

### Why Self-determination?

Self-determination is the right of all colonized peoples. The absence of preparation in the fields of politics, economics, society or education cannot be used as a pretext to delay independence. (UN SC Resolution 1514, 1960)

**VETËVENDOSJE!**  
<http://www.vetevendosje.org>

Newsletter from the Movement for SELF-DETERMINATION!

Nr.19, 26<sup>th</sup> November 2006

#### THIS WEEK:

**'The fourth 28th November'  
Arrested for posters  
Meetings across Kosova  
Booklet of Serbia's plans for  
Kosova**

#### The fourth 'November'

The 28th November has a special symbolism in the national history of Albanians. The first '28th November' was the liberation of Krujë by Gjergj Kastrioti 'Skenderbeu' 563 years ago. Throughout a quarter of a century he led the Albanian war against the greatest empire of that time, the Ottoman Empire. The second marked the declaration of independence on Flag Day by what remained of Albania in 1912. Over half of Albanian lands remained outside the official Albanian state. The conference of Ambassadors in London in 1913 legalized this fragmentation.

Nine years ago, was the third great 'November'. On 28<sup>th</sup> November, the KLA publicly appeared. And the legendary commander of the KLA, Adem Jashari, was born on 28<sup>th</sup> November 1952. Despite all our unending suffering through the centuries, the bloody wars and losses suffered, the Albanian people face another danger. Albanian lands outside official Albania have been subjected to fragmentation and to the control of our unrelenting enemy, Serbia. The people of Kosova are now oppressed by the political institutions of UNMIK. They are trampling our rights in every field of social life: politics and education, economy and health.

Serbia is the one that continues her hegemonic aggression towards Kosova, she is making plans to fragment our homeland through decentralization. Our enmity with this criminal state is not a matter of history: it belongs to the present and therefore endangers us in the future. With 'exterritoriality', decentralization and recolonization, Serbia is intending the consolidation and institutionalization of her state inside Kosova.

#### Arrests

2 of our activists in Prishtina were arrested today while attempting to put up posters for our demonstration. These activists were held in the police station and then released. In the meantime, the police ripped the posters from the wall. In Klinë, the police removed all our posters during the night, and in

Drenas, the KPS sent police from Fushë Kosovë to remove our posters. Have you ever seen KPS officers removing the hundreds of posters that line the streets advertising concerts and films? No. UNMIK only requires them to remove posters that invite people to demonstrate for their political rights. This is yet another reason to show them that the people of Kosova are determined to be free.

#### Public Meetings across Kosova

This week, Lëvizja VETËVENDOSJE! held public meetings all over Kosova. In Lypjan, we held meetings in Smallushë, Potoroc, Ribar i Madh, Bujan, Kraishtë and Breg i Zi; on Wednesday, we held a meeting in Obiliq; and on Friday, in Drenas and in the Law Faculty of the University of Prishtina. During the week, our activists continued to meet with students in the dormitories. 10,000 posters have been put up all across the country calling the people to demonstrate on November 28th and 10,000 flyers are being distributed.

military and police. In parts of the country, they fortified themselves in enclaves, while in 18.9% of Kosova, in the northern part, they expelled the majority of Albanians and installed almost all the institutional infrastructure of Serbia. In these areas, the Ministry of Interior of Serbia, its parallel judiciary and military units function with financing by this state. This is the second problem.

International military forces in Kosova, are not here through an agreement with our people. The Technical-Military Agreement of Kumanova of 9th June 1999 was reached through representatives of International Security Forces (KFOR) and those of the government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the Republic of Serbia. This is the third problem.

In addition to this, Kosova is governed by a political neo-colonial system called UNMIK, a political project based on the infamous Resolution 1244. This Resolution is against the will of the people of Kosova in content and in principle.

In principle because it is not a political project of the people of Kosova – it is others that decide for us, and not only the people of Kosova themselves. In content, because this Resolution defends the territorial integrity and sovereignty of ex-Yugoslavia (now Serbia), treating Kosova as an integral part of it.

just **1** day  
until the demonstration, 28 November

**28**  
**WAKE UP!**

celebrate through demonstration. demonstrate to celebrate.

#### Booklet Introduction

"Most of Kosova borders Serbia. During the last war, in which over 2,500 KLA fighters were martyred, the military, paramilitary and police forces of Serbia killed over 12,000 unarmed civilians, raped approximately 20,000 women, kidnapped over 3,000 people, a considerable number of whom are still missing, destroyed or damaged over 119,855 houses and seriously damaged the economy of our country. With this state, Kosova does not have a peace agreement. This is the first problem.

With the arrival of international forces, the overwhelming majority of Serbs who left Kosova, left at the same time as the retreat of the Serb

ing Kosova as an integral part of it. Furthermore, the Resolution foresees the solution of the political status of Kosova in accordance with the Rambouillet Agreement, which treats Kosova as a part of Serbia.

But the biggest problem remains the fact that, on top of all these things that are mentioned, Serbia has open pretensions to reoccupy Kosova. They declare this publicly through all the high political and military officials of Serbia. The three projects through which the government of Serbia is intending the institutionalization and strengthening of the participation of its state in over 1/3 of our country are decentralization, 'exterritoriality' of Orthodox churches and monasteries and the recolonization of Kosova."