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GLADYS NOON SPELLMAN
5TH DISTRICT, MARYLAND

1110 LONGWORTH HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515
(202) 225-4131

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

March 17, 1978

Ms. Helen D. Bentley
408 Chapelwood Lane
Lutherville, Maryland 21093

Dear Ms. Bentley,

Thank you so much for writing to me.

I regret, however, that I must forward your letter to Congressman Clarence D. Long since you are a resident of the 2nd Congressional District of Maryland.

The custom of Congressional Courtesy dictates that all Members of Congress be given the opportunity to respond to their own constituents. I am sure you will be hearing from Mr. Long very soon.

Sincerely,


Gladys Noon Spellman
Member of Congress

March 13, 1978

The Honorable
Gladys Spellman
United States House of
Representatives
Washington, D. C. 20515

Dear Congresswoman Spellman,

I do hope you will support House Concurrent Resolution 347 which would have the House of Representatives also vote on the turnover of U.S. Property proposed in the Panama Canal Treaties. Since the Panama Canal does belong to the United States, both Houses of Congress should vote on the matter.

When Administration spokesmen say the increased cost will add only one-half of one percent to the cost of handling cargo at the Port of Baltimore and that will not hurt, they do not know what they are talking about. Any percentage point increase is harmful to doing business in the Port of Baltimore and Baltimore does not need any additional costs added on or you will see an increasing amount of freight going elsewhere and more unemployment in our area. Even one-tenth of one percent causes cargoes to be routed elsewhere.

Detrimental effects on the Port of Baltimore alone should be sufficient cause for you to vote against the Treaties.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

March 30, 1978

His Excellency
Dimce Belovski
The Ambassador of Yugoslavia
Embassy of Yugoslavia
2410 California Street
Washington, D. C. 20508

My dear Mr. Ambassador,

Thank you so very much for the transcript of the remarks between President Carter and President Tito. Also greatly appreciate your inviting me to the reception for President Tito. It was a most enjoyable evening.

Will call you one day when I am in Washington for that long promised lunch.

Warm regards.

Sincerely,

MARCH 7, 1978

OFFICE OF THE WHITE HOUSE PRESS SECRETARY

THE WHITE HOUSE

EXCHANGE OF REMARKS

BETWEEN

THE PRESIDENT

AND

HIS EXCELLENCY MARSHAL JOSIP BROZ TITO,
PRESIDENT OF THE SOCIALIST FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA
AT
ARRIVAL CEREMONY

The South Grounds

10:42 A.M. EST

PRESIDENT CARTER: This morning the people of the United States are honored by the presence of a great world leader, President Tito of Yugoslavia.

This is his third visit to the United States. The last time he was here was in 1971. One of the first actions that I took as President was to ask Vice President Mondale to go to Yugoslavia to present my own respects and admiration to President Tito.

He is indeed a remarkable man who has exhibited in his own life tremendous personal courage in battle, in times of severe testing of his strength as a human being and as a patriot. He is a contemporary of great world leaders who survived the crises of world war, a friend and associate of Prime Minister Churchill, President Roosevelt, General DeGaulle. He is a man who on his own initiative combined with other great leaders, Nehru, Nasser, to form an organization of the non-aligned peoples of the world. His recent activities in world events have been truly remarkable for any leader, and particularly one of his experience and the size of his nation.

He is a father of the United Nations' Disarmament Conference, which will take place later this year. He has recently been the host of the leaders of the world who have assessed the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, known as the Helsinki Agreement.

He will later be the host, this year, in Yugoslavia of a meeting of the Foreign Ministers of the non-aligned nations.

He is a man who has understood for a long time our own nation's commitment to detente and the true significance of this misunderstood word. He realizes and he has told me in frequent and personal communications that he understands that detente must be comprehensive, that it must be reciprocal in nature, and it must be a demonstration constantly by the super powers of mutual restraint and a constant search for peace.

MORE

(OVER)

President Tito is a leader who has such great respect that he is able to bridge the gap of communications and understanding between nations and leaders who quite often have difficulty in dealing with one another. Within the last nine months he has made major visits to many countries and many capitals, including Moscow, Peking, and now Washington.

Perhaps as much as any other person, he exemplifies in Yugoslavia the eagerness for freedom, independence, and liberty that exists throughout Eastern Europe and indeed throughout the world. He and the people of Yugoslavia are recognized by our own country as worthy of admiration. We understand that the independence and the territorial integrity of Yugoslavia is one of the basic foundations of world peace now and in the future.

He has been an inspiration to the people of his own country and to others in his constant insistence on this freedom and independence. The people of Yugoslavia have in a unique way recognized their own willingness to sacrifice to the ultimate degree for the freedom of their own country.

Within the Yugoslavia Constitution itself there is direct prohibition which forbids capitulation to any other outside force.

And finally, President Tito is the leader of a modern, prosperous country. He is a friend of the United States. He has been helpful to me through constant consultation, has given me advice and constructive reports as a result of his trips around the world and his free communication and mutual confidence with other world leaders.

The trade and commerce between ourselves and Yugoslavia's people is valuable to us. We hope to see it expanded in the future.

So, President Tito, on behalf of the people of our nation, we welcome you to our shores, to our country, as a true friend. (Applause)

PRESIDENT TITO: Mr. President, may I thank you warmly for your friendly words of welcome. I am very pleased to have this opportunity to visit again the United States of America in response to your kind invitation. The peoples of Yugoslavia and the American people are linked with bonds of traditional friendship, born in times of great trials and hardships they have gone through in their histories. I am looking forward in particular to having a broad exchange of views with you, Mr. President, and to meeting also other American statesmen, Congressmen and prominent personalities. We highly value contacts and political dialogue with American leaders.

MORE

In the last few years, Yugoslavia-American relations have been developing and expanding gradually, but very successfully, the differences of view on certain international questions not being an obstacle for the further strengthening of cooperation between the government and our friendship between the peoples of the two countries.

The development of our bilateral relations has shown that through mutual efforts and good will, even the most complex problems can be solved with success.

We in Yugoslavia are very much interested in the continuing successful and comprehensive development of relations between our two countries on the basis of the already established principles of independence, sovereignty, mutual respect and understanding.

We expect that our visit to the United States, the exchange of views on current international issues, as well as the talks on the promotion of bilateral cooperation, will make an important contribution to the further strengthening and promotion of friendly relations between our two countries and thereby also broaden understanding, respect and cooperation in the world.

I take this opportunity to convey to the American people on behalf of the peoples of Yugoslavia the expressions of their friendly feelings and their best wishes for your overall progress.

Thank you, sir. (Applause)

END (AT 10:53 A.M. EST)

OFFICE OF THE WHITE HOUSE PRESS SECRETARY

THE WHITE HOUSE

EXCHANGE OF TOASTS

BETWEEN

THE PRESIDENT

AND

HIS EXCELLENCY MARSHAL JOSIP BROZ TITO

The State Floor

9:35 P.M. EST

THE PRESIDENT: First of all, I would like to say that my wife, Rosalynn, and I welcome all of you to the White House. We here tonight and all the people of the United States are deeply honored by the visit of a great world leader, President Tito of Yugoslavia.

We have had a delightful conversation during supper. I found that he has some things in common with us. He has a private farm where he grows grapes and produces wine. (Laughter)

It is my second favorite vine, the first one being peanuts, of course. (Laughter)

Although we do have differences there, my brother, Billy, as you know, is -- (Laughter) -- he produces beer, not wine. (Laughter)

President Tito is a man of great courage. He was telling me that there is an island which some of our guests here at the head table, the Harrimans, have at least visited, about two and a half miles wide, five miles long, where he has a tremendous collection of puma, lions, camels, elephants, other animals, wild boar.

I know very well how he feels when he goes there for a weekend, very similar to the way I felt when I came to Washington 13 years ago. (Laughter)

President Tito is a leader who has welcomed many great Americans to his country. One of the first was in 1944. President Tito, then an early leader, Yugoslavia toward freedom, was in his headquarters when a B-24 crashed in a barnyard while he watched the plane go down.

Out of the B-24 stepped the crew. The first man out of the plane was George McGovern. (Laughter) This is a true story. Ever since, President Tito has welcomed American visitors of great distinction to his country. (Laughter)

This is a world leader who has led his people and protected their freedom almost for the last 40 years. Through peace and war, he has been part of the personal history of the world during our own

MORE

generation and the previous generation.

James Reston, who interviewed President Tito recently, said that he is the last political giant of this century. He is a man of eternal strength, of eternal youth, of eternal vigor, and of eternal courage.

The Nation of Yugoslavia has been close to us in the United States since its very foundations when Woodrow Wilson, our President, was instrumental in helping Yugoslavia become a country.

President Tito was a contemporary of great men, Prime Minister Churchill, President Roosevelt, General DeGaulle, and, as you know, many others, particularly Stalin; and he along with President Nasser and Prime Minister Nehru originated the concept of the strength of the non-aligned nations.

Not only the world, but he has watched the history of the United States evolve on the seventh American President in succession whom he has known.

He is a man who is very vigorous in his leadership. Within the last eight or nine months he has visited many countries personally, including the People's Republic of China, Peking, the Soviet Union, Moscow, our own country, Washington.

He is constantly searching for common beliefs and common hopes and common dreams that can unite people who might otherwise be separated by a lack of communication or differences in philosophical or political outlook.

He is a man who believes in disarmament. As a matter of fact, he is a father of the upcoming United Nations Conference on Disarmament.

He is a man who believes in human rights. He was the host this past few months of the Human Rights Conference which was designed to assess the progress of the Helsinki Agreement in that matter, human rights, plus searching for a more common ground on which the nations of Eastern and Western Europe might unite and resolve our differences.

Early in the present conflict between Israel and her neighbors, he told me today on a trip to Egypt he reminded that Arab nation which was then involved in disharmony and even hatred and war with Israel that a time had come to recognize the right of Israel to exist and to exist in peace.

There is a feeling of personal friendship and warmth and admiration that exists among the people of the United States toward this great **leader and a land which he has guided** through very difficult times in recent decades.

On behalf of the American people, I would like to offer a toast to the great and courageous leader, President Tito, and to the independent and proud country which he leads, Yugoslavia.

(Toast offered)

(Applause)

PRESIDENT TITO: Mr. President, dear Mrs. Carter, ladies and gentlemen, friends: May I first thank you sincerely for the expressions of welcome, the exquisite hospitality you are surrounding us with, and particularly for the friendly words you have addressed to the peoples of Yugoslavia and to me personally.

I wish straight-away to underscore my pleasure at the successful development of relations and ever broader cooperation in numerous fields between our two countries to which you, Mr. President, are contributing so much.

In founding the relations on the familiar principles of equality, non-interference and mutual respect, Yugoslavia and the United States have, by the results that we have achieved, reaffirmed to the full extent the vitality and irreplaceable validity of these principles.

This can only encourage us to proceed along that path and this basis in developing increasingly our cooperation in political and economic fields, in science, technology, engineering, culture, tourism and other areas.

I am certain that this is also a safe way for the constant strengthening of friendship between our peoples, for the building of mutual confidence and respect, and thereby also for a constructive contribution to the creation of better conditions in the world.

I am convinced, and your words, Mr. President, encourage me in it, that this visit and our talks will serve these objectives in the best possible manner.

While speaking of the tradition of our friendship and the invaluable links between our two countries, I should like to recall the exceptional contribution to it made by many Yugoslavs who found in your country their new homeland, and who have been devoting their talents and work and who continue to devote them to the development of your country and to the well-being of mankind.

MORE

Mr. President, in the endeavors towards peace, stability and progress today, detente is undoubtedly that major preoccupation of both the United States and Yugoslavia, as well as of almost all countries in the world.

We are deeply convinced that detente can fulfill the expectations of all the peoples of our planet if it becomes a universal process and if it encompasses all the burning problems of the day, first and foremost political, military and economic.

As at present, we live in a world of such interdependence that its fate is ultimately common.

Crisis and problems necessarily affect everybody by the same token as the progress and achievements of each people become the possession and inspiration of the entire humanity.

It is for this reason that we deem it indispensable that parallel with avoiding confrontations between big powers, basic problems of development should be resolved as well as those in the field of disarmament, that the policy of power and interference into the internal affairs of others should be eliminated from international relations, and that the efforts of all countries should be aimed at the overcoming of bloc and other divisions in the world as well as the establishment of a new and more just international economic order.

