

## NOTE ON USAGE AND CONVENTIONS

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### Pronunciation

For the sake of simplicity, I have omitted accents and diacritical markings from personal, institutional, and place names, though accurate pronunciation requires them. To avoid an excess of ethnocentrism the reader may wish to consider the following imprecise rules:

“c,” depending on the diacritical or accent, is pronounced “ch,” “tch,” or “ts”

“dj” is pronounced “j,” as in “jam” or “jail”

“i” is pronounced like “ee” in “free”

“j” is pronounced like “y” in “you”

“s” is pronounced “sh” when it has an accent, otherwise “s” as in sailor

“z” with an accent is pronounced “zh,” as in “Asia.”

For example, “Milosevic” appears in the text without its diacriticals. In slightly Anglicized pronunciation it is “meel AW sha veech.” As a rule, emphasis is placed on the third to last syllable: “SLO bo dan.”

### Spelling and Naming

I have used the Anglicized spelling of some words where it is more common, such as Ustasha for Ustashe and Yugoslavia for Jugoslavija. The Serbo-Croatian language is designated B/C/S (Bosnian/Croatian/Serbian), reflecting ICTY usage for the dominant language in Bosnia, Croatia, Serbia, and Montenegro. Though English speakers are most familiar with the Serbian spelling Kosovo, I have used the Albanian Kosova out of respect for its status as an independent state.\* Kosova Albanians are referred to thus, or as

\*On 17 February 2008 Kosova unilaterally declared independence. The United Nations does not recognize Kosova. Serbia considers that the declaration of independence is illegal and violates Serbian sovereignty. Sixty-two nations, including the United States, have recognized Kosova's independence, with thirteen more poised to do so as of August 2009.

Kosovars. Serbs in Kosova are identified as Kosovo Serbs according to their preference. Again for simplicity, I have abbreviated Bosnia-Herzegovina as Bosnia. For the most part the major ethnic groups in Bosnia are referred to as Bosniaks, Bosnian Croats, and Bosnian Serbs. While many Bosniaks are Muslim, a substantial number are not. Only where appropriate in context or in quotations do I use the term “Bosnian Muslims.”

I have retained the capitalization used in documents.

A tribunal is a special kind of court, and therefore I have often used the term “court” to designate it, particularly when referring to a trial chamber. The Appeals Chamber is also called “the appellate court,” “the appeals panel,” or “the higher court.” While I have tried to identify with some specificity what is meant by “the international community,” at times the original source is unclear.

Milosevic created the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (FRY), consisting of Serbia and Montenegro, on the breakup of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (SFRY) in 1992. The FRY existed legally until 2003, when it was reconstituted as the State Union of Serbia and Montenegro. That entity dissolved in 2006 when Montenegro became an independent state. I often refer to “the government in Belgrade.” Some of the participants call this the “Yugoslav” government by way of shorthand, but in reality Yugoslavia ceased to exist in 1991.

### Sources

To keep this book to a manageable length, I have not cited to the trial transcripts. Readers who wish to see the transcripts are referred to the list of defense witnesses and the dates on which they testified in appendix II. A chronological list of prosecution witnesses is available on the ICTY website ([www.icty.org](http://www.icty.org)).

### Structure

For the most part I have followed the chronology of the trial rather than the chronology of events in Yugoslavia before and during the wars of the 1990s, though I do not write about witnesses in the order of their appearance. As a result, the book, like the trial, begins with Kosova, last of the Balkan wars of the 1990s. Because the prosecution’s Kosova case was more thoroughly prepared for trial than its Croatia and Bosnia cases, the court directed it to begin with it. This was appropriate in that Milosevic’s manipulations leading to war and Yugoslav dissolution began in Kosova. At times I have included defense evidence with prosecution evidence on the same subject. The main prosecu-

tion and defense cases are separate, however. Readers are encouraged to use the timeline in appendix III to assist in understanding the complex events that brought Milosevic before the ICTY.

### **Caveat on Proving Facts**

The decade of conflicts in the former Yugoslavia was widely reported by international media. Yet certain “facts” that are generally accepted must still be proved in court if they relate to the charges brought against the accused. While the extent of Milosevic’s power during this period is widely known, the prosecution had to prove it to support the charge that he ordered or directed criminal activity or had legal or actual power over those who committed the crimes. When readers open this book they enter a realm where legal rules, not common sense or common knowledge, apply. I have attempted to provide guidance in this realm, but caution the reader to be aware that the trial is governed by more or less precise legal rules.