In February 1999, following the Racak Massacre, a final attempt to resolve the matter diplomatically was attempted. This lesson will seek to draw conclusions about why it was not successful.

1. Watch the end of Part 1 of ‘***The Fall of Milosevic, Episode 1: Defiance'*** from 1:06 onwards (located on Weebly). Notes have been made in the first column of the table for you.

a) Add anything you feel is missing into the table.

b) Read **pages 191-193** in your textbook *(note that there are at least two errors in the text – credit to the first to identify them!)*

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| ***THE FAILURE OF THE RAMBOUILLET PEACE TALKS FEB/MARCH 1999*** | |
| ***‘The Fall of Milosevic: Defiance’ from 1:06*** | ***Conflict and Intervention p.g. 191-193*** |
| -US (NATO can act alone) vs Europe (must go through the ‘contact group’ as involves traditional Russian interests)  -US Albright goes to Russian foreign minister to get round this (go behind back of Europeans). Russians agree! sick of Milosevic but says can't publicly say this - therefore gives ultimatum to Serbs.  - Europeans want to use it as a diplomatic stick - they want a negotiated European solution not a US.  ---Therefore, have meeting at Rambouillet, insisting Kosovar Albanians and Serbs are present.  - Kosovar parties arrive (KLA and philosophers etc), BUT Milosevic did not attend with the Serbs. Sends President of Serbia Milutonovic instead, so not directly implicated BUT... sticking point is agreement would be policed by NATO soldiers who would need full access to all of Serbia military facilities - unacceptable. Milosevic offers to join NATO (!)  - Albright contacts Milosevic again with threat - Milosevic rebuffs (would be an occupation).  - Also needs KLA to sign up - if they don't then she will never get approval for bombing (no longer the ‘goodies’)- KLA delegates seemed willing to accept BUT KLA representatives cannot sell to their organisation - independence referendum crucial to Kosovar Albanian demands, Albright’s solution is only as autonomous Kosovo in Serbia. KLA reps refuse to sign without referendum promise. Europeans "told you so" to US.  - US pressure on KLA - sign and we bomb. Don't and we can't. Deadline extended 3 days, but pressure from home for referendum still.  - ‘Fix’ arrived at whereby the wording will leave the door open by saying that there would be a future meeting in three years time where a referendum could be discussed – they sign!  - Now perception was the Albanian Kosovars had opted for peace and Milosevic had not.  - Response of extremist Serbs: "if they bomb us some Serbs will die, but what is certain is that there will be no Albanians left in Kosovo" Agreement would never had been acceptable to them as it would mean loss of culturally vital Kosovo and the essential occupation of Serbia by a foreign force. | Focus on big themes. |

2. What evidence is there to support the following statement:

***“The Rambouillet peace talks should be considered as a ploy by the US to create the conditions for a ‘just war’, rather than as a serious attempt to broker a deal.”***