All of these problems bear on the vital interests of the whole mankind. Widely acceptable solutions have to be found to them if you are to secure survival, peaceful development and prosperity for everybody.

I should like to point out that Yugoslavia, like many other countries, is especially interested in the elimination of existing focal points of armed conflicts which at any time may become the source of new, still greater crisis of widest proportions.

Particularly worrying at the present juncture is the crisis in the Middle East which is increasing tension in the region of the whole Mediterrean. Any complication or any aggravation of the situation in the Middle East constitutes, and of this we are profoundly convinced, constitutes an extremely serious threat to security and peace in this region with consequences affecting a wide range of countries.

MORE

We have been pointing out numerous occasions of views founded on the decisions of the United States and nonaligned countries on the irreplaceable ways of bringing about a just and durable solution to the crisis and thereby also for the creation of the indispensable pre-conditions for the security and cooperation of all the countries and all the peoples in the region.

Here I would just like to point out that it would be extremely dangerous indeed to allow the possibility of having the policy of force and forceable acquisition of foreign territories--those in the Middle East or anywhere else in the world -- even partly pay.

Likewise, I should like to voice my firm conviction that it is quite inadmissible that today an entire nation, I mean the Palestinians, should be denied the elementary national rights that other nations have been enjoying for centuries, and that the settlement of the Palestinian problem is as essential and is the core of the solution and lasting settlement of the crisis in the Middle East as a whole.

During our recent exchange of messages, we could, Mr. President, note a considerable closeness of our positions on the need for the parties of the conflict in the Horn of Africa to find a peaceful solution to their problems under this spirit without interference from outside, and on the basis of mutual respect, independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and non-intervention in each other's affairs.

I think that such an approach should be applied also to other parts of Africa. It must not be allowed that any region, either in that or any other continent, should become the ground for the contention of blocs of big powers. Any such rivalry carries in itself the danger of a broader conflict with consequences that necessarily affect the entire international community.

I am confident that our views are also close in that it is necessary within the framework of the efforts of all member states of the United Nations further to promote constantly, integrally, universally, human rights as one of the essential ingredients in the strengthening of the equitable international cooperation and peace in the world, and an end should be put as soon as possible to colonialism, racism, and apartheid in Southern Africa and everywhere else in the world where these deplorable vestiges of the sinister past of part of mankind still survive.

MORE

I should also like to stress that Yugoslavia fully shares the concern by the overwhelming number of countries over the unabated continuation of the arms race which exposes mankind to tremendous dangers, and it is needless to say greatly encumbers the settlement of the essential political and economic problems in the world we live in.

For this reason, we view the forthcoming special session of the General Assembly of the United Nations devoted to disarmament as an exceptional opportunity for a joint effort of all the world organizations, member countries, to its opening up for the sake of the security of the present and future generations a process of genuine disarmament.

We cherish a deep hope, Mr. President, that both you personally and your country will provide your share which will give an impetus to this process which will earn you new and well-deserved recognition.

May I also on this occasion emphasize how great importance for peace, security and prosperity of all countries have the building of a new, more just economic relations in the world and particularly the promotion of an accelerated economic development of developing countries and the findings of solutions to the problems of energy, raw materials, food, the transfer of technology and others.

The solution this I would say major problem of the present day world would constitute is the historic imperative of our times. Any delay of this resolution constitutes a serious risk of creating an atmosphere in which a surge for solutions reached by common agreement would be made considerably more difficult.

Mr. President, the movement of non-alignment, to which Yugoslavis belongs and within which it has been active ever since its beginning, has become today a recognized factor in the world due to its consistent struggle for peace and security, for equality and unimpeded development, for the settlement of burning issues of the present day world.

A comprehensive emancipation of nations and countries, decolonization and creation by means of the establishment of the new economic order of general pre-conditions for the prosperity of all countries are inseparably linked with activities of non-aligned countries.

These ideals and objectives are in no way new. They permeated our aspirations also at a time of the founding of the United Nations.

The movement of nonaligned is a logical expression of the objective need of the present still considerably divided world. It is an exceptionally important part, an active factor of the process of detente. It can be discerned that there is growing consciousness and awareness in the world of such a role of the movement of non-aligned countries in the current development of international relations.

Therefore, every attempt at weakening the nonalignment and that linking its parts to one or the other bloc is inevitably directed against detente itself, against the strengthening and expansion of peaceful coexistence. And this leads to dangers that might affect the nonaligned countries and countries belonging to blocs alike.

I have already mentioned the interdependence of the world which requires from all countries--irrespective of their size, might and affiliation -- close cooperation, coupled with mutual respect.

The nonaligned countries always stand ready for such cooperation. Their decisions and activity are inspired by it, and it is my firm belief that the only way for mankind to move towards a more secure future lies in this very cooperation rather than confrontation.

We have been guided by it also in our activity during the Belgrade follow-up meeting of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe at which Yugoslavia, as the host, has special responsibilities.

We certainly believe that it is paramount for all the States participating in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe to equally exert efforts towards a constant strengthening of the process of relaxation and cooperation in the spirit of Helsinki, for only thus may this process yield results the people in Europe, the United States and Canada, as well as the rest of the world expect from it.

Any attempt to impose unilateral interests casts a shadow over the already attained level of confidence and throws us back into the past, while the very nature of the process of detente makes it incumbent for us, due to the accountability of all countries and peoples to themselves, to move constantly forward.

MORE

Yugoslavia and the United States of America have been cooperating successfully in the international field already for a number of years. This cooperation dates back to a time when sharing on the same side the hardships of the past world war we were searching for the best means to make it possible for the world to live in peace, understanding and friendship.

I profoundly believe that now we shall deepen this cooperation still further in our mutual and even broader interest. The United States is a big power, Yugoslavia's partner for the nonalignment movement.

It is for this very reason, this very reason, which calls for our two countries to cooperate more closely in the search for widely acceptable solutions to pressing international problems.

Such Yugoslavia-American cooperation can only contribute to broader international understanding, so greatly needed in the present world.

Our view is that differences, sometimes substantial and often unavoidable, are not nor ought to be an obstacle to cooperation; but, quite on the contrary, one more reason for dialogue and for a surge for agreed solutions. In this respect, we already have very positive experiences.

Mr. President, I wish to point out that we highly appreciate the contribution made by your country and by you personally to the cause of understanding and cooperation in the world.

You have invested a great amount of good will in resolving certain problems. May I mention the Panama Canal agreement as an illustration.

In this agreement you have, together with the Government of Panama, encouraged the hope that it is possible, and I would also add indispensable, to resolve in a similar way other outstanding international problems as well.

Your country has thereby only gained in the eyes of the world.

Mr. President, I am sure that our talks will show that we have much in common and will provide a strong impetus to our future cooperation in all fields, as well as that by our candid and constructive approach we shall contribute to better knowledge of each other and broader understanding in the world.

For this reason, I think that our talks transcend the Yugoslav-American framework

and reflect far broader interests.

It is with this in mind, and in a sense of satisfaction and gratitude for such a warm reception, that I propose this toast to your health, Mr. President, to that of Mrs. Carter, for the further prosperity of the friendly American people, for the comprehensive development of relations and ever closer cooperation between our two countries, for Yugoslav-American friendship, for increasing understanding, respect and cooperation in the world.

(Toast offered)

(Applause)

END (AT 10:20 P.M. EST)

Office of the White House Press Secretary

THE WHITE HOUSEJOINT STATEMENT FOLLOWING MEETINGS
BETWEEN PRESIDENT JIMMY CARTER
AND PRESIDENT JOSIP BROZ TITO

At the invitation of the President of the United States, Jimmy Carter, the President of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Josip Broz Tito, paid a State Visit to the United States of America, March 7-9, 1978.

In the talks, on the Yugoslav side, participated:

Josip Broz Tito, President of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia
Sergej Kraigher, President of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia
Milos Minic, Vice President of the Federal Executive Council and Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs
Josip Vrhovec, Member of the Council of the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia
Dimce Belovski, Ambassador of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to the United States of America
Branko Pavicevic, President of the Academy of Arts and Sciences of the Socialist Republic of Montenegro
and others

On the American side:

Jimmy Carter, President of the United States of America
Walter F. Mondale, Vice President of the United States of America
Cyrus R. Vance, Secretary of State of the United States of America
Harold Brown, Secretary of Defense of the United States of America
Dr. Zbigniew Brzezinski, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs
Lawrence S. Eagleburger, Ambassador of the United States of America to the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia
and others

During the visit, President Tito met with members of the House of Representatives and Senate. The talks reflected a high degree of interest in the legislative bodies of both countries to promote understanding and contacts between the peoples of Yugoslavia and the United States, including a broadened exchange of political leaders. President Tito also met with other distinguished Americans.

The two Presidents held extensive and useful talks in a spirit of mutual regard, candor, and friendship. They agreed that the significant improvement in bilateral relations over the past year, marked by a series of personal messages between them as well as by high-level visits and consultations, should be continued and deepened, building upon the basis of mutual respect which the United States and the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia hold for each other as equal, independent, and sovereign states. They confirmed that the principles contained in previous joint statements (Washington, October 1971 and Belgrade, August 1975) have been tested in practice and that they, together with the present statement, constitute the basis for developing relations between the two countries. The two

Presidents considered this meeting a major step in reinforcing the already strong foundations of US-Yugoslav relations. The views of the two sides reflected wide areas of agreement on the issues discussed.

The two Presidents, noting the deep historical and cultural ties between their peoples, agreed that Americans of Yugoslav descent have played a major role in strengthening the bonds of friendship and understanding between their past and present homelands.

The two Presidents noted with satisfaction that economic exchanges between their two countries have developed positively, but agreed that there was potential for substantial additional interchange. While approving the balanced nature of trade between the two countries, they emphasized the need for further efforts to expand its volume, to strengthen industrial cooperation, to promote travel and tourism, to encourage joint ventures and to improve opportunities for business representatives to work in both countries. The two Presidents expressed their appreciation for the contribution of the United States-Yugoslav Economic Council to the development of economic relations and welcomed the establishment of joint economic/commercial working groups which will serve to facilitate increased trade and economic cooperation.

The two sides confirmed their mutual interest in the free flow of information and people between their two societies and endorsed both governmental and non-governmental cultural and information exchange programs which further this goal. In addition the two Presidents agreed that greater understanding by the general public of each society's culture and social development would be beneficial. They affirmed the importance of scientific and technological cooperation as well as exchanges in the field of social and physical sciences, education, culture, and information and pledged to develop them further.

Presidents Carter and Tito examined major international issues. They devoted special attention to questions of peace and security in the world and to the promotion of international cooperation. They affirmed the necessity of extending the policy of the reduction of tensions to all regions of the world and all areas of international relations and of ensuring an opportunity for all countries to contribute to the resolution of current world problems and to the strengthening of peace and security. They underlined in particular that all countries should seek to resolve disputes by peaceful means and should deal with each other on the basis of equality.

They also affirmed that the right of all states to determine their own social systems without outside interference must be respected and that relations among states, regardless of differences or similarities in their social, political, and economic systems, must be based on the spirit and principles of the United Nations Charter.

Presidents Carter and Tito agreed that nonalignment is a very significant factor in world affairs. They share the view that the nonaligned countries can and should make an active contribution to the resolution of international problems and to the more favorable evolution of international relations. President Carter reaffirmed the respect of the United States for Yugoslavia's commitment to nonalignment and for the role Yugoslavia plays in that movement.

President Tito welcomed the steps taken by the United States Government over the past year on a number of long-standing issues of concern to the nonaligned. In this connection President Carter thanked President Tito for this warm message of support for the treaties which the United States has negotiated with the Republic of Panama concerning the future status of the Panama Canal. President Tito reaffirmed his view that the treaties would serve the interest of peace and stability in the region and throughout the world.

The two Presidents reviewed recent developments and pledged renewed efforts to lower the barriers to understanding and contact between all peoples of Europe, in accordance with their common aspirations. In this regard, they discussed the results of the Belgrade Conference and agreed that it has significantly strengthened the foundations

for the continuation of multilateral efforts to increase security and cooperation in Europe. They reaffirmed their commitment to the success of the CSCE process and to full implementation of all sections of the Final Act. They urged all signatory states to join in efforts to achieve full implementation in order to further the process of consultation and contact between the participating countries and to promote mutual understanding. They pledged continued efforts toward these goals in the period leading to the next Conference in Madrid in 1980.

