

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I thank you all for coming today. Not everyone wants to hear about a tragedy...a crime still going on in Kosovo 12 years after the war. But if you don't hear about it, you can't help us to sort it out.

I would like to begin this program this morning by showing you a film we made in 2005 about the UNHCR camps in north Kosovo. Although this film is six years old, the problem still persists in ways that I will describe after the film is over.

So bear with me during the next 15 minutes while you watch GYPSY BLOOD.

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ExJJRhE7jCs>

The purpose of showing you the film was to demonstrate how sick these people were and still are today. Some of their children had the highest lead levels in medical literature at the time.

However, no one was medically treated until we took a complete family (actually the survivors since five members of the family including the mother had already died of lead poisoning) to Germany in May 2006.

I was able to take the Mustafa family consisting of seven children and their father to Germany because of the efforts of Society for Threatened Peoples, ZDF (German TV) and Bild Zeitung, the largest newspaper in Germany which had a fund for treating sick children.

Although the German govt and the UN tried to stop us by denying us passports or travel documents, respectively, ZDF threatened to name the German minister who could issue visas on TV if any more members of the family died. Within hours the Mustafa family had permission to go to Germany.

My Romani assistant, Dija Gidzic, and I flew to Germany with the family and monitored their treatment for the next six weeks.

I now want to reveal to you in detail their treatment because the main objective of this presentation this morning is to show you how heavy metal poisoning should be medically treated. ..because it isn't in Kosovo.

Upon arrival in Germany, the first thing we had to do was scrub down the children (and their father) with lice shampoo and burn the clothes they wore, the only clothes they had. We then purchased new clothes for them and later received complete wardrobes from local neighbors who read about this family in the local press.

Bild Zeitung paid our airfares from Kosovo and also agreed to pay for accommodation, food, and medical treatment. Dija Gidzic and I, representing Society for Threatened Peoples, went with the family to look after their daily needs: transporting them for medical treatment, and taking them for lunch & supper where special nutritional food was prepared for them. Dija was also their interpreter during their medical treatment and baby-sitter most of the other times.

The first day after arriving in Germany Klaus Runow, Germany's leading expert on heavy metal poisoning, took samples of their blood, urine, stool and hair to be sent to a well-known laboratory in the United States for testing. He also insisted on taking the same samples from Dija and me, since he felt that we could have been infected also. I assured him that we had no lead poisoning because we had worked in the camps only a few hours a week monitoring the situation. But he insisted so we gave him the same samples too.

Ten of us lived in the town of Bad Emstal in five apartments run by a Christian religious order. There was a large fenced-in yard where the children could play. A short distance from the apartment house was also a children's park.

A few hundred meters from our apartment building was a health spa where we had the special nutritional meals for lunch and supper. At the health spa there was also a heated indoor pool and the mayor of Bad Emstal gave the Mustafa family free passes for the duration of our stay.

Unfortunately, Denis, age seven, wasn't allowed to use the pool. He had a perforated ear drum that was badly infected. It had been draining for more than a year. The UN and WHO (the World Health Organization) doctors in Kosovo were shown his ear several times but never gave him any treatment. The membrane was now destroyed. The doctor said there was an open canal from the ear to Denis's brain and if the infection was to spread to his brain he would die.

The German doctor gave Denis some antibiotics and said he would schedule an operation as soon as the ear infection cleared up.

The next two days we took the seven Mustafa children and their father to a special institute in Bad Wildugen to test their energy levels. It took three hours to test each child. They were first hooked up to a computer monitored body impedance analyzer. After that they had a computer examination of their heart. They had their blood pressure and height taken, and were weighed. Then they all had to perform computer monitored tests on a treadmill and stationary bicycle, except for four year old Kasandra who was too small. The tests were conducted to find the children's energy levels; to see how much damage had been caused by lead poisoning.

Dr. Weber, the chief physician at the institute, was horrified at the preliminary results. He said that in his 30 years' experience of conducting such tests he had never come across such low energy levels, not even in 80 and 90 year olds. He said the biochemistry in the children's cells had been destroyed. He said the Mustafa children's results were what he would have expected from World War II concentration camp survivors.

All the children's tests were filmed by German TV.

That weekend Runow sponsored a one day seminar for more than 50 German doctors and specialists in heavy metal poisoning. The Mustafa family was invited as honored guests and I was asked to show our doc film Gypsy Blood.

