
DIPLOMACY FORCE AND FORCE DIPLOMACY AT THE CONFERENCE OF RAMBOUILLET

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Abstract: The research topic "Diplomacy Force and Force Diplomacy at the Rambouillet Conference" covers the time period from the efforts of the Kosovo delegation to reach a peaceful agreement on Kosovo, to the establishment of the temporary mission of the United Nations, is a paper which he would prepare for the purpose of analyzing, studying and summarizing information regarding the special importance of the force of diplomacy, with special emphasis on the important role played by the force of Western diplomacy and the diplomacy of the KLA force - NATO in resolving the conflict between Kosovo and Serbia, after which peace was established in Kosovo. My focus during the preparation of this paper in Part I contains the description of the efforts of the people of Kosovo for equal rights in all spheres of life. Kosovo's efforts continued through peaceful politics and those efforts intensified in order to get the international community's attention to resolve the Kosovo-Serbia conflict. However, this policy did not have to much effect, so it was necessary for the KLA's public appearance to show that the Albanian people can no longer endure centuries of oppression and will now use all possible means to gain the freedom and independence that is and right guaranteed by all International Conventions. The second part talks about the First International Conference held in Rambouillet and Paris, which in history is known as the Rambouillet Conference, where we will discuss the events, meetings of the Kosovo delegation with international mediators, with the Ambassadors of the United States Christopher Hill, of the Russian Federation Boris Majorski and of Austria Wolfgang Petrich, who was also the European Union's representative at the Conference, with the Foreign Ministers of the Contact Groups, diplomats and other American and European politicians. The final part covers the period after the failure to sign the Rambouillet agreement from the Serbian side, as a result the international community makes a decision on military intervention NATO troops, led by the United States, where after 78 days of bombing, Serbia signs the capitulation on June 10, 1999 in Kumanovo. Attempts to create the following conditions the Kumanovo Agreement signed between the International Community and Serbia, the withdrawal of all Serbian military, police and paramilitary forces from the entire territory of Kosovo and at the same time the deployment of NATO military forces under the name "KFOR", which helps establish and maintain peace for all citizens, conditions are created for the return of refugees to their homes, at the same time the administration of United Nations in Kosovo help to form the Provisional Government of Kosovo. This UN administration named "UNMIK", it's mission is to organize free elections among others and democracy at the local and central level in order to prepare local institutions to govern the country and also to progress under their own growth and strengthening, prepare the site for final status settlement through the proposal of the Package of President Ahtisaari.

Keywords: Albanian people, Diplomacy, Peace, Rambouillet Conference, Agreement.

1. INTRODUCTION

Dialogue has often been an important role in resolving conflicts in the world, but in the Kosovo's problem, efforts for a peaceful solution have not been successful. During this research I analyzed the whole path, the events, the challenges that led to the achievement of a Peace for the people of Kosovo. The international community did not get enough attention from Kosovo when its people were making constant efforts to gain its interest in reaching a peaceful solution. The increase in human rights violations by Serbia against the people of Kosovo restored the international community's interest in Kosovo and the indelible need for a speedy political solution to the conflict. In this context, we will analyze the crucial events that influenced the convening of an International Conference on Kosovo in Rambouillet, France. The International Conference on Kosovo was held in Rambouillet and Paris, from 6 to 23 February and from 15 to 18 March 1999, at a time when the crisis in Kosovo had escalated into a bloody war with the risk of spreading beyond its borders. Kosovo. The conference presented the latest political effort to stop the war and Serbian genocide against Albanians, place Kosovo under NATO protection, create a transitional status quo for Kosovo, and avoid the potential threat to international peace and security. Despite many efforts to reach an agreement that would be implemented in practice and a lasting peace could be achieved, there was no cooperation from Serbia on this side. On March 24, after no other alternative had been left to stop human rights abuses against Kosovo's population, NATO airstrikes around 6:15 p.m. began attacks on the Yugoslav Federation.

After the military intervention and the Kumanovo agreement, it came to the establishment of the UN administration which plays an important role in the establishment of the Provisional Self-Government Institutions and the establishment of the basis for building a new state until the declaration of independence.

2. METHODOLOGY

Descriptive, analytical and empirical methods have been used to carry out this work. The descriptive method was used to obtain data, through which literature published by relevant authors on the topic and diplomats who have been present at these important events were used.

The analytical method that permeates the paper has helped us through detailed analysis of information to present the whole path to achieving peace in Kosovo.

Also during the work we used the empirical method, where we conducted an interview with the independent member of the Kosovo delegation at the Rambouillet-Blerim Shala Conference, to tell us in more detail about the importance of the first International Conference on Kosovo.