Presidents Tito and Carter expressed their special concern about the situation in the Middle East which remains a source of great tension in international affairs. They agreed on the urgent need to find a comprehensive, just and lasting solution to the problems of the Middle East and explained in detail their respective views on the current situation.

The two Presidents also agreed that the Ethiopia-Somalia conflict should be resolved by peaceful means, taking account of the need to respect both territorial integrity and the legitimate aspirations of the peoples of both countries, and in conformity with the principles of the Charter of the Organization of African Unity and the Charter of the United Nations. They expressed their belief that the international community should exert greater efforts for securing conditions to maintain the territorial integrity, independence and nonaligned position of these two countries.

In their discussion of developments in Southern Africa, the two Presidents expressed support for the legitimate aspirations of the African peoples to self-determination and majority rule. They condemned racism in all forms.

The two Presidents discussed a variety of aspects of human rights in the contemporary world and agreed that efforts toward the implementation of human rights in all countries should be in accord with the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Helsinki Final Act.

Presidents Carter and Tito reviewed the international economic situation with particular attention. While approaching global economic problems from different perspectives, they recognized their gravity and stressed the need for necessary changes in world economic relations which take into account the interests and equality of all countries. They noted in particular the importance of increased support for accelerated economic development for the developing countries and a broader linkage between the economies of the industrialized and developing countries. They emphasized the significance of the global economic dialogue as a vital element in fostering cooperation between the industrialized and developing countries, which is an indispensable precondition for the settlement of existing economic problems.

The two Presidents voiced their deep concern over the continuation of the arms race which renders difficult the solution of substantial political, economic, and other problems besetting mankind today. Both governments believe that durable peace in the world as a whole can only be assured if effective measures are undertaken to halt the arms race and to take concrete steps for nuclear disarmament toward the ultimate goal of general and complete disarmament. In this connection, the two Presidents underscored the importance of the negotiations on strategic arms limitations, mutual and balanced force reductions in Central Europe and of other efforts to limit the arms race. They also stressed the importance of the forthcoming special session of the General Assembly of the United Nations devoted to disarmament.

The two Presidents emphasized the decisive importance of the development of energy for the economic growth of all countries, and of the developing countries in particular, and they believe therefore that nuclear energy for peaceful purposes should be made accessible to all countries without discrimination. The two Presidents also pointed to the danger of the proliferation of nuclear weapons and agreed that this danger can be diminished through an effective reduction of existing nuclear armaments and through the development and application of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes and the implementation of measures in accordance with the provisions and objectives of the Treaty on Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and other international agreements within the framework of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

The two Presidents observed that terrorism is a common scourge of the international community, and they agreed that effective measures must be taken to eliminate this senseless threat to people throughout the world. President Carter specifically condemned the violence directed against Yugoslavia by terrorists in the United States and pledged his government's commitment to take firm measures to prevent and to prosecute such criminal activity which is against the interests of the United States and of good United States - Yugoslav relations.

President Carter reiterated the continuing support of the United States for the independence, territorial integrity and unity of Yugoslavia. During the talks it was stressed that good relations and cooperation between the United States and Yugoslavia constitute an essential element of American foreign policy and that the United States is interested in a strong and independent Yugoslavia as a factor for balance, peace and stability in Europe and in the world.

President Tito extended an invitation to President Carter to pay an official visit to Yugoslavia. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

#

S. Res.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. Dixon for himself and Mr. Riegle, ~~Mr. Simon~~, and Mr. Helms, submitted the following resolution; which was

*Levin
Kennedy
Simon
Pell*

RESOLUTION

Supporting the efforts of Dobroslav Paraga to bring about increased respect for human rights in Yugoslavia.

Whereas Dobroslav Paraga, who has twice been adopted as a prisoner of conscience by Amnesty International, has endured hardship for openly calling on the Yugoslav government to honor its commitments under the Helsinki Accords to respect the fundamental human rights of all the citizens of Yugoslavia;

Whereas Dobroslav Paraga has been tried on three occasions by Yugoslav courts, the initial charge being that, in 1980, he, along with a Jewish Croatian student, Ernest Brajder, authored a petition opposing torture in Yugoslavia and calling for the release of political prisoners;

Whereas, as a result, both men were arrested and, three days later, Ernest Brajder died under what the Department of State calls "mysterious circumstances";

Whereas, in 1986, Mr. Paraga sued the government of Yugoslavia for injuries, both physical and psychological, inflicted on him by prison authorities during his imprisonment;

Whereas the regime and court in Zagreb denied him a fair and just trial, an account of which was set forth in the Department of State's annual Country Report on Human Rights Practices for 1987;

Whereas the Yugoslav Government forbade Mr. Paraga in 1987 to speak out publicly in any way about his experiences as a political prisoner;

Whereas, in violation of that order of silence, Dobroslav Paraga has come to the West to speak out about human rights abuses in Yugoslavia;

Whereas, upon his return to Yugoslavia, Dobroslav Paraga risks imprisonment again because of his open criticism of the Yugoslav Government's human rights abuses;

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that -

- (1) the Government of Yugoslavia, in recognition of the provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, should guarantee its citizens fundamental human rights and freedoms;

-2-

(2) the Yugoslav Government should grant unconditional amnesty to all political prisoners;

(3) the Government of Yugoslavia should dismiss the charges currently pending against human rights activist Dobroslav Paraga, allow him and his family to return to their home in Croatia ~~from which they were expelled~~, and end all forms of harassment against him and his family; and

(4) the Government of Yugoslavia should conduct an investigation into the death of Ernest Brajder, who, according to the Department of State, died under "mysterious circumstances", and should make its findings public.

MILOSEVIC LEADS SERBIA THROUGH TURBULENT TIMES

by Helen Delich Bentley

BELGRADE.....Slobodan Milosevic has ascended to the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Serbia at a time that could truly be characterized as the best of times and the worst of times.

One of the six autonomous republics that constitute the nation of Yugoslavia, Serbia has been plagued by economic hardships that include an annual inflation rate ranging between 400 and 900%. Ethnic unrest spurred by Albanian separatists in the republic's Kosovo province has forced the government to place limits on the unique "home rule" that that province once enjoyed.

But in a speech given on the plain of Gazi Mestan, in the heart of the troubled Kosovo province, before a crowd of two million people gathered to commemorate the 600th Anniversary of the historic Battle of Kosovo on June 28, President Milosevic outlined the direction in which he intends to lead his country.

It is a path of not only economic and technological development, but also one of political and cultural development as well. "The optimism prevailing in Serbia nowadays, is therefore realistic," said Milosevic, "because it stems from freedom thanks to which each individual is in a position to express his political and creative abilities...for the improvement of his personal life."

This new freedom and openness coming about in Yugoslavia, with Serbia leading the way, is to a great extent the work of President Milosevic and his generation of leadership, which sees an equal, united and free citizenry as the only way of transforming Yugoslavia into a truly modern nation and integral part of the European community.

By the accounts of American diplomats in Yugoslavia, Milosevic has done three important things to create the atmosphere for this political maturing in Serbia. First, he has convinced the people of Yugoslavia that Tito is dead and will not rise out of the ashes to "save" the country; second it is time for Tito's generation of "hardliners" to stand aside and let a new and younger generation of leaders take control of their country and determine for themselves the future.

This transforming in leadership from the old to the new, from the hardline to the more progressive, has for the most part taken place peacefully and as a result of changing times.

In recent months in the Republic of Montenegro, for example, the "hardliners" initially refused to resign under pressure from a rising populist tide. The people of the region went en masse to the government hall and demanded greater self-determination and a new generation of leaders. The army was called in to disperse the crowd and send them back to their homes. But the people soon returned, this time armed and in greater numbers. The army again was called, but this time it was the government officials who yielded, agreeing to resign their posts and allow a younger generation of leaders to govern the region.

While it is not democracy as we know it, and changing leaders is not done at the ballot box in open and multiparty elections, recent events in Yugoslavia show a country whose people are demanding a greater role in governing their country and a leadership more willing to acknowledge that role.

The third important contribution that Milosevic has made to the improving political climate in the Republic of Serbia has been in putting the Serbian people at peace with themselves and defining their role vis-a-vis their neighbors.

Five hundred years of Turkish occupation of Serbia, followed by the Austro-Hungarian Empire, the Fascists, the Nazis and a country ripped apart by traitors, quislings and religious differences, and a repressive totalitarian regime under Tito left the Serbs with a natural feeling of distrust of their neighbors and a shallow concept of even their own role as an independent and equal republic within Yugoslavia.

But Milosevic has gone a long way in making the Serbs feel comfortable in their role as a majority for the first time, in a republic still marked by its national and religious subdivisions, something that Milosevic sees as an asset rather than a negative. "Serbia has never been a country of the Serbs only...Socialism as a progressive and democratic system based on justice should not allow the division on the national or religious basis. The only division acceptable...is that between the hard working and lazy..." Milosevic said.

And by all accounts it is an economic system based on the belief in hard work as the key to personal success that the president is trying to promote in Serbia. This is evident not only in the nation's industry, but also in agriculture, the staple of this nation, where more emphasis is being placed on private farming and keeping one's profits rather than farming for the state. That one works harder when one stands to benefit is an ethic that Milosevic is trying to ingrain in the economic system of his country.

A drastic example of this turnabout from the postwar period under Tito can be seen in private ownership by farmers of the land they farm. Previously no one could own more than ten hectares of land and the profits from even ~~that~~ land had to be shared with the state. Now there is no limit on the amount of land an individual or family may purchase except for their own ability to pay for it. ✓

Depending on who you are talking to, Slobodan Milosevic is either a hero or a villain. The son of a Serbian Orthodox Priest, Milosevic began his career as a banker, and rose to the presidency of the Bank of Belgrade. He entered party politics fulltime in 1982, and soon after became the leader of Serbia's Communist Party. In 1986 Milosevic was the moving force behind a populist-style grassroots coup that saw the downfall of the Communist party's "hardline" leaders.

Calling himself an economic reformer who wants to lead Yugoslavia into a "market-style" economy, Milosevic has pinned the blame for his country's economic woes on "bureaucrats who have divided the Yugoslav people..."

And although he outlines the nation's problems in similar style to most leaders of Communist countries, Milosevic is unique in that he has made strides in doing something to correct the problems. The difference between Serbia today and the Serbia of only a decade ago is a remarkable one indeed, and one that is reflected in people's attitudes to their government and political leadership.

For Milosevic has realized, in much the same way that Mikhail Gorbachev has put into practice in the Soviet Union, that economic reform cannot be made in a void, but rather it must be accompanied with at least some measure of political reform as well.

Under Milosevic the people are taking advantage of very basic rights that we as Americans take for granted all too often, and are beginning to use free speech, free press and free assembly in ways to affect political change that would have been criminal and unheard of before Milosevic came to power.

It is for this reason that Milosevic and all Serbians take such offense when Westerners criticize their country for repressing human rights against an ethnic minority that has resorted to violence and terror to make its stand. At a time when Yugoslavia is making great strides in the arena of political reform and guaranteeing basic rights to all of its citizens, it can only be counter-productive for the West to criticize the Yugoslavs for doing those things which are necessary to preserve some semblance of law and order and to protect the territorial integrity of the nation of Yugoslavia and its constituent states.

Milosevic has also not been afraid to criticize the leaders of the past to help define the direction in which his republic is going. In his speech at Gazi Mestan he made pointed comparisons to the disunity that plagued the feudal Serbian army at the ancient Battle of Kosovo and the disunity that plagued Serbian leaders when Yugoslavia was created after World War II.

"The concessions which many Serbian leaders agreed to make to the detriment of their people are historically and ethically inadmissible...", said the President, noting that the Serbian people fought of the side of democracy in two world wars.

Whatever the resolution of the crisis in Kosovo will be, President Milosevic has made it abundantly clear that further concessions on the part of the Serbian people will not be made, and that the territorial integrity of the Yugoslavian nation and the Republic of Serbia will not be allowed to be compromised. This should be a welcome determination for those in the west who support the continuation of the rule of law in Yugoslavia and who seek the continued expansion of free political expression through lawful and peaceful means.

Michael Kosmas also contributed to this article.

Branko V. Obradovic
6687 N. Caldwell Street
Chicago, Illinois 60646

January, 1990.

Bias of the European Press against the Serbs.

The motives.