In October 2005, Runow had visited Kosovo and had taken 64 hair samples of Romani children in the three UN camps in north Mitrovica and Zvechen.

At the conference Runow presented his findings to his colleagues. He said that the children in these three UN camps in Kosovo were not only suffering from lead poisoning, but also from dangerously high levels of arsenic, nickel, quicksilver and many other toxic metals. He said the toxicity from these other heavy metals could not come from smelting car batteries (the UN and OSCE to this day contend the Roma poisoned themselves by smelting car batteries in their barracks). Runow reported that the Roma were basically poisoned from the toxic dust blowing into the camps from the nearby slag heaps. He feared that these heavy metals were also causing brain and organ damage, not just the lead poisoning. Runow's presentation was accompanied by computer images showing the laboratory analysis carried out in the United States. All experts attending the conference were stunned by the toxicity levels, and many kept jumping up to ask why the UN was not immediately evacuating these Roma from the area. According to the hair samples Runow had taken in the camps, the lead levels were running from 40 micrograms per deciliter to almost 100 micrograms per deciliter. None of the doctors present had ever seen in their medical careers a lead level in Germany over 8 micrograms per deciliter.

Runow also spoke about recent studies which showed that normal chelation treatment for children suffering from lead poisoning could be fatal if the lead levels were too high, such as in the UN camps in Kosovo. He said none of the Mustafa children should be treatment with chelation. They needed a very special treatment which would take a minimum of six weeks. After that, they would have to be monitored very closely for four to five months.

Earlier, in the morning session, Dr. Weber from the Premedical-Active Institute of Bad Wildugen presented some of the results of tests done at his institute on the Mustafa family. Only the father had "good" DNA that could be saved through medical treatment. The children's DNA was so destroyed that they would never be able to play any sports. With medical treatment their lives might be saved, but all would have short life spans due to their environmental poisoning.

After the test results came back from the United States, it was documented that Kasandra, Denis and Zenija had the highest lead levels in medical literature at that time, over 100 micrograms per deciliter. Runow felt there was a good chance to save them. However, he was extremely worried about Denis' destroyed ear drum and infection that the UN and WHO doctors in Kosovo had ignored.

Surprisingly, Dija's and my test results showed that we also had lead poisoning, twice the level that causes organ and brain damage. So we were now included in the treatment schedule.

Unfortunately, Runow pointed out that all seven children were showing many signs of irreversible brain damage from heavy metal poisoning. He therefore scheduled for the next

week body and brain scans at another hospital to determine the extent of their organ and brain damage.

After the hair results came back from the United States, Runow prescribed heavy doses of vitamins, infusions and a special nutritional diet. Since 2002 after Norwegian Church Aid, the camp administrators, and UNHCR had cut off all food aid, most of the families in the camps had to find their food in the local garbage cans.

Dr. Weber also wanted the Mustafa family to walk two hours/day to pump more blood into their kidneys to wash out the lead and other toxic elements. I therefore took the family on a one hour walk in the morning and one hour in the afternoon. This is the list of the special vitamins the family was taking every day:

Vitamin E

Absolute Amino

Mega Multi Mineral

Eye Q (Omega 3)

Multi Saurus

Immunoraptor

Glutathion

Vegan Kids Multiple

And Sanomit

Some of the vitamin tablets were so big we had to break them in half for the kids to swallow. It took us about half an hour and several bottles of water to get thru a vitamin-taking session.

The children were taking 35 tablets each per day, plus infusions three times/week.

While we were in Germany, the UN closed the Zitkovac camp where the Mustafa family had lived for seven years and moved everyone to Osterode, which CDC had declared was "lead safe" although the French army had abandoned Osterode after French medical doctors discovered every soldier serving there had lead poisoning. In fact, the lead poisoning was so bad in Osterode that the soldiers were advised not to father a child for nine months after leaving the camp. In 2009 the Fluvio tests funded by the UK govt confirmed the unsafe lead levels at Osterode.

Because CDC had declared Osterode "lead safe" WHO now promised to start treating children who had high levels of lead poisoning after they moved into the Osterode camp. The USA office in Pristina donated almost \$1,000,000 for medicine and nutritional food but within a few months the local doctors carrying out the medical treatment saw they were doing more harm than good and stopped all treatment, declaring that the children were still at the source of poisoning.

