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**American Serbian Heritage Foundation**

4424 West Pico Blvd. Los Angeles, Ca. 90019 (213) 933-5249  
 Mailing Address: P.O. Box 1617, Santa Monica, Ca. 90406

**Sponsoring Committee  
 to Commemorate**

**the 600th Anniversary SERBIAN AMERICAN  
 of the Battle of Kosovo Days IN WASHINGTON**

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Helen Dellich-Bentley  
 United States Congresswoman, Maryland

**Hon. Co-Chairperson**

Mayor George Voinovich  
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**Chairperson**

Michael Radenkovich  
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## SERBIAN AMERICAN DAYS IN WASHINGTON

June 4-6, 1990

June 4 (Monday): Capitol Hill Hyatt Hotel

Symposiums: Serbia's Historical Heritage  
(Sponsored by American Serbian Heritage Foundation)

9-12 am

Welcoming remarks: Michael Radenkovich, President, American  
Serbian Heritage Foundation and Hon. Helen Delich Bentley

1. Serbia's Cultural Legacy: The Kosovo Monuments.
2. Serbs as Eastern Bulwark of Christendom. Dr. George Vid Tomashevich
3. Serbia's Political Development and West Europe's Political Tradition. Dr. Alex N. Dragnich

12:15- 1:30 Lunch

2-5 pm

1. Serbia and Yugoslavia: Past, Present, and Future. Dr. Dragoljub R. Zivojinovic
2. Serbia: Ally of the West in Two World Wars. Dr. Dimitrije Djordjevic
3. The Sufferings of the Serbs in World War II. Dr. Milorad M. Drachkovitch

June 5 (Tuesday): Capitol Hill, Cannon Caucus Room

Political Seminars

(Sponsored by Serbian American Voters <sup>Association</sup> Alliance PAC of  
Los Angeles, California)

9-12 am

Welcoming remarks: Honorable Helen Delich Bentley

- 9:30-10:15 Legislative Update: Status of Legislation Considered and Pending in the U. S. Congress: Hon. Helen Belich Bentley, Member, U. S. House of Representatives
- 10:15-11:00 Issues Update: Status of Activities of the Helsinki Commission, Congressional Human Rights Caucus, Holocaust Museum, etc. : David Vuich and Randy Stayin
- 11:00-12:00 Grass Roots Lobbying Seminar: Discussion of the legislative process and effective means for lobbying on Capitol Hill
- 12:00-2 pm Luncheon: Members of Congress invited to make remarks
- 2:00-4:00 Presentations of Contribution of Serbian Americans to the United States
- 7:00-8:00 Cocktail reception (at Capitol Hill Hyatt Hotel)
- 8:00-10:00 Banquet (at hotel): Honoring Serbian-Americans who have made outstanding contributions to their community and nation. Banquet speaker: Ambassador John D. Scanlan

June 6 (Wednesday): Capitol Hill

Day set aside for lobbying Members of the House and Senate, the Human Rights Caucus, et al.

(Sponsored by Serbian American Voters Alliance PAC of Los Angeles, California)

- 6:00-8:00 Capitol Hill Reception ( Cannon Caucus Room)  
Honored Guests: Members of Congress

Whereas, the communist ruled countries of Eastern Europe have all had free, multi-party democratic elections with the exception of Albania, the last Stalinist outpost, during which the communist regimes have all been swept aside; and

Whereas, before all these recent democratic developments, the Serbian people were the first nation to break the yoke of Stalinist control in the Balkans and steadfastly have led the resistance to communist rule in Yugoslavia; and

Whereas the Serbian people should be commended for their heroic efforts but they now must continue their historic journey to establish a free and democratic society.

Now, therefore, the Serbian community gathered in Washington, D.C. during July 21-24, 1990 does hereby resolve:

1. That free democratic multi-party elections be scheduled as soon as possible in the Republic of Serbia, with a prior notice of at least four months so that the opposition parties will have adequate time to prepare.

2. That all parties have full legal standing and equality to campaign.

3. That all media must be accessible to all political parties without discrimination.

4. That all voters in Serbia should be able to support the party of their choice without threat of intimidation and must be guaranteed a free, peaceful democratic process.

BILL  
TITLE

H. CON. RES. 321

To express the support of the House of Representatives for the progress toward democracy taking place in Yugoslavia.