Even a casual follower of the European, especially the German press, will notice that when the frictions among the Yugoslav nationalities are reported, Serbs are always tagged as villains. Granted, in nationalistic disputes guilt is routinely placed at the majority, which usually is the oppressor - but in Yugoslavia Serbs are not oppressors. Tito was a Croat. Present head of Yugoslavia is a Croat. For past 22 years its presidents were Albanians, Slovenians, Croats, etc. Never a Serb.

According to the 1943 Master Plan of the Comintern and Tito's execution of it, Serbs were to be brought to their knees: Serbia was the only Yugoslav Republic split into three parts. It had no power to stop flight of Serbs (45,000) from Kosovo or from other parts or to prevent the de-Serbianizing of its people in other Republics of Yugoslavia. (In B&H and Croatia percentage of Serbs declined by 50% since 1941). By the "Constitution of 1974" Serbia was to be "kept small". Goods it exports are price controlled. The things it imports from other Republics are not. Foreign currency transactions are not handled by Serbian banks despite pleas of Serbian leaders. The economic scales are set against Serbia. Its factories were relocated into other parts of the country. In Serbia, the Medical profession, small entrepreneurs, farmers etc. are ruled "by the

book". In other parts of the country loopholes were created. The Serbian-Orthodox faith was the most oppressed of all the religions in Yugoslavia.

Now that Serbs are trying to shake off these restrictions and demand equal treatment, European press reports this if it were an attack on other nationalities. What are the reasons that the "champions of freedom" are suddenly on the other side? Why are Serbian demonstrations deemed to be mob actions and the police suppression of them is defended? (Hundreds of thousands demonstrators did not even break a window). They write about the "Terror from Belgrad" and name as culprits the Minister of Interior and two of his subordinates without mentioning that they were Slovenians and Croats. The Yugoslav criminals are called "Serbian Mafia". To the Serbian leaders attributes "ambitious" and "stalinist" are attached. Of course, they were Communists but so were the present reformers in all East European countries. Is it that the top correspondents are not able to grasp the problem, which granted, is complicated? Are they fooled by the multi-party movements in Slovenia and Croatia, not seeing that the new parties have one primarily goal: keep Serbia at the "status quo"? Don't they see that these "liberals" are forbidding the use of Serbian language and alphabet, outlawing Serbian clubs and assemblies? Don't they see that in the capital of Slovenia the non-Slovenians live in ghettos and are refused electricity and water? Why do they ignore the fact that Serbia issued Government bonds in order to solve its financial crisis (Hardly a Marxist method)? Could they not see that Serbs have initiated the changes in the prosecution of free speech

as the most progressive and democratically minded national group in Yugoslavia? How come they missed the significance of the forming of the Democratic Party in Serbia?

Or, is there a bias which permeates through the reports, analyses and dispatches. I propose this to be the case and suggest that roots of this bias are to be found in the recent and the by-gone past as well as in the present.

1. Struggle among Yugoslavs is cut along the religious lines. The Serbian Orthodoxy, the only faith not seeking converts (to be a Serbian Orthodox you have to be a Serb) - is up against the two most aggressive religions: Catholicism and the Islam.

Every Pope since the Medieval ages has attempted or made plans to convert Serbs into the Catholicism. As recently as during the last World war, Serbs were being forced to convert into the Catholic faith as the only way to escape genocide (by most estimates, 600,000 Serbian civilians were "exterminated"). Vatican still has to admit the guilt of its priests despite the documentations by the Catholic Bishop of Munster and the study "Magnum Crimen" written by a Croat (V. Novak, Zagreb 1958), to mention a few.

Since the times of the Crusades, the independent Serbia was a roadblock to the adventurous expeditions of Europeans toward East. They schemed and attempted to remove this thorn but most of the times they had to go around it. In 1332 Bishop of Bar suggested to French king Philip VI the use of Albanians to destabilize Serbia. Same year Dominican Burkard writes: "...conquest of Serbia would be eased by the presence of Albanians and Latins who are under the religious orders of the Roman Church...they all would feel blessed

if they could wet their hands in blood of the mentioned Slavs..."

Some of the residual resentment against Serbia is still evident in the folklore of some nations. It is imbedded into their subconsciousnesses. The Catholic Europe would like to forget that Serbs ever existed.

The other aggressive religion, Islam was slowed down in their conquest of Europe by Serbs at the Battle of Kosovo. For the next 500 years Turks were imposing the Islam on Serbs. In modern times, in 1943 the Mufti of Jerusalem and the Grand Mufti of Palestine, Muhamad Emin-el-Huseini came in person to Croatia to form the "Handzar" SS-division, notorious in massacring Serbs. In recent days Islam found an outlet for its expansion in the peculiar situation of the Kosovo province and Albanian infiltration of it. The "oil money" poured into this scheme so that most Albanians coming across the border with bare backs, were paying cash (in gold) for the land. All this time Qadafi was building new mosques in Yugoslavia. In a Communist country yet, when Serbian churches were being converted into museums.

Appeasement of Arabs and their terrorist tactics by Europeans is a good reason to be annoyed with Serbs who stand against the march of the militant Islam as they stood before.

2. In the Habsburgs' times of planing the "Danube Kingdom", Graph Berthold, Foreign Minister said: "If we let Serbia develop further our Slavic people will be drawn to it... Submission of Serbia and defamation of it is vital." Since the last war, Germans have a soft spot for Croats. After all, they were allies. When the goings were rough at Stalingrad, Croats sent their own SS-division

to help. They did not help, but nevertheless, they were the only ones who came.

Slovenians were for a while, part of Germany. Before that, part of the Austria-Hungary and they, if not enthusiastically, fought side by side in two wars.

Albanians were faithful servants to their sponsors in SS, Ballila and similar units during every occupation.

Old acquaintances are not easy to forget.

On other hand, many Germans still blame Serbs for undermining their conquest of Russia. The 1941 war with Yugoslavia however short, supposedly, robbed them of precious time to reach Moscow before the Russian winter, which did them in. And some still remember that in WW2 a Serb, Draza Mihajlovic, was the first to start a resistance movement against the conquerors of the World.

3. For ages Western Europe fears the Slavic block at its eastern flank. How justified this fear is, it is not easy to say. But let us observe that prior to the Soviets' aggressive policies, all invasions were from the West. Even now, in the times of "Glasnost" the awakening of the Russian nationalism is termed "fascist chauvinism". Other nationalist movements however, are accepted as positive phenomena by the same reporters.

Serbs are historically, by religion and by language close to Russians and some of this antagonism is spilling over. The derogative (?) label "Russophiles" is routinely attached to Serbs.

4. The new Germany, democratic as it is, still nurtures the dreams and aspirations of the former Germanies. The "Drang nach Osten" is still deeply imbedded into the German soul. The "Drang"

however, has been modified and shifted toward the Southeast, toward the Mediterranean shores. This time the plan is no military conquest but economic expansion. It still smells on the "Danube Kingdom".

Italy too, has been dreaming of the "Mare nostrum" since the ancient times. Their way has been via Albania, as count Ciano writes in his "Diary": "...our politics should be concerned with Kosovo. This will keep alive an irredentist problem on Balkan, draw the attention of Albanians and be a knife in the spine of Yugoslavia."

And again, Serbs are in their way.

These are the possible roots for this bias. Maybe there are others - but nothing else could explain the systematic anti-Serbian propaganda. The alarming thing is that the media in this country, getting the clues from Europe, are starting to repeat their lines.

Ben V. Obudine

HELEN DELICH BENTLEY
2d DISTRICT, MARYLAND

COMMITTEE ON
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SUBCOMMITTEES:
WATER RESOURCES
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
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AND FISHERIES
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MERCHANT MARINE
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CONTINENTAL SHELF
OVERSIGHT AND INVESTIGATIONS

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

1610 LONGWORTH BUILDING
WASHINGTON, DC 20515
202-225-3061

DISTRICT OFFICE:
200 EAST JOPPA ROAD
TOWSON, MD 21204
301-337-7222

March 25, 1991

The Reverend Markovena
1575 South 79th Street
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53214

Dear Father Markovena:

I sincerely regret that I cannot come to the dinner on April 14, but I am already committed to two Support the Troops American Legion rallies, two Port related Bull Roasts - all of which I am Honorary Chairman - and a Holocaust Day of Remembrance event.

Please be sure that I want to do something like this for you, and hope we will be able to work it out on another occasion.

Sincerely,

Helen Delich Bentley
Member of Congress

HDB:mu

HELEN DELICH BENTLEY
2D DISTRICT, MARYLAND

COMMITTEE ON
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TOWSON, MD 21204
301-337-7222

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

April 1, 1991

AMBASSADOR'S EYES ONLY

The Honorable Warren Zimmerman
American Embassy
Box 5070
APO NY 09213-5070

Dear Ambassador Zimmerman:

Great to see all of you last week, and thanks for all!

Regarding our conversation, the important points to stress, in my opinion, are:

1. Spelling out the critical economic situation in the country today is vital so that there is a full understanding of the crisis threatening so many of the little people, the ordinary citizens.
2. Economic pressures can do more damage to little people than to governments at this time.
3. The wrong kind of economic pressure could accelerate the threat of separation of the republics and thus threaten the human rights of many of the ordinary citizens who would stand to be more protected by a united Yugoslavia.
4. The Yugoslav debt to the IMF currently stands at about \$600 per citizen compared to the \$2100 per Hungarian citizen. I think it is particularly important to emphasize how the individuals can be adversely affected by the Nickles-Dole legislation.
5. Yugoslavia, including Serbia, made its break away from Russian Communism forty-three years ago. In the ensuing years there have been a number of steps taken toward the free market system, trade and joint venture investment.

6. Since Serbia seems to be the target, it would be important to point out that free religious worship has been in effect for several years, as has been private ownership of property. I offer the example of Minya Koruga and the family ownership of the house.

7. I also suggest that you point out various joint venture investments - ala Galenika - and Fiat's present negotiations with the Yugo car.

8. Failure of the Kosovo Albanians to participate in the December election was not helpful in developing a democracy even though they were given a chance. If their present threat of not participating in the next local election is carried out, it can only be interpreted as a definite commitment on their part to cede their land to Albania. The U. S. cannot be a party towards taking any land from any country.

9. Also, I think it might be helpful to emphasize the Tujman-Milosevic talks aimed at resolving some of the problems including human rights.

10. If the amendment or bill tries to separate Serbia from assistance because of Kosovo, every effort will be made to envelope Croatia as well because of the Serbian problems in that republic. Some people will not like that.

These are just some points that I feel might assist you in your discussions. You know them all well, but sometimes it is good to have one's memory refreshed.

Warmest regards,

Helen Delich Bentley
Member of Congress

HDB:mu

Helen Delich Bentley

FACSIMILE COVER PAGE

DEX EXPRESS 2000

DIRECT LINE: 301-561-1868

FACSIMILE TELEPHONE NUMBER: 301-561-1868

DATE: Apr. 4, 1991

TO: Warren Zimmerman

38-11-645-221

38-11-645-641

FROM: Helen Delich Bentley

TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES INCLUDING COVER PAGE 3

TIME RECEIVED: _____

TIME SENT: 7:40 PM

OPERATORS INITIALS: MD

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HELEN DELICH BENTLEY
2D DISTRICT, MARYLAND

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Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

April 16, 1991

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DISTRICT OFFICE:
200 EAST JOPPA ROAD
TOWSON, MD 21204
301-337-7222

His Holiness Patriarch Pavla
Serbian Orthodox Church
Belgrade, Yugoslavia

Your Holiness:

It was such a pleasure to meet with you, the Bishops Jovan and Sava and Father Antanasije on my recent trip to Belgrade. It is such a delight to see you in the position you now hold as the Patriarch of the Serbian Orthodox Church. I know the task is not easy, particularly in these very difficult times concerning the future of Serbia and Yugoslavia. You wear the mantle well, and you have the love and respect of all Serbians everywhere.

As you and I have discussed on several occasions, the problems for the Serbians in the United States also are very aggravating because of the split of the Church. Now, let me spell that out to you and the members of the Synod.

Over the last four or five years, the Albanians in the United States have become extremely active in their demands for Kosovo. As you know, resolution after resolution has been introduced in the Congress. We have managed to hold our own, but it has been under very difficult conditions.

A major handicap under which we are working is the division in the Serbian Orthodox Church. I pray every day, along with others, that this chasm can be healed so that there will be one less obstacle to overcome in this onslaught of negative resolutions by the Albanians with support from the Croatians.