While in Germany we gave several press conferences. Most lasted about two hours. Most of the questions were about the UN and how could they let this lead poisoning happen? Why didn't they evacuate the Roma? Why was there no medical treatment for them since UN doctors first reported the problem in 2000? Why had UN police serving near the Roma camps been repatriated and given medical treatment in 2000 and 2001 for lead poisoning, while the Roma weren't even warned of the toxicity?

After a week we started having problems with four year old Kasandra taking her tablets. Of course, taking 35 pills each day would tire anyone out. But this was their main form of treatment. Besides, there was more than lead that he had to be removed from their bodies. Every child had as much arsenic, quicksilver, and nickel as lead.

The second week in Germany the whole family had body and brain scans at a local hospital. Runow reserved the scan machine for the whole day for us. He said the scan would show how many brain cells were dead from heavy metal poisoning. Unfortunately, any brain cells that were dead could not be restored.

Before going for our body and brain scans, we took Denis back to the doctor to check his ear.

The doctor said all the infection was cleared up, but that Denis needed an operation to close the hole in his ear drum. The doctor still could not believe the UN and WHO doctors had allowed Denis' ear to drain for a year without treating it. In less than a week a simple antibiotic syrup had stopped the draining and cured the infection.

On Saturday we drove in convoy to the clinic in Baunatal for the body and brain scans. The Baunatal Clinic is normally closed on Saturdays but all four doctors and staff volunteered their time. The clinic has two Phillips body/brain scanners that cost about 1,000,000 euros each with computer accessories. The normal cost to scan one person was 4,000 euros. For that price, the doctors make 2,000 photos (computer images) of the body and brain. Runow said he had gotten a discount for us, but didn't tell me how much Bild Zeitung would have to pay. The normal cost for that session would have been 32,000 euros.

It usually takes about one hour to scan a patient, but it took much longer for most of the Mustafa children because they were so frightened of the scanner. Only Surdjana, Shkurta and Kasandra allowed themselves to be fitted up and passed thru the scanner tunnel without moving. The others all cried and moved about so much that it took a long time to get descent photos of all parts of their bodies. When scanning the liver area, you have to hold your breath for 20 seconds. It took Shkurta more than 20 minutes to accomplish that.

The final results for all their organs wouldn't be known for several days, but watching some of the images with the four doctors I heard them discussing Denis's liver. One doctor said Denis's liver had chronic poisoning, that his liver looked like the liver of a 50 year old man who had eaten and drank too much all his life. Denis was 7 years old at the time. Another doctor commented that Denis would probably not have a normal life span.

I also heard that Surdjana had a bad infection of the sinuses, and that Smerana had an enlarged lymph node in her neck. Runow said these were symptoms that their immune systems were being destroyed by lead poisoning.

Several Roma children in the UN camps died from infections because the lead poisoning had destroyed their immune systems. Four-year-old Djenita Mehmeti died from herpes because lead poisoning had destroyed her immune system.

During our third week in Germany, Runow and I went to Berlin with two members of SFTP to meet with Peter Altmaier, the Secretary of State for the Ministry of Interior to seek his help in keeping the Mustafa family in Germany. Runow was sure that several members of the family would die of heavy metal poisoning if they were sent back to the same conditions in Kosovo.

On our way to Berlin I discuss the infections and symptoms I had been monitoring in the UN camps for seven years; and since 2004, the pregnancies in the three camps. Out of the last fifty pregnancies, forty-four had ended in miscarriage and two still births. The four babies that survived ended up mentally retarded. Runow said that was typical of heavy metal poisoning.

In Berlin we had a half hour meeting with the secretary of state and his two assistants. Mr. Altmaier was very much against any more Kosovo gypsies remaining in Germany. He said they all had to return to Kosovo. Mr. Altmaier was unmoved by the case of a Romani family that had lived in Germany for 15 years and then after being deported back to Kosovo ended up living in the UN camp of Osterode. Three of the children now had lead poisoning at life-threatening levels.

Runow then informed the secretary of state that the children were mainly being poisoned by air contamination. That the Osterode camp was less than 100 meters from a toxic slag heap of 100 million tons and the wind was blowing this toxic dust into the camps. Concreting over the land where this toxic dust fell as recommended by CDC would not prevent the children from breathing the toxic air. The French had abandoned the camp because their soldiers were getting lead poisoning from the air.