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IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MAY 3, 1990

Mr. Dreier of California (for himself, Mr. Murphy, and Mr. Dannemeyer) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs

TEXT

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CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

To express the support of the House of Representatives for the progress toward democracy taking place in Yugoslavia.  
Whereas the Yugoslavian Republics of Croatia and Slovenia held democratic elections in April of 1990 for the first time since Nazi occupation in 1941 and the subsequent Communist takeover;  
Whereas to this point these are the only two of the six Yugoslavian Republics to have held free and fair elections;  
Whereas the results of these elections indicate the desire of the people of Croatia and Slovenia to join in the recent Eastern European movement toward democratic systems of government and free market economies;  
Whereas these elections suggest that the people of Croatia and Slovenia desire further independence from the Central Government of Yugoslavia;  
Whereas the leadership of the Central Government of Yugoslavia remains committed to the principles of communism;  
Whereas the leadership of the largest Yugoslavian Republic, Serbia, has prevented its citizens from participating in the democratic reforms sweeping Eastern Europe;  
Whereas the movement toward democratization in Croatia and Slovenia is partly the result of severe economic problems brought on by the rigid and centralized Communist economy; and  
Whereas it is the policy of the United States to uphold the principles of respect for human rights, encourage free and fair elections, and to support moves toward free market economies:  
Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring),  
That -

the United States should encourage and support efforts at democratization in the individual Yugoslavian Republics and should encourage the Central Government to work with and respect efforts to do so; and

the United States should take into consideration the actions of the Central Government which either hinder or help the drive toward democratization and free market reforms when making decisions on granting aid or assistance under the SEED I or SEED II Act to Yugoslavia.

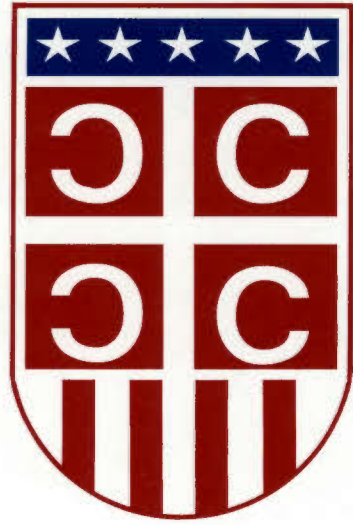
Whereas, the people of the U.S. have rightly supported the pursuit of human rights wherever they have been oppressed or denied; and

Whereas, wherever the Serbian people live in Yugoslavia--some 40 percent live outside the borders of Serbia including the areas of Lika, Kordun and Banija, Croatia, the Republics of Macedonia and Bosnia-Herzegovina--and the region of Kosovo-Metohija, the Serbs have been oppressed and denied their basic human rights; and

Whereas, the pursuit of human rights must not be pre-determined, for or against any groups, but should be promoted in all parts of Yugoslavia wherever any groups or individuals are denied their basic human rights.

Now, therefore, the Serbian community gathered in Washington, D.C. during July 21-24, 1990 do hereby resolve:

1. That the basic human rights of the Serbian people in Yugoslavia, wherever they live, must be supported and promoted by all democratic and peaceful means possible.
2. All basic human rights including economic, cultural and social as well as civil and political rights must be supported for all the Serbian people throughout Yugoslavia.
3. All other groups in Yugoslavia should be guaranteed human rights without discrimination.

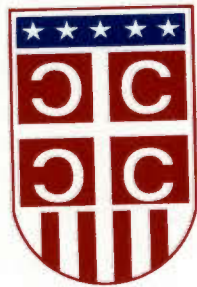


*July 22, 23 and 24, 1990*

# **Serbian American Days in Washington**

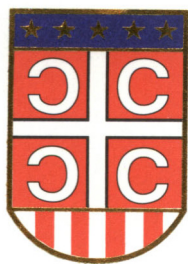






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## *American Serbian Heritage Foundation*

### **SERBIA'S HISTORICAL HERITAGE SYMPOSIUM**

Hyatt Regency Washington Hotel  
Yorktown Room

July 22, 1990

9:00 A.M. - 11:30

Welcoming Remarks: Michael Radenkovich, President  
American Serbian Heritage Foundation  
Honorable Helen Delich Bentley  
Congresswoman Maryland

Moderator: Desa Tomashevich Wakeman

1. Serbia's Cultural Legacy: The Middle Ages  
Dr. Milos M. Velimirovic, University of Virginia
2. Between Two Empires: Serbian Survival in the Years After Kosovo  
Dr. Nicholas C. J. Pappas, Sam Houston State University
3. Serbia's Political Development and Western Europe's Political Tradition  
Dr. Alex N. Dragnich, Vanderbilt University

12 - 1:30 Lunch on your own in the hotel

2:00 - 4:30

Moderator: Ruzica Popovitch-Krekic

4. Serbia and Yugoslavia: Past, Present and Future  
Dr. Dragoljub Zivojinovic, University of Belgrade
5. Serbia: Ally of the West in Two World Wars  
Dr. Dimitrije Djordjevic, University of California at Santa Barbara
6. The Sufferings of the Serbs in World War II  
Dr. Milorad M. Drachkovitch, Hoover Institution

Adjournment

# Write To Your U.S. Senator And U.S. Congressperson

## DEFEAT ALL ANTI SERB RESOLUTIONS

The Serbs have been — on the side of the allies in two (2) World Wars, the Albanians have been on the side of the Axis forces in two (2) wars.