We have managed to oppose them successfully because we have been able to bring both sides of the Church together in a united front on this issue. Without such unity, we could never succeed. However, it has been difficult when I have had to make two appearances in an area because one side of the Church won't participate with the other. This division is grist for groups like the Albanians who try to attack the Serbians at every turn. It is a critical wound that must be healed as soon as possible.

In those areas where the two sides decided to come together for a meeting with me, it has been much easier. It also has been heartwarming at such affairs to see Serbians talking to each other for the first time in decades.

As I have said on several occasions, we can be grateful to the Albanians for creating the Kosovo problem and thus causing the Serbians to work together for the first time on any matter in a number of years. It would be heavenly if we could heal all the wounds and work together as one on all fronts and issues in the future.

When we cannot even pray together, we provide a negative image of ourselves for the Western press and even to those persons who are friends and want to help.

You and the Synod Bishops must determine how the matter is to be resolved, but it must be brought to a conclusion as soon as possible.

I am compelled to point out again that we expect continuous attacks in the Congress. It makes it difficult for friends and Serbians like myself to go on the offensive when we have this cross of division in our own religion. It has been -- and continues to be -- difficult to explain to members of Congress why we cannot even unite in our own church, and difficult to explain, as well, that many persons on each of the respective sides do not even talk to each other because of this divisiveness. I repeat, we do not need that additional obstacle to overcome in every instance.

Please express to the members of the Synod the absolute importance of this unity for the future and welfare of both the Serbians and the Serbian Orthodox Church.

Your Holiness, you have the respect of both sides who are hopeful that through you, God will reach out in his infinite glory to bring us together under your mantle.

In prayers we ask God that the time be on hand when we can have one Serbian Orthodox Church with you at its head.

Yours in Service of Our Lord,

Helen Delich Bentley
Member of Congress

HDB:mu

Helen Delich Bentley

FACSIMILE COVER PAGE

DEX EXPRESS 2000

DIRECT LINE: 301-561-1868

FACSIMILE TELEPHONE NUMBER: 301-561-1868

DATE: May 21, 1991

TO: HDB

Re: Bishop Mitrovic

FROM: MD

TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES INCLUDING COVER PAGE 3

TIME RECEIVED: _____

TIME SENT: 4:55

OPERATORS INITIALS: MD

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*Develop M.
p. 2*

They have told me that the accused, including the other parties, have denied any misconduct and that the charges have absolutely no basis. Some of these people were present on the occasion when the charges were cited.

cc: Patriarch Pavla

Bishop Mitrovic

708-367-0698

*703-759-4287 (attached to
above number)*

Still searching for Pavla.

M.

FAXit Cover Sheet

From: George Bogdanich
SERBIAN AMERICAN MEDIA CENTER

To: Rep. Helen Bentley

Phone: (312) 751 - 1030
FAX: (312) 751 - 1837

Pages following: 1

This is the layout of an ad along the lines we discussed at the SerbNet meeting. If you approve and the funds are available it could go under the name of SerbNet. Please let me know what you think as soon as possible.

President Bush:

CROATIAN ARMY CARVES UP BOSNIA -- ONLY SERBS SUFFER SANCTIONS

One-third of Croatia's armed forces are fighting in Bosnia-Herzegovina. Why are there no US sponsored sanctions against Croatia?

The UN confirms that non-Bosnian Yugoslav Army troops withdrew to Serbia and Montenegro, over a month ago, yet sanctions against Serbs remain. We ask: Why the double standard? Why is only one side, in a three-sided civil war, suffering sanctions?

Croatian troops -- including regular army units from Croatia have captured Mostar, the capital city of Herzegovina. Thousands of Serbs there and in nearby villages have been slaughtered or driven out of the area. Trebinje, a predominantly Serbian city of 100,000 has been shelled by Croatian forces for weeks. One thousand Serbian bodies were found in Odzak this week according to news reports, **but you and your State Department are silent about these horrors.**

Local Bosnian Serbian forces gave up hard won positions around Sarajevo to open the airport and accommodate international relief to the city. Instead of lifting the sanctions, however, you joined in a German-sponsored effort to tighten the screws against America's longtime ally Serbia. **Germany keeps sending tons of sophisticated weaponry to its WWII ally, Croatia, in violation of the arms embargo.** This is confirmed by German news accounts, intelligence reports and official complaints to the Security Council. Instead of being called to account for this hypocrisy, Germany has been invited to join the naval blockade of a diminished, bleeding Yugoslavia, that German policies helped destabilize.

Saber-rattling and talk of intervention have convinced Bosnian Muslim leaders that there is no need to compromise -- or even honor previous agreements. They believe international intervention will help create the Islamic state they seek. Frequent visitors to Libya, Bosnian President Alija Izetbegovic and Foreign Minister Haris Siladje, believe it's fine to meet with Muammar Qadhafi's government, but they refuse to sit down at the peace table with the elected leadership of the Bosnian Serbs. In his famous Muslim Declaration Mr. Izetbegovic declares: *"There can be no peace or co-existence between Islam and non-Islam and non-Islamic institutions"*. (London Daily Telegraph, 5/11/92)

Mr. President, we urge you to end the double standard and one-sided sanctions that have contributed to the "humanitarian nightmare". Instead of this terribly unfair policy, please take the advice of EC mediator Lord Carrington, who stated that it is time to put pressure "on all sides". On March 18, of this year, Serbian, Croatian and Muslim leaders all agreed on principles of a political settlement that could end the fighting, a canton arrangement that would offer self-determination and security to each of the ethnic groups in Bosnia-Herzegovina. **Hold them to it. Its the best hope for peace.**

(Paid for by)

President Bush: Why Take Sides in A Civil War? Be the Peacemaker

One-Sided Policies Prolong War in Bosnia-Herzegovina

Sanctions against Serbia, have given Croatia free reign. **One-third of Croatia's armed forces are now fighting in Bosnia-Herzegovina. Why are there no US-sponsored sanctions against Croatia? Why are you silent about the military pact between Bosnian Muslim fundamentalists and Croatian extremists, that duplicates their World War II pro-Nazi alliance?**

The UN (Report S/24029) confirms that non-Bosnian Yugoslav Army troops withdrew to Serbia and Montenegro *over a month ago* -- yet sanctions against Serbs remain. We ask: Why the double standard? Why is only one side -- in a three-sided civil war -- suffering sanctions?

While the the eyes of the world have been focused on fighting in Sarajevo, Croatian troops, including *regular army units from Croatia*, have captured Mostar, the capital city of Herzegovina. Thousands of Serbs there and in nearby villages have been slaughtered or driven out of the area. Trebinje, a predominantly Serbian city of 100,000 has been shelled by Croatian forces for weeks, **but you and your State Department are silent about these horrors.**

Local Bosnian Serbian forces gave up hard-won positions around Sarajevo to open the airport and accommodate international relief to the city. Instead of lifting the sanctions, however, you joined in a German-sponsored effort to tighten the screws against America's longtime ally Serbia. **Germany keeps sending tons of sophisticated weaponry to its WWII ally, Croatia, in violation of the arms embargo.** This is confirmed by German news accounts, intelligence reports and official complaints to the Security Council. Instead of being called to account for this hypocrisy, however, Germany has been invited to join the naval blockade of a diminished, bleeding Yugoslavia, that German policies helped destabilize.

Saber-rattling and talk of intervention have convinced Bosnian Muslim leaders that there is no need to compromise -- or to honor the March 18 agreement sponsored by the EC. They believe international intervention will help create the Islamic state they seek. **Bosnian President Alija Izetbegovic and Foreign Minister Haris Siladjic -- frequent visitors to Libya -- confer with Muammar Qadhafi's government, but refuse to sit down at the peace table with the elected leadership of the Bosnian Serbs.** In his famous Muslim Declaration, Mr. Izetbegovic declares: *"There can be no peace or co-existence between Islamic faith and non-Islamic faith and non-Islamic institutions"*. (London Daily Telegraph, 5/11/92)

Mr. President, we urge you to end the double standard and one-sided sanctions that have contributed to the "humanitarian nightmare". Instead of this terribly unfair policy, please take the advice of EC mediator Lord Carrington, who stated that it is time to put pressure "on all sides". On March 18, of this year, Serbian, Croatian and Muslim leaders all agreed on principles of a political settlement that could end the fighting, a canton arrangement that would offer self-determination and security to each of the ethnic groups in Bosnia-Herzegovina. **Hold them to it. Its the only real hope for peace.** Why not bring back UN envoy Cyrus Vance, who has the respect of all the parties, to help negotiate an end to this tragic conflict? Above all, don't endanger American lives by intervening in a civil war. Only negotiations can end the conflict. **Be the peacemaker with a balanced policy.**

(Paid for By.....)

Jewish-Serbian Friendship Society of America in formation

Dear Sir,

Last year, the Serbian-Jewish Friendship Society was founded in Belgrade, Yugoslavia, by a group of prominent and bold intellectuals, despite the fact that the Yugoslav government does not have diplomatic ties with Israel, and that it has initially regarded this act as a defiance of the authorities. At the present the Society has over three thousand members, and its founding caused a very positive reaction in Serbia and around the world (see the enclosed articles). The fact is that the Jews and the Serbs suffered tremendously during their history, especially during the World War II from the common enemy. Contrary to their tragic faith, they have never expressed animosity and hatred toward other nations or ethnic groups.

Following the idea, a group of us is preparing the foundation of the Jewish-Serbian Friendship Society of America. The first formal session will be on November 19, 1989 in Los Angeles, and is backed by the *Council of Post-War Jewish Organizations*.

The principal goals of the Society will be:

- 1) Preservation of the historical friendship and cooperation between the Jewish and the Serbian people.
- 2) Fight against any racial, religious or ethnic hatred or prejudice. The genocide must not ever occur again.
- 3) Strengthening of the cultural ties; publication of books of common interest.
- 4) Increasing the awareness of the public about the tragic events in Yugoslavia during the war.
- 5) Insisting on the restoration of the diplomatic ties between Yugoslavia and Israel.
- 6) Participation in the erection of a monument in Belgrade commemorating the victims of the genocide in Yugoslavia.

It is planned that the very honorable guests at the formal session from Yugoslavia will be:

- 1) Dr. Ljubomir Tadic, Professor, Member of the Serbian Academy of Arts and Science (SANU), President of the Serbian-Jewish Friendship Society, Belgrade.

2) Dr. Andrija Gams, Professor, Member of SANU, Member of the Board and one of the founders of the Serbian-Jewish Friendship Society.

3) Dr. Klara Mandic, Treasurer of the Society

The group will also visit Cleveland, New York, Washington D.C. and Toronto, Canada. The visit to Washington D.C. will include contacts with the US Representatives and the US Government, as well as the negotiations about the Serbian participation in the new holocaust museum. In all other mentioned cities lectures will be held by Professors Tadic and Gams.

The importance of this Society for the Serbian people is tremendous. We envision a budget of \$8,000 for the coming event. That includes the plane tickets for the guests from Yugoslavia (the main item in the budget). **The time is short, and your generous financial support is very much needed**, as well as highly appreciated (Make checks payable to: Jewish-Serbian Friendship Society of America, or simply JSFSA and send them to: Betty Petsis, Treasurer; 425 N. Garfield #9; Pasadena, CA 91101. Donations are tax deductible, the IRS number will be mailed to you in the Second Circular.). If you have any questions, please call Misha Milosavljevic any time at (213) 451-2203.

Sincerely,

for the Initiating Committee: S.M. Milosavljevic, Chairman

Initiating Committee:

Dr. Leon Alkalaj, computer scientist, Calif.
Dusica Savic Benghiat, artist Calif.
Rafael Benghiat, engineer, Calif.
Dr. Dimitrije Djordjevic, Professor, Calif.
Mihajlo Djordjevic, banker, Calif.
Danica Henninger, artist, Calif.
Vojin Joksimovic, engineer, Calif.
Lary-Mimi Kaufman, artist, Calif.
Ilija Lubarda, librarian, N.Y.
Dr. Bogdan Maglic, scientific executive, N.Y.
Branko Maljkovic, student, N.Y.
Misha Milenkovic, lawyer, Ohio
Misha Milosavljevic, engineer, Calif.
Nikola Pasic, lawyer, Toronto, Can.
Desa Tomasevic, MBA, Calif.
Ivan D. Trifunovic, Ph.D. Candidate, Calif.
Zvonimir Vuckovic, engineer, Calif.