For several minutes both Runow and I informed the secretary of state about the conditions of the camps and how ICRC and WHO had sent urgent reports to UNMIK in 2004 calling for the immediate evacuation of the camps. Unfortunately, it now appeared that WHO had come under such intense pressure from UNMIK that WHO was no longer calling for the evacuation of the camps in 2006, nor medically treating the Roma as promised. This was why we had brought the Mustafa family to Germany, to save them, to get them medically treated. It would now be murder to send them back to these conditions.

The secretary of state said the Mustafa family had to return to Kosovo. He said that was what visas were for; for a visit, not to stay. However, he said he would write to UNMIK and ask them to provide better housing for the family. Then the secretary of state rushed out, saying he had a very busy schedule.

The results of the body and brain scans (more than 2,000 computer images for each child) showed several of the children had serious infections, typical of a destroyed immune system, and chronic liver poisoning. They had also lost some brain cells but not as many as the doctors feared. But Runow felt the biochemistry of many cells has been destroyed, so he decided to put several of the children on antibiotics.

In the fifth week we got a message from Society for Threatened Peoples that they had applied for a visa extension for the Mustafa family. Runow said he still needed several more months for therapy and testing. We didn't know yet if Bild Zeitung would fund a longer stay but SFTP were told to submit a budget proposal

While we were in Germany I met with Dr. Andrej Andrejew in Berlin, where he now works. He was the UN Regional Health Officer for Mitrovica in 1999/2000. Along with Sandra Molano, he wrote a project to combat the lead pollution in the Mitrovica area. His survey and solution was now under lock and key in the Kosovo Ministry of Health in Pristina, unavailable to the public.

Andrej was upset to hear about the Roma still living in the camps, still suffering from lead poisoning, and wanted to help get them medical treat.

At first Andrej was surprised that his report was under lock and key in Pristina; then on reflection, he was not so surprised because there was always a lot of secrecy about Trepca mines, the smelter, the closing down of it, soil samples, blood samples, and lead poisoning.

According to Dr. Andrej, Danish KFOR was the first to get worried about lead poisoning in the Mitrovica area. In 1999 they patrolled the area near the Roma camps and two of their soldiers came down with medical problems. Blood samples were taken and sent to Copenhagen. The results showed high levels of lead poisoning.

Then the French army got concerned since their camp was only fifty meters from two of the Roma camps. The French had several studies done by the Institute of Public Health in Paris. They also found the air around the camp contaminated by lead dust.

But in the end it was Dr. Bernard Kuchner, the head of UNMIK, who wanted to close the Trepca mines because of political reasons, not health reasons. He felt UNMIK needed an environmental reason rather than a political reason, so Dr. Andrej was charged by Dr. Kuchner to find an environmental reason for closing the smelter. This is how the testing of blood for the whole area came about. Andrej followed the air contamination coming out of the smelter and made his blood tests in the direction the wind blew. He said the wind normally blew from north to south. The "smoke" trail was about a kilometer long and ran right over the Roma camps. He said it was very thick, almost like a fog.

Based on the blood samples he took, Andrej made a map showing three areas: A, B, and C. Area A had the highest lead levels in the blood. Area A included the two Roma camps in north Mitrovica. In fact, the blood levels of the Roma were so high that the lab in Belgium called Andrej and asked him to recheck his samples because they had never seen high lead levels.

After the smelter was closed, it was obvious that the Roma camps were in the wrong place and had to be moved and the Roma medically treated.

Andrej gave his information about the blood tests to Dr. Kuchner's personal French assistant and then spoke to Kuchner himself several times. Kuchner was fully aware of the lead poisoning problem and as a doctor he vowed to do something about it. But in the end it was decided that there was no medical facilities in Kosovo to treat lead poisoning, only abroad, and that it was out of the question to take Roma abroad for medical treatment. A Polish toxicologist was also involved in these discussions and recommended evacuation and medical treatment in Poland. But in the end, Dr. Kuchner vetoed the only solution there was for saving the Roma.

UNMIK then decided to put out the story that the Roma had chronic lead poisoning like everyone else in the Mitrovica area and that they would just have to live with it as they had always done. Of course, Romani children being conceived and born in the UN camps had no chronic poisoning and their lead levels were the highest in the area. But this was the way

UNMIK decided in 2000 to cover up the problem.

