

Summary of the first book of a trilogy *In the Name of the State: Sell*

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The first book is in format 16 x 24 centimeters, with 352 pages, 380 footnotes, more than 60 documents, maps and many documentary and war photographs.

<http://www.sanje.si/knjigarna/v-imenu-drzave-odprodaja.html>

The first book of the trilogy contains an introductory chapter to the entire trilogy and eleven chapters of the first book.

The introduction contains a description of different events in former Yugoslavia after the fall of the Berlin Wall. The authors reveal how the Slovene Ministry of Interior modified answers to the Members of Parliament and removed the most politically sensitive findings, which uncover involvement of the then Slovene ministers. They describe a dispute between an Austrian middleman, which sold a ship of weapons only a week before military clashes in former Yugoslavia began, and the Slovene Ministry of Defence involving payment of additional costs. Furthermore, they indicate the highest prices for a single piece of ammunition – some sellers managed to sell the AK-47 Kalashnikov assault rifle for 1300 DEM per piece.

BOOK ONE:

Chapter 1: Documents confirming Slovenia sold and sent weapons to Croatia in September 1990, nine months before military clashes began. Depiction of the "military alliance" between the two northwestern most republics. Description of the first transports, including a shipment of British modern military radio communications, which arrived in Slovenia a few days before the intervention of the Yugoslav People's Army (YPA).

Chapter 2: Review of assets of the former YPA and the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (SFRY), based on the data from the International Peace Conference on Former Yugoslavia – military assets were estimated at 70 billion USD in 1990. The assets were never divided among the successor states as the majority were depleted during the wars.

Chapter 3: Assessment of the quantity of arms and ammunition in possession of the YPA on the territory of Slovenia before the armed conflict and after the YPA's withdrawal. Description of the operation "Purchase" – capture of ammunition depots by the Territorial Defence during armed clashes (3,799 tons of ammunition from at least five depots containing fell into Slovene hands, the total amount is estimated to be close to 10,000 tons).

Chapter 4: Appropriation of 852 tons of ammunition from a depot, the first to fall into Slovene hands, by a special forces brigade. The same military unit also sold weapons and ammunition coming from abroad to the only Slovene port to Croatian purchasers.

Chapter 5: Second-hand account of events in the second ammunition depot, containing 418 tons of ammunition, with a reconstruction of three big convoys – according to official police and secret service records, the last one, consisting of 10 heavy trucks (app. 150 to 200 tons), arrived in Croatia on 29 October 1991 (during the UN arms embargo).

Chapter 6: The third (1305 tons) and the fourth (909 tons) depot. The clients included: the then Croatian Minister of Defence, the future Croatian State Prosecutor General and the future Chief of General Staff of the Croatian armed forces. Various detailed lists and documents. Money from the Croatian side ended up in the account of the company Cranex in Zurich, a subsidiary of the Slovene electronic equipment manufacturer Iskra, which was later dissolved, however the remainder of the company was owned by the then Slovene Minister of Finance. The main seller of arms and ammunition was the Slovene MoD, and disagreements over prices between republics were settled on high-level bilateral meetings (Prime Ministers).

Two commanders sold ammunition from depots on their own. They were investigated, but prosecution was halted. One later became the Chief of General Staff of the Slovene Army.

Chapter 7: Slovenia allowed strategic military movements of Croatian armed forces through the Slovene territory when the Serbs almost tore the Croatian territory in half in the autumn of 1991.

Chapter 8: The main Croatian purchaser was Josip Vukina. A receipt for 321,000 DEM in cash was stolen from his car. He was one of the most trusted operatives of the Croatian general Vlado Zagorec (involved in numerous scandals, escaped to Vienna and then returned to Croatia, currently imprisoned) and general Ivan Čermak, indicted for war crimes in ICTY in the Hague but released free of all charges a few months ago. Both were responsible for purchases in foreign countries.

Direct links between countries were determined as a result of cross-border cooperation. A Croatian journalist divulged several documents related to the cash given to Zagorec and Vukina (2 million DEM in two days, 7 and 8 January 1992) by the Croatian Ministry of Finance, the Slovene Minister of Defence Janez Janša simultaneously signed a permission to export 2.5 million rounds of ammunition, 9,000 helmets and 1,500 assault rifles. Then on 7, 8, 9 and 11 of January, the Croatian officer Vukina escorted two trucks loaded with military supplies from Slovenia to Croatia. The convoys are documented by additional documents of the Slovene Border Police.

Chapter 9: Private company Orbis, founded by the company Gorenje, which is involved in Patria scandal in Slovenia, was involved in the selling of arms and ammunition to Croatia and Bosnia. The company received arms and ammunition from Slovene ammunition depots without any costs, but sold them to Croatian municipalities at really high prices, exceeding standard prices by 4 or 5 times. The Ministry of Defence allowed Orbis' operations and cooperated with the company, despite the fact the company was officially registered only for trade with sporting and hunting arms and not with military supplies.

The Croatian Municipality of Zadar even sued Orbis and the Slovene MoD in a Slovene court, but justice was never served.

Chapter 10: Two contingents of extreme-right neo-Ustaša party army were armed and trained in Slovenia in July 1991; this constituted a serious violation of basic principles of international law. The countries tried to conceal these activities with the aid of officials at the highest level.

Chapter 11: With the approval of top Slovene politicians, Bosnian forces were also trained in Slovenia in the summer of 1992. Weapons worth a few millions of DEM were sold to Bosnia; Bosnians offered a helicopter Bell-412 as a guarantee for payment, however due to deception and numerous irregularities, the helicopter is still part of the Slovene Army fleet and represents a burden on bilateral relations between the two countries.