Council of the Jewish

Post-War Organizations:

Lidia Budor, President
Dr. Sherman Zaks, Vice-President
Masha Loen, Treasurer
Freddy Diamond, Vice-President
Renie Fireston, Vice-President
Benjamin Woods, Exe. Secretary

Second Generation:

Dr. Aaron Hass, Professor
Dr. Michael Nudkewicz, President,
Martyrs Memorial Holocaust Museum

Jewish-Serbian Friendship Society of America

in formation

Second Circular

Dear Sir,

Some time ago we have informed you about the formation of the Jewish-Serbian Friendship Society of America (J.S.F.S.A.). With the following facts and goals I would like to underline the tremendous importance of the J.S.F.S.A.:

- 1) The Society has been officially registered as a non-profit organization (Reg. No. 89074855, Superior Court Los Angeles County; Tax ID No. 95-4236880).
- 2) The Founding Assembly of the Society will be held in cooperation with the Council of Post-War Jewish Organizations, which among other organizations includes the Martyrs Memorial Holocaust Museum in Los Angeles. The event is scheduled for November 19 in the Main Auditorium of the Jewish Community Center in Los Angeles.
- 3) The guests from Yugoslavia (Prof. Ljubomir Tadic, Prof. Andrija Gams, Dr. Klara Mandic) will also visit New York, Chicago, Toronto, and Washington D.C.. In Washington D.C. their visit will be organized by Mr. David Vuich and Dr. Bogdan Maglic with a generous help from Rep. Helen Delich-Bentley. The visit will include contacts with the U.S. Government, Jewish lobbying organizations and Dr. Berenbaum from the central Holocaust Museum.
- 4) In Washington D.C. with Dr. Berenbaum, and in Los Angeles with the Wiesenthal Center there will be discussion about the Serbian participation in all federaly funded holocaust museums.
- 5) A framework will be established for printing a short version (approx. 250 p.) in English of a book about the genocide in NDH, especially in the concentration camp Jasenovac. The funds have already been provided except for the translation.
- 6) All the other goals mentioned in the First Circular are still in effect.

Our guests from Yugoslavia must begin their trip to USA at the beginning of November to accomplish the busy schedule. The time is short, because all the plans and financial obligations must be completed in advance.

The success of this project, which is of the greatest importance, is heavily dependent on your immediate and generous contribution.

Please, do not hesitate and send your check today! Make checks payable to: Jewish Serbian Friendship Society of America, or simply JSFSA, and send them to: Betty Petsis, Treasurer, 425 N. Garfield #9, Pasadena, CA 91101.

All contributions are fully tax deductible according to the IRS Law for non-profit organizations (Tax ID No. 95-4236880).

Invitations for the Founding Assembly will follow.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "S.M. Milosavljevich".

for the Initiating Committee: S.M. Milosavljevich, Chairman

THE JEWS IN

For the Jews, a people whom history condemned to eternal wandering, the regions of present-day Yugoslavia were always attractive. On the one hand, they are situated at the crossing points of trade routes and the influences of East and West, which enabled the Jews to engage in trade and craft activities. On the other, when anti-Semitic intolerance acquired religious overtones, particularly in the Middle Ages, the south Slav lands offered relative security, and, up to the start of the Second World War, the Jews here were spared from mass programs. The history of the Jewish community in Yugoslavia is inseparately linked with the history and destiny of the other Yugoslav peoples.

Major centre of Balkan Jewry

Archaeological finds made to date testify to the presence of Jews on the soil of present-day Yugoslavia right from the early centuries AD. Significant discoveries have been made in Macedonia, Montenegro, Dalmatia and Slavonia. The remains of a synagogue from the third century AD have been found at Stobi, near Skopje. Recently, at Čelarevo in Vojvodina, some still mysterious bricks with Jewish symbols (eighth and ninth centuries) have been excavated; these are mentioned in Milorad Pavić's famous novel *The Dictionary of the Khazars*.

It is quite probable that Jews have also long lived on the territory of Serbia, and of Belgrade, but numerous wars have destroyed many historical monuments and written records. Emperor Dušan mentioned Jews in the fourteenth century, but those communities lived in the Macedonian regions which then belonged to Serbia. However, data in written sources from other countries confirm that, after Thessaloniki, Belgrade was, from the thirteenth to the fifteenth centuries, one of the most important centres for Balkan Jewry.

The Jews began to settle in Belgrade in larger numbers in the second half of the sixteenth century, after it had been taken by the Turks (1521). From the very start of their conquest of the Balkans, the Turks looked benignly upon the Jews, valuing their trading capabilities and craft skills. This benignity was particularly evident after the expulsion of the Jews from Spain (1492), when they



began to settle in greater numbers on the territories of the Ottoman Empire. The Spanish Jews, the Sephardim, most likely came to Belgrade via Thessaloniki, and the place where they settled was later called Solunska Street. From this time the first written records of Jews in Belgrade also originate, particularly in a Turkish census of inhabitants after the great fire of 1560.

This census records only five Jewish families and two unmarried Jews, and about a hundred years later a German travel writer named Othendorf cites a figure of about eight hundred Jews. They, so he writes, lived on the Danube side of the town, in Jaliya, i.e.

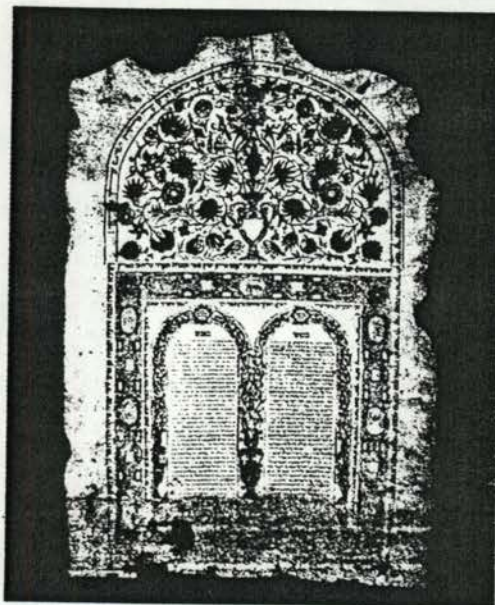
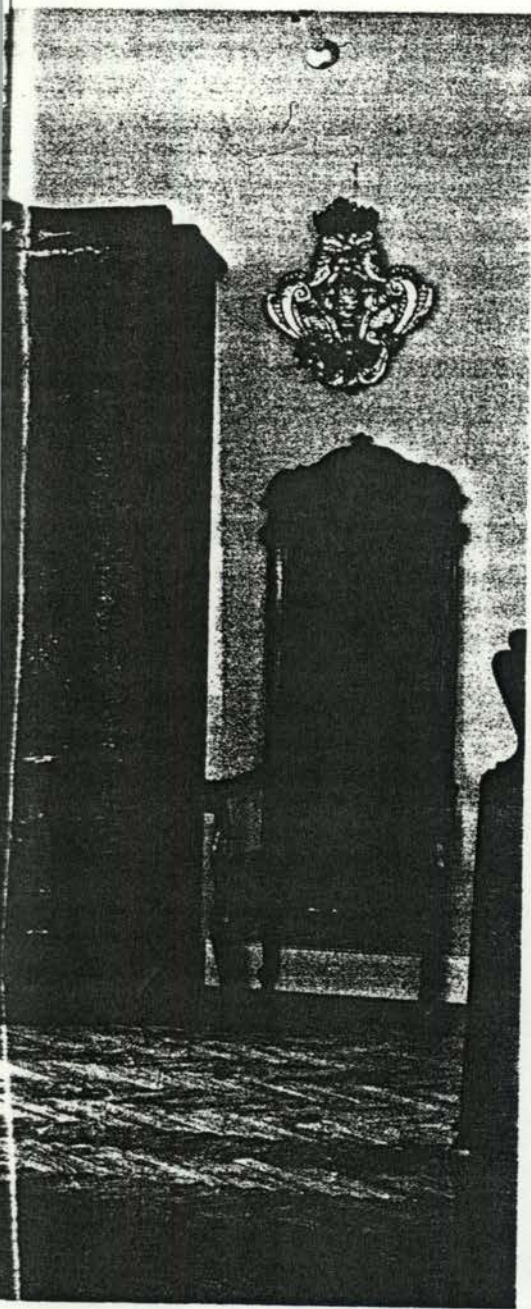
Dorćol, in a large two-storey house with a spacious inner courtyard. This building was designated on Zeuter's map of Belgrade in 1735 as the "Courtyard of Turkish Jews", and in its near vicinity was another similar, though smaller building, designated as the "Courtyard of German Jews", that is, of Ashkenazi Jews originating from central European countries.

Dorćol — the Jewish quarter

For several centuries, Dorćol was a traditional Jewish area, with the difference that the so-called Jewish quarter was never fenced off by walls like the ghettos in many

BELGRADE

Text: David Abbahari
Photos: Milinko Stefanović

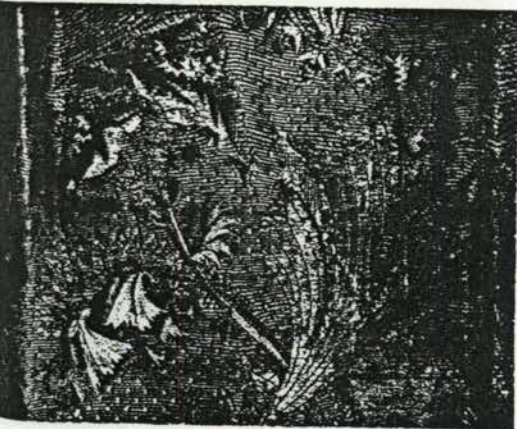


Inside a synagogue

Detail of a *parochet* (covering)

An *anteriya* or ceremonial robe from the 19th c.

A *ketuba* or a marriage contract, from 1746



other cities. Sephardic and Ashkenazi Jews, although separated by spoken language and customs, lived together in mutual accord, and also in friendship with the other inhabitants of Dorćol — Serbs, Romanians, Greeks and so on. In the centre of the Jewish quarter, of which today nothing remains, ran Jevrejska Street, which still retains this name after two hundred years. The quarter itself approximately occupied an area between present-day Dunavska, Braća Baruh, Tadeuš Koščuško and Visoki Stefan Streets. It resembled other parts of Belgrade, with the difference that it contained numerous Jewish institutions, synagogues, schools, workshops and a public baths.

The Jewish quarter was badly damaged in the course of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, during the Austro-Hungarian occupation of Belgrade. The occupiers acted ruthlessly towards the Jews, taking many of them into captivity, in the expectation of extorting a ransom for them from other Jewish communities in Europe. During the Serbian uprisings (1804—1815), several hundred Jews fled to Zemun, where they founded a separate community. It is known that they gave abundant help to the Serbian insurgents, obtaining arms and munitions for them. With the creation of an independent Serbia, a period of prosperity began for the Jews of Belgrade. Princes Miloš, grateful for their support in the struggle against the Turks, gave the Jews many rights, and enabled them to settle throughout Serbia and engage in trade and craft work. In the Prince's printing-house, some forty books in Hebrew and Ladino (the language of the Spanish Jews) were printed. Prince Miloš showed special favour towards Josif Šlezinger, a violinist and composer, whom he appointed his bandmaster in 1835, and also towards Haim Behor David, nicknamed "Davičo", who was Miloš' personal adviser.

After Miloš' departure from power, there commenced for Jews in Belgrade and Serbia a period of uncertainty, during which they had to face limitations on their choice of profession and place of residence. This was, in fact, a period of struggle for the acquisition of civil rights and equality, which was not completed until after the Berlin Congress of 1878, The Serbian Constitution of 1888 recognized the civil rights of all Serbian Jews, which enabled them to develop their social, cultural and economic potential completely in the succeeding period.

