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VOJNA
STROGO POVERLJIVO

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K. Karadzic Radovana "309"

KURIROM

Kao student Medicine pokazao se kao dobar. Iako potiče iz četničke porodice (otac Vuk je pripadao pokretu DM radi čega je šuđen na 15. godina zatvor), na njega je rad sa KOS-om utecao pravilno. U toku rada pokazao se veoma koristan te je vrbovan kao saradnik. Izveštaje je redovno podnosio pod pseudonimom "309". Redovno je izveštavao o licima sa kojima se susretao.

Kao naš saradnik odličan je, bistar, vrlo konspirativan. U radu ima uspeha kao saradnik, može da polučiti uspeh i da razrađuje visoko naobrazovane neprijateljske elemente. U tome je neobično uporan sve do izvršenja obrade na koju se orijentuje. Preko istog smo u razradama imali odličnih rezultata prema neprijateljskim reakcionarnim muslimanskim elementima i simpatizerima MM među visoko naobrazovanim neprijateljima na Fakultetima, kulturno književničkim i obrazovanim krugovima, gde je pokazao svoju sposobnost kao saradnik a ujedno i obektivnost svega onoga što je neprijatelj prednjim govorio. Bio je vrlo koristan u našem otkrivanju reakcionarnih muslimanskih elemenata u raznim krugovima.

Iakođe, kao naš saradnik imao je uspeha na otkrivanju reakcionarnih grupa anarholibera i proruskih elemenata neprijateljskih orijentisanih politici SK.

Kao takav može se odlično koristiti u razradama gde može potpuno agenturno delovati.

Što se tiče njegove sigurnosti kao čoveka, mi smo ubeđeni da nema ništa neprijateljsko sada kod sebe. Po našem mišljenju oficir koji bude sa njime radio potrebno je da ga vaspitava u duhu današnjice s obzirom da je mlad visoko načitao i nadaren čovek, a pored toga je po prirodi emotivan i sklon pesničkom razmišljanju.

Sarajevo, dne 12.3.1973. god.

M a j o r
Biljana Kusmanović
/Milovanović Vladeta/

TEKST NARODNE
R. KARADZICA

STL 270 951 270 952971 270 951 270 952JAVNOST SARAJEVO P.01

u vezi sa realizacijom "Rama"

(5)

НАРЕДБА

СВИМ ОПШТИНСКИМ ОДБОРИМА СРПСКЕ ДЕМОКРАТСКЕ СТРАНKE

- НОМИНСАТИ РЕЗЕРВНИ САСТАВ МИЛИЦИЈЕ ТАМО ГДЈЕ СМО НА ВЛАСТИ,
- НОМИНСАТИ ТО И СТАВИТИ ПОД КОМАНДУ ЈНА,
- НОМИНСАТИ ДОБРОВОЛЦЕ И СТАВИТИ ИХ ПОД КОМАНДУ ЈНА,
- ЗАМОЛИТИ КОМАНДУ ЈНА ДА НА ТЕРИТОРИЈИ ОСТАВИ ДИО ТЕРИТОРИЈАЛАЦА И ДОБРОВОЛАЦА, РАДИ ОЧУВАЊА МИРА, И ПОД КОМАНДОМ ЈНА,
- ОПЕРАТИВНИ ДИО НЕКА ИДЕ ТАМО ГДЈЕ КАКЕ ЈНА

u vezi sa realizacijom
R. KARADZICA,

Radovan Karadžić – agent Udbe s kodnim imenom ‘309’

Objavio **Boštjan Marko TURK** - 5. listopada 2018.



platali su tu grešku – svojom krvlju...

POČETNA VIJESTI MAGAZIN SP

Autor je profesor na Sveučilištu u Ljubljani, član Hazuda

(‘Karadzic, Radovan “309”’, UDBA, Sarajevo branch, March 12, 1973, p. 1) <https://7dnevno.hr/kolumnisti/radovan-karadzic-agent-udbe-s-kodnim-imenom-309/>

New People's Party of Slovenia
RTVSLO = Slovenia’s National Broadcasting

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G. K., Al. Ma.

24. november 2022 ob 20.03
Zadnji poseg: 24. november 2022 ob 21.57
Ljubljana - MMC RTV SLO

Nasprotniki: Zakon o vladi je strošek. Podporniki: Ni, gre za reorganizacijo.

Soočenje na TV Slovenija pred referendumom o zakonu o vladi

V zadnjem soočenju pred nedeljskim referendumom se je soočilo devet organizatorjev kampanj, ki so skušali predstaviti svoja stališča do zakona o vladi in argumente, zakaj na referendumu glasovati za zakon oz. proti njemu.