Andrej felt the toxicity for the Roma came through their shacks, built by Norwegian Church Aid. The shacks were so flimsy and with so many holes in them (not to mention all the old lead-painted boards), that contamination was inevitable. Serbian homes in the same area were much better built and didn't allow so much contamination to enter.

Back in Bad Emstal the official results of the energy tests arrived. The charts showed that during exercise the Mustafa kids never produced any lactic acid. The biochemistry in their cells was dead.

Runow also showed me the urine and blood samples. Not only were the lead levels dangerously high when these tests were taken, but the samples showed that many other heavy metals were attacking the kids organs. Runow feared that this cocktail of toxic metals was causing the real damage. No one had ever done any reports on this kind of poisoning. Runow could not find any medical literature about it. He again stated that these other heavy metals could not come from smelting car batteries, only from toxic wasteland and air contamination from toxic slag heaps such as the one in front of Osterode.

At the end of six weeks Dija and I had to return to Kosovo. Her visa was about to expire and I wanted to continue advocating in Kosovo for evacuation of the UN death camps. But today, five years later, I am happy to report that in the end the Mustafa family were allowed by the German govt to stay and receive their on-going medical treatment. Today they live near Hamburg. All the children are going to school and doing reasonable well despite their lower IQs due to heavy metal poisoning in Kosovo.

I have taken up a large part of this presentation to show you how these children and their father were saved from heavy metal poisoning after seven years in a UN camp built upon toxic wasteland.

However, today the Roma who have been resettled from the UN camps into homes built by Mercy Corps and funded by USAID and the EU are not being medically treated as promised in the resettlement projects.

In a medical protocol devised by CDC and WHO only children from 0 to 6 years are being tested for lead poisoning; and only lead poisoning, no other heavy metals.

No children over the age of 6 years are being tested, and of course no adults.

If this ludicrous protocol had been used on the Mustafa family, only two children would have been tested. Five children and their father would not have been treated.

Last week I once again interviewed Dr. Sylejmani, the Kosovar Albanian doctor in charge of testing and medically treating the Roma who have been evacuated from camp Osterode to new homes in their old neighborhood.

When I complained that this CDC/WHO protocol had been adopted by the Kosovo Ministry of Health as their modus operandi for treating lead poisoning, Dr. Sylejmani said that each country had to set its medical standards on what was possible with their limited resources. Taking into consideration Kosovo's limited resources CDC and WHO had come up with a medical protocol for treatment that virtually eliminated all Roma that had been poisoned in the UN camps.

Dr. Sylejmani told me that to date 106 Romani kids have been tested. Although 95% of them had from 15 micrograms per deciliter to 45 micrograms per deciliter they were not being medically treated because according to the CDC/WHO protocol only those over 45 micrograms per deciliter qualified for medical treatment. And to date, according to Dr. Sylejmani only one child has a lead level over 45 micrograms per deciliter.

When I told him that at a conference in Germany with the 50 leading medical experts on lead

poisoning, none of these doctors had ever in their careers seen a lead level of over 8 micrograms per deciliter and that anything over 5 micrograms per deciliter could cause severe organ damage. Dr. Sylejmani could only say that each country had to work within their own budget.

So once again we have the UN and their sister agencies such as WHO running away from their responsibilities. (add here Yechiel's comments). to the Roma that UNHCR has been poisoning for 12 years. And by getting the blessing of CDC and WHO that were so incompetent in their assessment of a "lead safe" camp Osterode and by trying to medically treat at the source of poisoning in 2006.

Dr. Sylejmani says that his number one health priority is to help the Roma being resettled from the UN camps. He said that he and his team are trying to do their very best for the poisoned Roma but Kosovo has financial limitations for health care. He said the annual budget for health care for all of Kosovo was only 35 million euros, about 17 British pounds per person. Regarding the possibility of scanning the children to see what organ damage they might have, Dr. Sylejmani said he had never heard of a body scanner until he looked it up on the Internet. Neither did the international head of mission of Mercy Corps in Pristina. Needless to say, the Kosovo Ministry of Health does not have a body scanner.

Dr. Sylejmani was more concerned about Ergin Salahi, the nine year old Romani boy that we have been trying to get Mercy Corps to restore his nutritional diet that they stopped when they took over the management of Osterode. Dr. Sylejmani said that Ergin could no longer be treated in Kosovo. Kosovo did not have the facilities to save him. Ergin is suffering from a kidney disease caused by malnutrition and complicated by lead poisoning. Dr. Sylejmani said the only place that could save Ergin is a kidney clinic in Bronx NY called Montefiore.

