
⁶¹ The Socialist People's Party (SNP) is the largest pro-Yugoslav party in Montenegro and a leading member of the coalition "Together for Yugoslavia", which was opposed in the parliamentary elections (2001) to the coalition "Victory for Montenegro", led by President Djukanović. The SNP was a main political ally of Milošević in Montenegro up to his fall in October 2000.

⁶² The following paragraphs are based on International Crisis Group, "Still Buying Time...", pp. 11-12.

⁶³ *Vijesti* (19 April 2002), at <http://www.vijesti.cg.yu>.

⁶⁴ "Yugoslav President's Letter to Federal Assembly Representatives", 31 May 2002, at <http://www.predsjudnik.gov.yu>.

⁶⁵ "Yugoslav President's Address to the Federal Assembly", 18 April 2002, at <http://www.predsjudnik.gov.yu>.

⁶⁶ Von Michael Martens, "Den Haag ist voreingenommen, Ein Gespräch mit Kostunica", interview with President Koštunica, *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung*, 1 August 2002, at <http://www.faz.net>.

⁶⁷ *Ibid.*

⁶⁸ "Serbija će biti samostalna" (Serbia will be independent), *Glas-javnosti* (Belgrade), 29 July 2002, at <http://www.glas-javnosti.co.yu>.

⁶⁹ *Vjesnik* (Zagreb), 20 July 2002, on <http://www.vjesnik.com>.

⁷⁰ Interview with Vesna Perović, *Nacional* (Zagreb), no. 348, (17 July 2002), available at <http://www.nacional.hr>.

⁷¹ Komisija Skupštine Republike Crne Gore, *Izviještaj o radu*, Podgorica, 28 July 2002. The report of the commission of the Montenegrin parliament was posted on the web site of the Croatian weekly *Nacional* at <http://www.nacional.com>.

⁷² Serbia and Montenegro are disproportionately different in size. Serbia is in terms of population seventeen times bigger than Montenegro.

⁷³ During the NATO bombing of the FRY, the current Serbian Prime Minister Zoran Djindjić lived in Podgorica, as did Vuk Drašković, after a failed attempt on his life in Serbia.