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Argumente v podporo zakonu o vladi so predstavili **Urška Klakočar Zupančič** (Gibanje Svoboda), **Luka Mesec** (Levica) in **Dominika Švarc Pipan** (SD). Proti zakonu pa so bili **Branko Grims** iz SDS-a, **Aleš Primc** (Gibanje za otroke in družine), **Marko Balažic** (SLS), **Andrej Umek**, **Boštjan M. Turk** (Nova ljudska stranka Slovenije) in **Vili Kovačič** (Društvo davkoplačevalci se ne damo).

<https://www.rtv slo.si/slovenija/referendumi-2022/referendum-o-vladi/nasprotniki-zakon-o-vladi-je-strosek-podporniki-ni-gre-za-reorganizacijo/648617>

Intervju: dr. Boštjan Marko Turk predstavlja svojo najnovejšo knjigo Vojna za mir

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Intervju: dr. Boštjan Marko Turk predstavlja svojo najnovejšo knjigo Vojna za mir

Objavljamo intervju z intelektualcem, članom Evropske akademije znanosti in umetnosti dr. Boštjanom Markom Turkom o njegovi najnovejši knjigi Vojna za mir.

 Prava .
SLOVENIJA Ponedeljek, 27. Februar 2023 ob 10:03

Intervju: dr. Boštjan Marko Turk predstavlja svojo najnovejšo knjigo Vojna za mir

1. Spoštovani dr. Boštjan Marko Turk, ali se lahko na kratko predstavite?

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Komentarji

dr. Boštjan Marko Turk: *Sem profesor za francosko in frankofonske književnosti na Univerzi v Ljubljani. Doktoriral sem na univerzi Paris - Sorbona. Bil sem ustanovni član Mladih krščanskih demokratov (podmladek Krščanskih demokratov) pred padcem Berlinskega zidu, v času osamosvojitve pa njihov mednarodni tajnik in podpredsednik. Med leti 1994 in 1997 sem bil predsednik Slovenskih kršanskih demokratov za Ljubljano. Kasneje sem bil aktivno dejaven v Zboru za republiko. Predaval sem na tujih univerzah, tudi na Sorboni. Pišem za domače in tuje medije. Svoja stališča nadalje pojasnujem v televizijskih soočenjih oz. komentarjih, doma (Faktor, Nova24tv, Ura moči na Planet TV) in v tujini, predvsem na Hrvaškem. Na slovenski televiziji Exodus sodelujem pri pripravi in izvedbi intervjujev s pomembnimi francoskimi intelektualci. Februarja leta 2020 sem postal član Evropske akademije znanosti in umetnosti v Salzburgu. Tam sem bil maja 2021 izvoljen za prodekana njenega prvega razreda, Humanistike. Napisal sem šest knjig v slovenščini: Bergsonizem na slovenskem, Nitasti jezik, Razdalje do sveta, Dvanajstero zidov, Kota 101 ter Vojna za mir eno v francoščini, o velikem pesniku Paulu Claudelu.*

<https://prava.si/post/658904/intervju-dr-bostjan-marko-turk-predstavlja-svojo-najnovejso-knjigo-vojna-za-mir>

C05917057L BTHAG Mid Nov / Early Dec. [1994]
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Collections Division AR 70-14 1OCT2013

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Intelligence Report

DCI Interagency Balkan Task Force

23 November 1994

The Milosevic-Karadzic Break: Stalemated For Now

Serbian President Milosevic continues to work to undermine the Bosnian Serb leadership but probably has little additional leverage now to compel them to sign the Contact Group peace plan. In response, Bosnian Serb leaders Karadzic and Krajisnik are shoring up their internal support and publicly insisting that the international community guarantee Bosnian Serb sovereignty or reopen discussions of the map--conditions unacceptable to the Bosnian Government. Meanwhile, Milosevic is consolidating his support at home and in the Contact Group which should bolster his ability to squeeze the Bosnian Serbs.

Milosevic Puts the Squeeze on the Bosnian Serbs

Milosevic has continued the public pressure on the Bosnian Serbs he began in early August.

- The government-controlled Serbian press continues to condemn the Bosnian Serb rejection of the international peace plan and has recently reported on disagreements and disunity within the Bosnian Serb leadership. As a tactic to increase Karadzic's paranoia, a Belgrade newspaper with ties to Milosevic's wife, published a scenario for the Bosnian Serb leader's overthrow.

