance staff and everything that was Albanian. For these violations by the Serbian regime in Kosovo, the Council for Defending the Freedom and Human Rights in Prishtina had written a pre-memoir to different international personalities of different international institutions included the secretary general of the UN, Mr. Boutros Boutros Gali ([6] Letter to U.N. Secretary General, 1993, Knocking on Europe's conscience, Kosovo, evidence & Documents, 1992 pg 82) The president of the Conference for Yugoslavia Lord Carrington ([3] Knocking on Europe's conscience, Kosova, evidence & Documents,

1992 pg 11), OSCE ([3] Knocking on Europe's conscience, Kosovo , evidence & Documents, 1992 pg. 71) etc. A similar letter informing of the grave situation in Kosovo was sent to the secretary general of the UN by Jeri Laber, executive director of the Helsinki Committee, HRW Division. ([6] Letter to U.N. Secretary General, 1993)

The silence of federal institutions and other Yugoslavian units towards the Milosevic phenomenon gave a cozy chance of consolidation of Serbia, especially after the approval of the constitutional alterations (1989). Milosevic himself by playing the nationalist card, using the republican and federal political and economic structures and the assistance of the commanding structures of the Popular Army of Yugoslavia, achieved to reclaim the redefining of the a new Yugoslavia with a decisive role of Serbia. This nationalist blindness of Milosevic bred with the medieval Serbian epos and with the support of the army had restarted old international conflicts not only in Kosovo but wider into Croatia and BiH. This hegemonic Serbian politics has brought the most terrifying and bloody wars since WWII. These wars that Serbia initiated with the sole purpose of territory expansion ended after a couple of years of wars and after the intervention of the international factor in Dayton (Dayton Agreement, 1995) and in Kumanovo (Kumanovo Agreement, June 10th 1999).

Conclusion

Countries of the ex-Ottoman Empire that stretched in the Illyric Peninsula, after the dissolution of the Ottoman Empire had a chance for peaceful coexistence, but greed for territorial expansion and supremacy against other created a river of blood. This river of blood begun with the Balkan's wars whereas the author Philip Cohen writes "it was clear that those headless people were headless because they were killed in wars" referring to a murdered heap of Albanians by the bridge over the Vardar river in Skopje on 1912. The flow of bad luck for Albanians kept streaming even after the murder of the Austrian Archduke Franz Ferdinand in Sarajevo by the hand of a Serbian exactly on June 28th 1914 (this date corresponds with the approval of the 1989 constitution of Serbia and the loss of Kosovo's Autonomy) where it is denoted and World War One begun. After World War One ended, those who caused the war were rewarded with new territories on which Albanian territories were included and given to the Serbian Croatian and Slovene Kingdom. This kingdom, despite of its international obligations that it took to respect the national and religious rights it used unseen violence against the population that joined Serbia. And for the next 22 years under the regime of the SCSK, Albanians lived an unseen discrimination in all areas, land were taken and work equipment and therefore given to Serbian and Montenegrin colonists, the right for education on mother tongue was denied and they were forced to migrate to Turkey under the assumption that they were Turks. Even after World War Two, the Albanians of Kosovo were denied the right of self-determination thus it was promised from the Yugoslavian communists before engaging in the war against the antifascist axis. Tito's Yugoslavia begun its regime with a curfew by placing a military regime in Kosovo where as a result thousands and thousands were killed, during Tito's regime. For the next 21 years (1945 – 1966) of Tito's regime the Albanians of Kosovo lived the terrifying horrors of the OZNA (Yugoslavian secret service) lead by the Serbian Alexander Rankovic, who in the Bryon Plenum was

eliminated by Tito himself whose leader position in Yugoslavia was endangered. After the fall of Rankovic, Kosovo begun its recovery and on 1974 became a constitutional part of Yugoslavia based on a constitution that up till then was considered democratic. Despite the positive movements (1966-1980) Kosovo was the most backward country in Yugoslavia and this state only begun and became worse after Tito's death. On March 1981 the discontent erupted which were suppressed with police and military violence from where tens were killed and hundreds wounded and injured. Serbia and the eliminated persons by Tito, used these accumulated discontent in Yugoslavia and they flocked into Kosovo blaming it for all the wrongs. Media begun to satanize Kosovo's Albanians, in the mean while the Serbian intellectuals led by the Serbian academy prepared constitutional alterations that took place on March 23rd of 1989, in which case Kosovo lost its autonomy by the unconstitutional intervention of Serbia who achieved this by using military violence. On 27th/28th March of 1989 Serbia kidnapped hundreds of Kosovo's Albanian intellectuals and sent them into Isolation in Serbian prisons for several months. Their release from these prisons only took place after the intervention of the international factor on the at the time Yugoslavian leadership.

From all the aforementioned we conclude that initially the SCSK and later the Tito's Yugoslavia begun the invasion of Kosovo with violence, incarcerations, arrests, deportation and violent dislocation of Albanian population to other different countries and finally concluded with violence and bloodshed in the entire territory of ex-Yugoslavia. The Republics of Yugoslavia used Kosovo and its people like a trampoline with the purpose of achieving their separatist objectives but were wrong and mistaken. They were wrong not to put a stop to Milosevic at the start, after the FusheKosova meeting (June 28th 1989), but allowed that on the blood of Kosovo's Albanians a figure of a populist leader be risen, who himself later would bring the death of hundreds and thousands of Croats, Bosnians and Serbian too in ex-Yugoslavia.

Yugoslavia was artificially founded, lived on violence and blood and was dissolved by the violence and the blood that it caused for 84 years.

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