Until recently, Ergin was taking some very special medicine. Dr. Sylejmani could no longer afford this medicine out of his budget so he had sent a request to WHO, Mercy Corps, UNICEF and KFOR asking if they could contribute. To date he has not had a reply from any of them.

Dr. Sylejmani believes that Ergin's case is so unusual and so specific that it would challenge the doctors at Montefiore and that he should be sent there as soon as possible. There was no other possibility to save him. Dr. Sylejmani could not make a prognosis on how long Ergin would live, nor who would send him for treatment to the United States. But the Kosovo govt could not afford to do so, despite promises to the contrary only a year earlier.

Dr. Sylejmani said that he was upset by my last report where I quoted him giving 17 reasons why at that time he would not medically treat any Roma being resettled in south Mitrovica. He hoped I would make a more positive report this time.

I thanked him for the info and said I was sure he was doing all he could with the limited resources the Kosovo Ministry of Health has, but said I was still very upset with the protocol for treatment devised by CDC and WHO.

His final remark was that his personal goal was to see that every Romani child resettled from camp Osterode would have less than 10 micrograms per deciliter of lead within five years.

In Germany that is the level at which urgent treatment would begin.

As long ago as 2005 an international study confirmed that children exposed to lead have substantial intellectual impairments, even when lead exposure is at levels well below what is currently considered harmful.

The study indicated there was no threshold for the adverse consequences of children's exposure to lead, according to Dr, [Bruce Lanphear](#), director of the [Children's Environmental Health Center](#) at Cincinnati Children's Hospital Medical Center and the study's lead author.

Dr. Lanphear said they found evidence of intellectual impairments among children with blood lead levels below 10 micrograms per deciliter, the level currently considered acceptable by the

Centers for Disease Control. Dr. Lanphear declared that the study indicated that the action level set by the CDC isn't adequate to protect children.

Last year Thomas Hammerborg, the EU High Commissioner for Human Rights called the lead poisoning in the UN camps in Kosovo the worst human rights violation in the past decade in Europe.

With his words ringing in my ears, I asked for a meeting with EULEX, the European Union Rule of Law Mission in Kosovo, to discuss the case of these poisoned children. EULEX refused to see me. So my colleague Bernie Sullivan contacted Baroness Catherine Ashton's office here in London. As High Representative of the European Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy, Catherine Ashton oversees the Kosovo EULEX team. Within days I had a meeting with Catherine Ashton's chief EULEX prosecutor in Pristina.

I pleaded with him to investigate who was responsible for this criminal negligence in the UN camps in Kosovo. He refused. He said it was a tragedy but not a crime. I said that child negligence is a crime in every EU country. He just showed me the door.

Nevertheless, a London law firm and an American lawyer representing most of these poisoned families have filed cases against the UN in Pristina and NY seeking compensation.

We are also working with the Norwegian Bar Association to file criminal child negligence charges against Norwegian Church Aid who were the administrators of the UN camps in Kosovo from 1999 to 2008. Among the charges against NCA is that during their 9 years as the camp administrators they never sought medical help for any child suffering from lead poisoning although these children were tested every year from 2004 to 2008. At the Nuremberg Trials it was determined that testing without medical treatment was a crime against humanity. NCA also never kept a record of anyone who died in the camps altho more than 80 died on their watch.

On 19 October 2004, I was visited in Kosovo by a national project coordinator for the World Health Organization. He told me that WHO, NCA, UNHCR and UNMIK were trying to cover up the lead poisoning in the UN camps in north Kosovo. From a WHO colleague he had heard that I was advocating on behalf of Roma and asked me to make public the disastrous situation in the UN camps.

Since that time along with several friends and colleagues and esp. with KMEG and Bernard Sullivan, we have tried to get medical treatment for all Roma that were exposed to heavy metal poisoning in the UN camps in Kosovo.

Today only one child is scheduled to be medically treated.

Ladies and Gentlemen, today you have heard what has happened and what is not happening. I hope you can help us confront this crime and correct this tragedy.

Thank You.

Paul Polansky
Kosovo Roma Refugee Foundation
Knez Selo
18204 Serbia
pjpusa50401@yahoo.com