- With the exception of Seselj's radicals, Serbia's major political parties are publicly supporting the Contact Group plan and criticizing the Bosnian Serbs. Milosevic orchestrated a vote of support in the Yugoslav Assembly for his hardline against the Bosnian Serbs.

Milosevic appears to be serious about preventing prohibited goods from entering Bosnian Serb areas in order to pressure the Bosnian Serbs to accept the Contact Group map. Although Milosevic is probably aware of the magnitude of the leakage, we have no hard evidence that he is directly involved in arranging

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RECEIVED IN BUREAU OF HISTORICAL RECORDS

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Karadzic also has strengthened his grip over Bosnian Serb levers of power.

- Karadzic fired his interior minister, who reportedly had ties to Milosevic, and orchestrated the ouster of two party officials, at least one of whom the press says supported Milosevic's blockade of the Bosnian Serbs.
- Karadzic also replaced the director of the Bosnian Serb radio and TV, and [] assumed firm control of the media.

In press interviews, Karadzic has shown interest in negotiating territorial swaps with the Muslims but on terms that conflict with Bosnian Government preferences and Contact Group thinking.

- [] Karadzic plans to ask former President Carter to help negotiate the division of Bosnia. Earlier this fall, Karadzic advocated "Camp David-style" negotiations, with the US and possibly Russia as mediators, and indicated a willingness to trade territory around Sarajevo for the eastern enclaves []

Options for Milosevic

Milosevic wants to rein in the Bosnian Serb leadership because he views Karadzic as an obstacle to solving the current impasse over Bosnia and as a rival who has interfered with Milosevic's efforts to consolidate control.

- Milosevic's strong personal dislike for Karadzic has been aggravated by Karadzic's defiance of Milosevic's wishes--for instance with his offensive this spring in Gorazde and with his rejection of the international peace plan. []

In addition to Karadzic, Milosevic probably would also have to replace Bosnian Serb Army Commander General Mladic and Bosnian Serb "Assembly President" Krajisnik, who hold views similar to Karadzic and are at least as powerful.

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violations. Sarajevo consistently has alleged that Belgrade continues military support to the Bosnian Serbs, however, Bosnian Prime Minister Siladjic, normally a tough critic of the Serbian President [] believes Milosevic had made a genuine effort to close the border and would seek to replace Karadzic if he remained obdurate. []

The Bosnian Serbs have reacted with surprise and indignation at Milosevic's action.

- Karadzic publicly blamed Milosevic's blockade for the losses the Bosnian Serb Army suffered to the Bosnian Government around Bihac and Kunres.

Bosnian Serbs Remain Stubborn

Despite these pressures, the Bosnian Serbs are maintaining their defiant, intransigent stance, especially by disrupting relief efforts.

- Karadzic responded last month to a public appeal by Milosevic to end the war by stating that the international community is wasting its time waiting for a positive response by the Bosnian Serbs.
- The Bosnian Serb Army is vigorously pursuing a counteroffensive in the Bihac area, attempting to eliminate government forces in the region.
- The Bosnian Serbs have also denied UNPROFOR requests for fuel convoys and convoys carrying winterization materials to the eastern enclaves, attacked a humanitarian convoy in Gorazde, and hijacked a medical convoy outside Sarajevo, and have stepped up harassment attacks on the city--including an attack on the Holiday Inn housing US diplomats and other foreigners, according to Embassy and press reporting. The Bosnian Serbs also continue to disrupt efforts to reopen the UN-protected road that connects Sarajevo to the rest of federation territory. []

This report was prepared by [] Office of European Analysis, at the request of Ambassador Thomas, Department of State. Comments and queries are welcome and may be directed to Chief, DCI Interagency Balkan Task Force, []

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- Most notably, he has jailed his biggest rival, Vojislav Seselj, because of Seselj's efforts to undermine Milosevic's approach toward the Bosnian Serbs. The loosening of sanctions Milosevic received in exchange for allowing international observers on the border almost certainly has boosted his popular support.

- Milosevic also retired and reappointed generals in the Yugoslav Army, apparently weeding out some senior officers who had not shown loyalty to his break with the Bosnian Serbs.

- Belgrade reportedly has begun to pressure the non-governmental media both financially and politically to be more responsive to its policies, according to the US Embassy.

- Meanwhile, most Contact Group members advocate a further easing of sanctions against Serbia. Russia argues that the international community should lift the remaining sanctions and normalize relations with Belgrade in order to show the Bosnian Serb leadership the benefits of accepting the peace plan.

- Milosevic almost certainly hopes Moscow will block any international effort to require Serbia to recognize Bosnia and Croatia's international borders in order to get further easing of sanctions--a step Milosevic reportedly told Russian Deputy Foreign Minister Churkin recently he is unable to take.