Distinguished personalities and societies

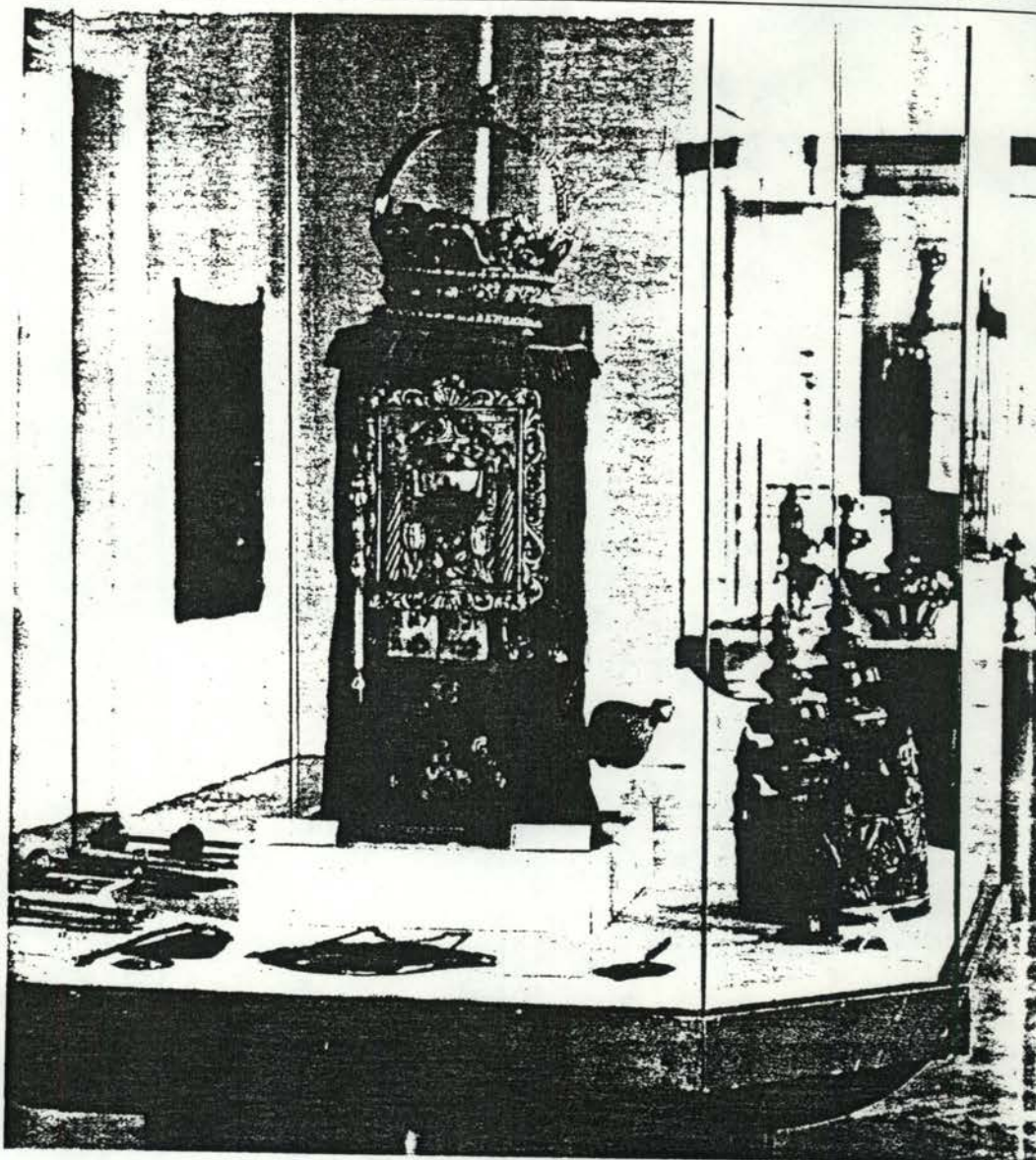
This period, which extended right up to the outbreak of the Second World War, was marked by the origin and development of numerous cultural and artistic, political, and voluntary and religious associations. Among the most active were two women's organizations: the Sephardic Jewish Women's Society, founded in 1874, and the Ashkenazi "Dobrotvor", founded in 1894. The oldest and certainly the most important cultural association was the Serbian-Jewish Singing Society, set up in 1879. It made a substantial contribution to cherishing and developing Serbian and Jewish music, and played a large role in stimulating rapprochement and better understanding between Serbs and Jews in Belgrade. One of the most prominent cultural centres in Belgrade was in fact the Jewish Library.

At this time Belgrade Jewry provided a considerable number of distinguished personalities in cultural and public life. Even earlier, renown had been enjoyed by rabbis who had originated from the Belgrade *yeshiva* or theological school, such as Jehuda Lerma, Simha Hakoen and Josef Almozlino. In the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, however, there were an increasing number of secular writers, musicians, theatre and ballet artists, journalists and publishers. Writer Haim Davičo, the chronicler of Jewish Dorćol, was Serbian consul in Trieste, Munich and Pest.

Probably the most important Jewish author was the Zemun arch-rabbi Jehuda Haj Alkalaj (1798—1878), who published over fifty works. Alkalaj was known throughout Europe, and in his works supported, as a forerunner of Zionism, the return of the Jews to Israel and the revival of Hebrew.

An important role was also played by two publishers, Geca Kon and Pavle Bihalji. In 1901 Geca Kon opened a bookshop in Belgrade. He rapidly moved into publishing and up to 1941, when he was killed by the Nazis, published over 5,000 books. Pave Bihalji, who was also killed in 1941, founded, together with his brother Oto Bihalji-Merin, the firm of Nolit (in 1928). Their publications contributed greatly to the spread of progressive ideas in Yugoslavia.

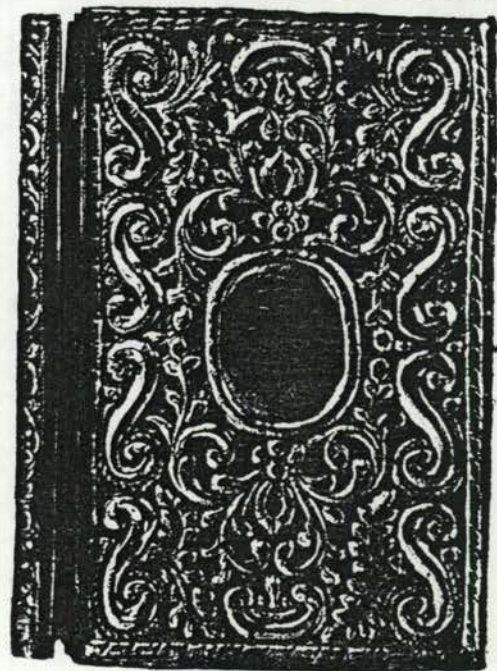
The beginning of permanent friendship between the Serb and Jewish peoples was forged in the wars of 1912—1918, in which hundreds of Belgrade Jews took part. Many received the highest decorations of state. The Jewish Cemetery in Belgrade contains a monument to the Jews who fell in these



wars: in fact, to Serbs of the faith of Moses, as the Jews called themselves at that time.

Massacre of Belgrade Jews

The Second World War almost completely destroyed the Jewish community in Yugoslavia. Of over 80,000 Jews, about 67,500 were killed, more than 80 per cent. The Belgrade Jewish community was destroyed during the very first year of Nazi occupation. Along with Serbs and Romanians, Jews were always to be found among the hostages shot according to the rule of "one hundred hostages for every German killed, and fifty for every German wounded". By November 1941, between four and five thousand Jewish men were executed, and women and children taken away to the concentration camp at the Old Fairground. Up to May 1942 they were put to death in special extermination lorries, in which they were poisoned with gas. At the beginning of the summer, the German occupation authorities stated that the "Jewish question" in Belgrade and Serbia had been resolved. Happily, this



CULTURE AND TRADITION

The prominent and conspicuous geographical position of Belgrade, located at the point where one large navigable river, the Sava, flows into an even larger one, the Danube, at the crossroads of empires and kingdoms, and caravan routes, the warring-ground of various influences, has made of this town a witness and monument to historical coups, a region of spiritual and cultural ferment for many peoples and communities.

Among those to pass through the Belgrade area were the Jews, following the secret routes on the map of their diaspora and coming here several times, earlier or later in their wanderings. The whirlwinds of war and the darkness of succeeding centuries have erased many of these traces. But there is no doubt whatever that the two great exoduses in modern Jewish history, the forcible migration from the lands of medieval Europe and the great expulsion from Spain, likewise followed paths which did not pass Belgrade by. In this city, with its long and troubled history, we do indeed find records with data on inhabitants of Jewish origin, representatives of those two great communities with their different cultures and languages, the Ashkenazim and the Sephardim.

The question immediately arises whether this environment, where so many different influences intermingled — Serbian, Turkish, Austrian — became a home to the Jews who stopped here, or whether it remained a particle of the diaspora, a transit station on a long, endless journey. What did they give to and take from the peoples they encountered here? And were they accepted, if they wanted to be accepted at all?

A culture based on many different traditions

There existed, after all, that traditional closeness in culture, in language, a firm retention of customs and spiritual rituals. The demarcated and limited area known as a ghetto was

accepted as a natural state of affairs. On the other hand, the diaspora literally and metaphorically meant being doomed to wander. They were travellers. And they therefore had to emerge from that demarcated zone allotted them by others and which they accepted as their own destiny.

The forms and achievements of interaction and mutual influence between different cultures in creating the spirituality of a particular area are often inconceivable and unpredictable, especially in such complex circumstances. Those minutes, hours, months and years which ran out of the great hourglass of time brought opposites closer, mitigated misunderstandings, converted violence into tolerance: the passage of time gave birth to a new spirituality which was nurtured on differences, and these often seemingly unbridgeable differences went to make up the really individual and exceptional character of the new culture based on many different traditions.

In such a context, the Jews and their culture are not just a bizarre element in marginal historical events, they cannot be classified as "outsiders" or a marginalized population playing one of the subsidiary roles in the history of Belgrade. Neither in terms of numbers nor of influence were they so. Some of these influences only became evident later, some are manifesting themselves only today when the history of this cultural area can be perceived from a certain distance. And, as must already be clear, culture is a notion broader than those of science, economics or politics.

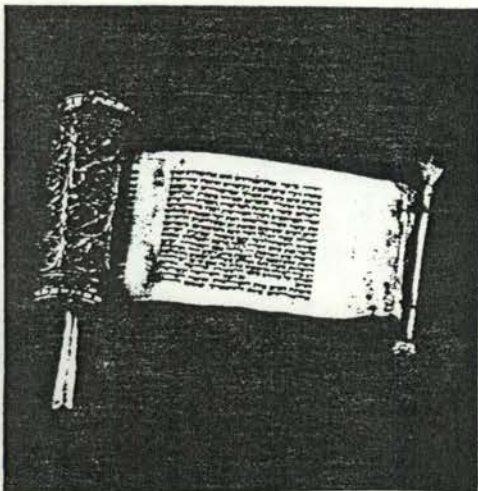
We are not referring to assimilation but the integration of a culture. And the question of how much right the Jews had to call this soil their homeland, its culture theirs, does not arise. For, they gave this homeland, and its culture and tradition, enough of their own particular character, they invested in it but also borrowed from it, thus becoming part of a newly-created, common spirituality.

Filip David



Yugoslavia were revived. An Ashkenazi synagogue was also consecrated, in present-day Maršal Birjuzov Street; during the occupation it had been damaged and desecrated. Of Belgrade's prewar Jewish population of over 12,000, less than 2,000 returned from the war, imprisonment and exile. Half of this number emigrated in 1948 to the newly-created state of Israel. Thanks to the understanding of the government of the new Yugoslavia, and particularly to the collaboration and assistance of international Jewish organizations, the Belgrade Jewish community succeeded in reviving the diverse activities of former times. At the same time Jews were individually included in the social and cultural life of the community as a whole, as citizens with completely equal rights, and are today found in all sections of public life in Belgrade.

In the first years after the war, the Jewish Community in Belgrade was involved primarily on the social welfare level, while today it represents the main centre of the spiritual and cultural life of Belgrade Jewry. Its main task is to preserve and hand down the bases of Jewish tradition and history to younger generations, and thus help them to find and preserve their identity. Many activities of the Community are dedicated to this: lectures, maintenance of traditional customs, work with children and young people, teaching of Hebrew. Although few in number, the Jewish community in Belgrade successfully continues along the path of mutual understanding and friendship inherited from its forefathers.



The exhibition in Novi Sad

Silver binding for a prayer-book, 19th c.

Megalit esther, a scroll which is read in the synagogue on the eve of the feast of Purim

Menorah

was not the case. More than a thousand Belgrade Jews were hidden in the city and in the country, most often with Serb friends or as alleged Serb refugees from Bosnia and Croatia.