3. RESULTS

During this research, which I conducted by reading data from books published by national and international authors as well as credible websites, I realized a lot about the difficulties that the Albanian people of Kosovo went through during the journey from occupation and denial of everything. Right, through the liberation war and the blood shed on the road as difficult as it is hopeful towards its freedom and independence. Every step taken in the history of Kosovo was important and led to the dream-peace solution. Since the emergence of the KLA on the scene, which has shown the continued efforts of the people of Kosovo to stand up for themselves, which has prompted the International Community to convene an International Conference on the Settlement of the Conflict between Kosovo and Serbia. The holding of the Rambouillet Conference, although not successful because the Serbian side did not accept an agreement with Kosovo, but left an indelible mark on history, with its successor brought NATO military intervention on Serbian forces in Kosovo. This led to the end of human rights violations with the capitulation of Serbia on June 9, 1999, with the signing of the Kumanovo Military Technical Agreement.

4. DISCUSSIONS

Kosovo and the Albanian cause were the subject of historical injustices aimed at fragmenting ethnic Albanian lands. The origin of the problem dates back to the London Conference (1913), with the unjust decisions of which the Albanian nation was divided and half of the Albanians and their territories remained outside the borders of today's Albania.

Kosovo Albanians had been ignored for centuries, allowing their rights to be constantly violated, and their resistance to these injustices was long overdue. Albanians never gave up on the road to liberation, but the most important issue in the 1990s was to gain international support and the issue of Kosovo to be internationalized, in order to achieve peace. The persuasion of other states that Albanians were simply seeking justice and that their rights were being violated by the occupier has been difficult for Kosovo. As the Serbs have consistently stated that Kosovo is their internal affairs and that no one can interfere in the internal affairs of a state. The first international conference on the disintegration of the former Yugoslavia was held in The Hague (1991). Kosovo did not take place here at all. Due to the position and favors that Serbia enjoyed at that time in the international arena, it succeeded in eliminating Kosovo completely from the agenda of this conference. Afterwards, the London Conference (1992) was held under the auspices of the UN and the European Union, again ignoring Kosovo. For one part of the former Yugoslavia there was another conference held in Dayton (1995). This conference was held for Bosnia, after the war had begun there. At the Dayton Summit, Kosovo was not on the agenda for direct review. The people of Kosovo never stopped trying to liberate, but they were always left out. Although the efforts of the Albanians were continuous to gain international support, they only followed the events and did not take any steps to stop the violence against the people of Kosovo by Serbia. Rugova's policies and those of his supporters had high hopes for the international community's sense of justice. They all the time thought that their peaceful resistance would be rewarded by the international community. However, after the Dayton Conference, in which the Kosovo issue was not discussed, questions were raised as to why Kosovo was left out this time as well. Rudolf Perina, head of the US Diplomatic Mission, answered this question by saying that those who fought were invited to Dayton and that Dayton was a peace agreement reached between the parties involved in the wars in Croatia and Bosnia. Herzegovina. So peaceful resistance to gaining independence was not enough, so the Kosovo issue would gain a new position in the international arena only when Kosovo Albanians decided to gain freedom, not to demand it from others. Disagreeing with the Serbian occupation of Kosovo and seeing the inability to find a political solution to the crisis in Kosovo, after 1990, preparations began for the formation of the KLA, as a regular military formation and as an armed uprising for the liberation of Kosovo. These preparations were crowned in 1997, when the KLA went on stage publicly and began the Kosovo Liberation War. The just war of the Liberation Army and the intensification of the massacres by Serbia caused the international community to turn its attention to the Kosovo conflict, as well as to organize an international conference to end the war and find a temporary political solution. From the first day of the public appearance, the KLA began contacts

with foreign diplomats, especially American diplomats. What could not be achieved for years in peaceful forms was achieved within a few months by a just KLA war. The pressure for a quick solution, seeing that developments were spiraling out of control, also increased thanks to the media processing of the Recak event. The images of the victims of the massacre sparked outrage in the Western world. As a result of this internationalization came the stage of organizing an international conference, initiated and supervised by the United States, under the auspices of the Contact Group and co-chaired by the foreign ministers of Great Britain and France. But to make this conference, there were many walks, many contacts and preliminary conversations, with different delegations, from different countries and which had different opinions. The greatest and most persistent work was done by the US diplomatic representatives under the leadership of the then US Ambassador to the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Christopher Hill. The first factor that contributed to the Rambouillet Conference was the international recognition and legitimacy of the Kosovo Liberation Army and the just war it waged for liberation.

5. CONCLUSIONS

- The international community was delayed in resolving the Kosovo issue, allowing human rights abuses by the invading Serbian regime.
- The war and diplomacy of the Kosovo Liberation Army made the International Community take the Kosovo case more seriously, organizing the Rambouillet Conference on Kosovo.
- US diplomacy took the first step by supporting the people of Kosovo on the path to freedom.
- Attempts by Western governments at the Rambouillet Conference to mediate an agreement on restoring Kosovo's autonomy proved unsuccessful.

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