Milosevic also probably believes that his more cooperative stance is encouraging the Contact Group to modify their peace plan.

- French Foreign Minister Juppe has publicly called for a summit between Milosevic, Izetbegovic, and Tudjman. Juppe also recommended allowing the warring parties to make mutually agreed changes to the map.

- France and the UK have pressed for "equal rights" for the Bosnian Serbs to confederate with Serbia. At its ministerial late last month, the EU endorsed "balanced treatment" for the Bosnian Serbs and the Contact Group apparently has signed on to this approach.

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CONTINUING READING ROOM

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- [redacted] Milosevic may have considered replacing Karadzic with Mladic, Mladic told Milosevic that he was unwilling to sacrifice Bosnian Serb goals.

Although he is finding the overthrow of Karadzic to be a complicated task, Milosevic reportedly is considering several options.

- Milosevic recently discussed with Bosnian Serb opposition leaders either a military overthrow of Karadzic or a more peaceful, political method to oust the Bosnian Serb leader [redacted]
- Bosnian Serb Vice President Koljevic reported an attempt last month to assassinate Karadzic, probably by two former members of a security force that Karadzic had created then disbanded, probably because of its ties to Serbia's secret police.

- Milosevic also could tighten sanctions against the Bosnian Serbs, although we have no evidence he has considered doing so.

Next Steps

Milosevic is continuing to consolidate his support at home and in the Contact Group in ways that bolster his ability to pressure the Bosnian Serbs.

- Milosevic continues to work to marginalize the nationalist opposition, install his supporters in the hierarchy of the Yugoslav Army, and tighten his control of the media.

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CONTINUING READING ROOM

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Intervju sa Robertom Baerom - Kraj Jugoslavije

 PDF  Stampa  El. pošta

Napisao Miloš Ćupurdija
četrvtak, 06 septembar 2012

 **Robert Baer**

Robert Baer, bivši visoki izaslanik i oficir CIA, ujedno je i autor mnogih dela u kojima je odavao informacije o CIA i o administraciji Bila Klinton i Džordža Buša, zbog čega je nekoliko puta hapšen i privođen. Lični prijatelj, Mitt Waspurh koji je radio u senatu i koji mu je davao pojedine informacije je ubijen u hotelu iz sačmare. Kao visoki operativac CIA radio je na prostoru Jugoslavije u periodu od (1991-1994) i na Bliskom istoku. Robert Baer je učestvovao u nekoliko dokumentaraca na Nacionalnoj

Geografiji optužujući vladu Buša za rat zbog nafte!

Intervju je obavljen uživo u Kanadi, tokom mog puta pre nekoliko dana. Robert Baer trenutno promoviše svoju knjigu -The secret of White House- u Kvebeku, gde smo i razgovarali. U intervjuu smo razgovarali o pozadini rata u Jugoslaviji. ESKLUZIVAN INTERVJU.

8. Možete li nabrojati političare koji su u bivšoj Jugoslaviji bili plaćeni od strane CIA?

8. Da, mada je to delikatno. Stipe Mesić, Franjo Tuđman, Alija Izebegović, mnogi savetnici i članovi vlade Jugoslavije, plaćeni su i bili srpski generali, novinari pa čak i pojedine vojne formacije. Jedno vreme je plaćen bio i **Radovan Karadžić** ali je prestao da uzima pomoć kad je shvatio da će biti žrtvovan i optužen za zločine u Bosni. Bio je izrađen od Američke administracije.

(The End of Yugoslavia: An Interview with Robert Baer, published in Moje Novine, interviewer: Miloš Ćupurdija, September 6, 2012)

<https://web.archive.org/web/20120909190011/http://www.moje-novine.com/vesti-iz-sveta/292-intervjuu-sa-robertom-baerom-kraj-jugoslavije>



سلاح القوّات: "كابوس داروين" المستمر

لبنانيون تحت التعذيب في صربيا:

صبيحة التاسع عشر من كانون الثاني سنة 1991، كشفت صحيفة الحياة خبراً مفاده أن ميليشيات لبنانية زودت الصرب والكروات في يوغوسلافيا بالسلاح. قالت الصحيفة آنذاك، إن قوات صربية قامت بتعذيب "مسيحيين لبنانيين" سلموا الصرب أسلحة بعد أن علموا أن مسيحيين لبنانيين آخرين كانوا يمدون القوات الكرواتية بالسلاح.^[4] لقد تعرض عناصر من القوات اللبنانية للضرب والتعذيب، بعد أن تنهى لمسامع الصرب بإرسال أحد الأطراف المسيحية اللبنانية سفينة تحمل اسم "زنوبيا 1"، محملة بثلاثة أطنان من الذخيرة وقاذفات صواريخ وقطع المدفعية والرشاشات إلى خصومهم الكروات من قبل أحد التنظيمات المسيحية اللبنانية. وقالت الحياة إن الصرب أطلقوا سراح عناصر من "قوات سمير جعجع" بعد أن كشف تحقيق عن أن جماعة مسيحية لبنانية منافسة هي وراء شحنات السلاح للكروات. وقالت الحياة "أن اثنتي عشرة سفينة تجارية يعتقد أنها مملوكة لقبارصة نقلت الإمدادات العسكرية من مينائي جونيه وبيروت اللبنانيين".

بحسب تحقيق ستيفن إنغلبرغ وإريك شميت آنذاك، قال تاجر أسلحة مقرب من "الميليشيات المسيحية" في مقابلة في بيروت إن السلاح تم من خلال شركة تعمل كواجهة في نيقوسيا القبرصية. فيما تُنقل المدفوعات من الجانب الصربي، والتي تتراوح بين 50 مليون دولار و 70 مليون دولار لكل شحنة إلى أحد البنوك في باريس.

عشية الخامس والعشرين من آب/ أغسطس بدأت القوات الصربية بفرض حصار خانق على مدينة فوكوفار الكرواتية (الكاثوليكية) في سلافونيا الشرقية. دام الحصار قرابة الثلاثة أشهر وانتهى باقتحام القوات الصربية المدينة في 18 تشرين الأول/ نوفمبر 1991.

تم الدفاع عن فوكوفار من قبل 1800 جندي بالأسلحة الخفيفة من قبل منتمين إلى الحرس الوطني الكرواتي وبعض الأهالي المتطوعين ضد 36000 جندي صربي. خلال المعركة اعتمد الصرب سياسة "الأرض المحروقة". أطلق الصرب على المدينة نحو 12000 قذيفة وصاروخ في اليوم لثلاثة أشهر. كانت فوكوفار أول مدينة أوروبية كبرى تدمر تماماً منذ الحرب العالمية الثانية.

عندما سقطت مدينة فوكوفار في 18 تشرين الثاني 1991، ذبح المئات من الجنود والمدنيين على يد القوات الصربية وتم ترحيل ما لا يقل عن 31000 من السكان المدنيين. لم تكن الأسلحة المرسلة من "ميليشيا القوات" بمنأى عما وقع في فوكوفار. للسلاح القوات أدوار شتى في تلك الحرب. إحداها ما قام به الصرب من خلال هذا السلاح بافتعال مجزرة سربرينيتشا سنة 1995. عشية الحادي عشر من تموز، بدأت وحدة العقارب شبه العسكرية التابعة للقوات الصربية في البوسنة والهرسك بقيادة راتكو ملاديتش هجوماً على مدينة سربرينيتشا - المُحاذية لنهر درينا شمال شرق البوسنة والهرسك - في واحدة من أكبر الإبادات الجماعية بعد الحرب العالمية الثانية. ما بين الحادي عشر من تموز/ يوليو والثاني والعشرين من تموز من ذلك العام قتل في سربرينيتشا نحو 8372 رجل وامرأة وطفل. كان جل القتلى من من مسلمي البوشناق. وقد لا يعنينا في هذا المقام السلاح القواني بقدر ما يعنينا، عرض فصول من "كابوس داروين" المستمر. ثمة ارتهان تمتعته بعض الجماعات لإرادة "الغرب"، ولو كان هذا الارتهان بحجم الثروات الأفريقية، ولو كان هذا الارتهان بحجم أحلام أطفال ونساء وشيوخ "فوكوفار وسربينيتشا".

(‘Forces’ Corps: The Ongoing “Nightmare of Darwin”, Al-Khandak Newspaper, authors: Hussein Assaf, Bashar Al-Laquis) <http://al-khandak.com/posts/slah-qlw-at-kabws-darwyn-almstmr>



الخبّار

بشار اللقيس

رأي

اغتيال خاشقجي: الإشارات والتنبيهات

لم يرق لقريش هجرة سعد بن عباد، زعيم الخزرج، العام 628 إلى الشام. هو كان قد اختار الهجرة والعزلة عن عموم المشهد السياسي. بعيد بضعة سنوات قُتل زعيم الخزرج لرفضه البيعة لقريش. سجّلت القضية ضد مجهول، ...

<https://al-akhbar.com/Author/307>