Immediately after the end of the war, the activities of the Belgrade Jewish community and the League of Jewish Communities of

ADDENDUM TO THE ARTICLE "THE JEWS IN BELGRADE" WRITTEN BY DAVID ALBAHARI
by Dimitrije Djordjević, professor, University of California Santa Barbara

THE COMMON FATE OF SERBS AND JEWS
DURING WORLD WAR II

Adolf Hitler and the Nazis shared a hatred against both the Serbs and the Jews. The first originated from the role which Serbia played in World War I, and the Serbian putsch of March 27, 1941 when the military coup in Belgrade rejected the adherence of Yugoslavia to the Tripartite Pact. The second was the lunatic anti-semitism of the Nazis.

In 1941, when Yugoslavia was invaded and dismembered the Serbs and the Jews were subjected to the policy of extermination. Serbia was the only part of Yugoslavia which came under the direct occupation of Germany (reprisal 100 Serbs for 1 killed German) and was assigned the destiny to be resettled in Siberia after the war would end. The Jews, like the rest of the Jewish nation in the rest of the Nazi occupied Europe were sentenced to extermination.

The main pogroms of the Jews and Serbs occurred in the Independent State of Croatia, established after the invasion of Yugoslavia by the Croatian fascists, the USTASHA. They were carried on by Ante Pavelić, the head of the fascist state in Croatia and his minister of interior Andrija Artuković.

Already before the war Croatia was the only part of Yugoslavia in which anti-semitism flourished. Immediately after proclaiming the Independent Croatian State, the Ustasha proceeded to exterminate the Jews in concentration camps of which Jasenovac was the best known. The Serbs were assigned the same destiny. They were to be dealt with in three ways:

- one third to be exterminated,
- one third to be deported and
- the remainder converted to Roman Catholicism.

Together with the Jews they were thrown in pits and mountain holes, killed with knives, axes, hammers, in one of the most horrible genocides exercised during the World War II. The Jasenovac camp became one of the most infamous of all the murder camps in Axis Europe.

Streetcars in Zagreb, the Croatian capital city, carried the warning: - For Jews, Serbs, Gypsies and dogs - forbidden! The Allied War Crimes Commission estimates that 770,000 Serbs, 40,000 Gypsies and 60,000 Jews were murdered in Yugoslavia. The remaining Jews in Croatia were deported to the camp of Auschwitz (in 1942-1943). The Jews and Serbs that survived were the ones who escaped to the Italian zone or to Serbia, or joined the resistance.

The author of this short addendum was the inmate of the Mauthausen concentration camp (No. 19406). A Serb, native of Belgrade, he shared the destiny of the Jews and witnessed their suffering together with the suffering of Serbia.

Albania Nest unaware of spread of Islam through Europe by way of Balkans.
Leninist - Stalinist - Titoist trainings

Albanian connection

10% Catholic. Those in power are Muslim but pretend to be atheist.

Have

In 1967 the Muslim Nation was established in Yugoslavia. It is the only country in Europe where the Muslims are considered a race. Tito's plan to weaken Serbia - De Gaulle saw the danger.

No doubt the Albanians in Yugoslavia get money from Iran to buy Serbian land.

Albanian lobby
Serbian lobby - Helen Delich

Three years ago customs officers confiscated \$100 M from Albanian women returning via Turkey, travelling like tourists carrying fruit. Report not published in Yugoslavia. The Turkish police killed the bus driver that drove them. If these poor people get a lot of money, the Intellectuals must get even more.

This is not only a national movement but a criminal one. Gaddafi involved too. They were responsible for a major forgery in Milan 3 years ago (dollars), discovered by Italian + Yugoslav police - News was suppressed - It undermined the dollar.

Viennese press wrote about the pressure of Islam on Catholics.

Albanians in Kosovo have up to 10 children - Y. Scared of population explosion. Bishops of Slovenia + Croatia are against family planning. Croatia sides with Albanians against Serbia

dir. YUKOV COLIC. anti-Serbian paper JEDINSTVA 4.
333.333.

schizophrenia - (Croatian) - Serbian magazines are not anti-Croat.
Catholic -- Tito v. democracy - fascist v. German.

(1974 constitution created a mess - longest in the world.
screwed up Yugo. Tito gave Albanians enormous power -
autonomic state. Their rep. could vote in the Serbian assembly
but not vice-versa.

Serbian politicians have been more corrupt than Slovene + Croat
ones, who did more for their nations. Tito allowed +
encouraged the dishonesty of the Serbs + encouraged their greed
thereby weakening the Serbian people. Long-term plan -
Slovenia + Croatia profitted)

34 "Nesavica" Tanja Torbarina - Heavy slanted attack on Serbs
Makes sum of the money being raised for the debt -
Deforms a famous poem about Tsar Lazar. "What a pity
Smile the Slovenian Serb later wasn't by your side."
She says that Mubosevic's speech at Gazi Mestan was 70%
different from his 'Le Monde' interview.
Criticizes Prlija because he poked at Slovenia for separatism
+ anti-national army feeling. Prlija says they shouldn't
want to separate. She is virulently anti-Serb.
Made her reputation on this attitude. Unhappy woman.

"DU GA" # 400. JUNE 24th 1989

GUSTAV VLAHOV. one time Sec. of Tito.

part of central gov. Talks of Tito's elimination
of his closest aides. ie. Hebrang, Jugovic. His son
tried to "assassinate" Lazar Kolishevsky. It looked like
an accident, as the son was shooting pigeons + just
missed him - Reading between the lines, it was an attempt.

Tito didn't admit to being Gen-Sec of the Com. Party
until 1940. Vlahov calls him Stalin's successor.

Two.

Minorities A) Serbs, Montenegrans
+ Macedonians are being assimilated into
the Albanian life, systematically.

After expelling them between the 2 wars,
in the 30s Albania assimilated them.
They opened churches for them that were quite
cut off from the mother church + run by the
Albanian government.

In 1965 they eliminated topographic Slavic names
of villages etc where minorities lived - wiping
out the past of anyone who was not Albanian -
1975 a law that every citizen must call
their children by Telyrian name.
Typical Slav passivity; no one reacted.

USA

Albanian mafia (drugs)

Damir Deskay

Djelal Yuksal

Enver Kolbas

Mehmet Irsana

Djeri Todori Fotiyadis

Ali Ahmeti

(There are about 600 of them)

Agents (intellectuals)

Vassil Andoni

Ismet Berisha (one of the founders of the III Prizren League- a
fashist organization)

Dzevdzet Berisha and his brother Hashim, goldsmith,

Mirvat Mutch

Nilat Vranitza (III Prizren League)

Tjelaj Mitrovitza

Hisan Pristina (in charge of anti-Yugoslav demonstrations in New York)

Pren Tcamay (priest in Detroit, catholic, through the catholic
church recruits reliable people to work for the
cause of Great Albania)

Zef Oroshi (one of the leaders of Bali Cometari)

Avduy Hentci

People of confidence

Drasmiya Rapištiya (Roman Catholic priest in Toronto)

Gljavera Avdva (teacher of history)

Dr Sami Repeshti (teacher of history , Malvereen, N.Y.)

Nicholas Pano (teacher of history)

John Keljmendi

Zef Tamay (In charge of the Albanian Review in USA)

Tseto(or Ceto) Sinishtayu (in charge of the Voice of Malessiya)

Ekrem Bārda (a millionaire from Detroit)

Fis Krueziyu

Bey Sahit (lives in New York, graduated law in Belgrade. Member of
the presidency of Bali Combatari)

Gani Krueziyu (before the war graduated from the Royal Military
Academy)

Fiz Krueziyu (knows all the secret crossings between Yugoslavia
and Albania. Does not recognize the state frontier)

(fiz means brotherhood, members of one family and all their cousins)

Ramiz Aliyu (his mother is from the Krueziyu fiz connected with
king Zogu)

Dauti -lieutenat Colonel of Tito's army and adjutant to Fadilj
Hodza ,the leading Albanian politician under Tito.

Remark: In Yugoslávia they should be called shiptars because it
is the name of their nation. Albanians mean the citizens of the
state of Albania . Shiptar means the son of eagle. Their name in
Yugoslavia was changed into Albanians around 1966 as an introduct-
ion to more crucial changes leading to the republic of Kossovo and
finally its unification with Albania.

CANADA

Selim Seferay -coordinator between the ustashi, islamic and
Albanian lobby

Dr Asaf Duraković, liason with the dervishes in Yugoslavia,

Reis Kerim

Hassan Karatchić

USA

Damir Deskay

Djelal Yuksal

Enver Kolbas

Mehmet Irsana

Djeri Todori Fotiyadis

Ali Ahmeti

(There are about 600 of them)

)

Vassil Andoni

Ismet Berisha (one of the founders of the III Prizren League- a

f

)

Dzevdzet Berisha and his brother Hashim, goldsmith,

Mirvat Mutch

Nilat Vranitza (III Prizren League)

Tjelay Mitrovitza

Hisan Pristina (in charge of anti-Yugoslav demonstrations in New York)

Pren Tcamay (priest in Detroit, catholic, through the catholic church recruits reliable people to work for the cause of Great Albania)

Zef Oroshi (one of the leaders of Bali Cometari)

Avduy Hentci

People of confidence

Drasmiya Repištiya (Roman Catholic priest in Toronto)

Gljavera Avdva (teacher of history)

Dr Sami Repeshti (teacher of history, Malvereen, N.Y.)

Nicholas Pano (teacher of history)

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"СРНА"

СРПСКА НОВИЧКА АГЕНЦИЈА, August 21, 1993

бр. 29616-05

Sarajevo - Jews are leaving 21.8.1993 ГОД.

П Л Л Е

SALVATION THROUGH SERB TERRITORIES

SERB SARAJEVO, AUGUST 21, /SRNA/ - Today, 24 Jews went to Serb territory in Lukavica from the part of Sarajevo under Muslim control, with help of American Society for Help to Jews, said SRNA's reporter.

Jews refugees went straight to Hercegovina through Serb territory, from where they will go to Makarska, as it is planned.

The list of Jews who wanted to leave Sarajevo, had been much longer, but the Muslim Government shortened it radically.

411

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Бр. 29604-05

Pale, August 21, 1993

Датум 21. 8. 1993

ПАЛЕ

Croatian War in Former B-H

ARTILLERY-INFANTRY ATTACK OF CROATIAN FORCES ON MAGLAJ

SERB SARAJEVO, 21. AUGUST /SRNA/ - Yesterday, and this morning, in the artillery-infantry attacks of members of Croatian Defense Council (HVO) and of Regular Army of Republic Croatia upon Maglaj, 16 civilians were heavy wounded in the town and around it, informed this morning the Muslim Radio Sarajevo.

Croat units fired ten mortar shells (ca 120mm) upon Maglaj's settlements Ddra and Drudje, while "bofors" acted upon Mocilac.

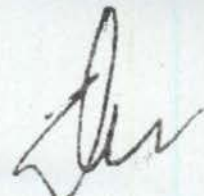
In Boranj Vakuf, fighting is continuing without cease, and at this area, the Croats artillery actions are strengthen, informed Muslim reporter. Redeploying of the members of Croatian Defense Council (HVO), and concentrating of new technology at this area, are marked, what is explained as preparing for firm Croatian attack on the town.

Croat units opened fire with anti-air-craft machineguns, canons and "bofosos" upon the Muslim lines and civilian aias in Zepce and Zavidovici, during the night and the morning.

During this actions, in Zavidovici, two civilians lost their lives, and two are heavy wounded.

On the Muslim settlement Rujnice, community of Zavidovici, fell this morning a number of mortar shells, while upon Hajdarevici, the Croatian Army opened fire from anti-air-craft machineguns and infantry armaments from distinction of Karacici. At Lovnice and Prizice fell 15 grenades (ca82mm), and upon Dubravice ten mortar shells (ca80mm).

There is not peace for Kiseljak either, reports Muslim Radio Sarajevo, for Croatian formations opened fire from infantry armaments—and incendiary ammunition, during Friday. Members of HVO tried to burn down mosque in Tusanjici village.



16T



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Бр. 2967-06

Датум 21. 8. 1993 год.
П А А Б

Pale, August 21, 1993

"Glas Srpski" - situation in Novi Travnik

CHRISTIANS ASKS FOR HELP

BANJA LUKA, AUGUST 28, /SRNA/ - "Help us brothers to go out from this hell, or rather, kill us and shorten our pains" informed today's "Glas Srpski" appeal of Serbs and Croats from Novi Travnik, town in Moslem ring.

There are no food in this town, no water, no electricity. There are a big number of casualties and wounded, and as they are missing medicines and sanitary equipment, in their appeal it is said that delivery of help should happen very soon, in order not to be too late for ill people.

Handwritten signature or initials