The Serbs, a majority in Kosovo — the cradle of Serbian Orthodoxy — in the 1940(s), were driven from Kosovo by the Axis forces by force ... deprived of their return to their homes, by the Axis forces by force, and also denied return by the Communistic Government of Tito — by force.

The United States of America fought on the side of the allies; therefore, the Serbs fought on the side of the United States of America, and yes — the Albanians — in and out of Albania and Kosovo — fought with the Axis forces **against** the United States of America.

In addition, during World War II, the late Gen. Draza Mihailovich and his Chetniks forces rescued and saved 500 U.S. airmen.

How could a U.S. Senator or U.S. Congressperson be anti Serb, let alone introduce anti Serbia and anti Serb legislation?

How could a U.S. Senator or a U.S. Congressperson be **pro** Albania and **pro** Albanians, who fought **against**

the United States of America?

Easy!

Whenever you see, hear or read of any U.S. Senator or U.S. Congressperson introducing or supporting any anti Serbia or anti Serbian resolution, ask them to disclose — their contributions from Albanian individuals, organizations, and Albanian PAC(s).

Force them to disclose — it all!!!

Force them to disclose the **true** source of the Albanian monies.

The preamble of the Constitution of the American Legion states to “make right the master of might.”

Serbs — everywhere — stand up and show your U.S. Senator and U.S. Congressperson, and “make right the master of might!”

Get your veteran groups, your friends and your neighbors to join in this effort.

Get your — Orthodox brothers and sisters and others — to push this deserving and rightful cause.

Write to your U.S. Senator and U.S. Congressperson — now!!!

## TELL THEM AND TELL THEM — NOW!

# **EDITORIAL**

## **Serbs Find Consensus**

**U.S. CONGRESSWOMAN HELEN DELICH BENTLEY  
ASKED TO LEAD A UNITED AND  
CONCERTED SERBIAN AMERICAN EFFORT**

At the recently held meeting of the Serbian American Heritage Foundation in Washington, D.C. held Sunday and Monday, July 22-23, 1990, the attendees were briefed on the lobbying process in our nation's Capital.

One point came through most clearly!

The attendees realized that there are already too many organizations formed and being formed in the Serbian/American lobbying effort. These organizations, perhaps well meaning, are and are becoming competitive, different and diverse in their approaches.

Politicians — U.S. Senators and U.S. Congresspersons — tend to ignore groups with multiple "heads" and multiple different and diverse views and approaches to a single issue or subject.

Realizing this, the attendees then requested that — a concerted and unified Serbian lobbying effort be formulated.

It was pointed out that U.S. Congresswoman Helen Delich Bentley has done — more than anyone else for the Serbian lobbying effort — in Washington, D.C. ... she knows — better than anyone else — the Washington scene, and she — "knowing the territory" — ought to set the Serbian lobbying agenda.

She was asked to lead the Serbian effort in our nation's Capital, and all organizations to be under her leadership; and to follow her leadership, guidance and direction.

She was asked to lead ... to call all organizations together, and she was to set the agenda — for all to follow. She agreed to accept the responsibility!

This was most enthusiastically welcomed by all.

She is to set the agenda for a concerted and unified Serbian lobbying effort!

Also, all organizations going to Washington, D.C. to do any Serbian lobbying effort must, first, consult and clear their program with her — before going there and taking any action.

This is a most necessary and intelligent consensus, and it shows good sense and good direction!

As pointed out earlier, politicians — U.S. Senators and U.S. Congresspersons, tend to ignore groups with multiple "heads," and multiple, different and diverse views and approaches — on one (1) issue or subject.

We Serbian/Americans must follow one (1) agenda — a Serbian agenda — a concerted and unified Serbian lobbying effort.

In the best interest of the Serbian/American cause, this consensus must be obeyed — by all without exception.

All organizations, doing lobbying efforts, must now adhere to this consensus and policy effort.

All Serbian/Americans must do their part to adhere to this decision and this policy effort — individually, and in collectively holding all individuals and organizations to "fall in line" and adhere to this decision and this policy effort.

We, Serbian/Americans have a willing, qualified, able, honest and dedicated leader, so let's follow her — 100%.

U.S. Congresswoman Helen Delich Bentley — lead on!

# Scanlan Addresses Bad Public Image In ... Serbia

— July 22, 1990 —

Tonight, I would like to address the problem of the bad public image that Yugoslavia in general, and Serbia, in particular, now tends to receive in the American media. The typical story on Yugoslavia these days tends to have a theme that I would characterize as: Good Slovene — bad Serb — poor Albanian. The most egregious recent example of this is the story on Yugoslavia which appeared in the August issue of National Geographic. The author of the article takes at face value, and quotes, anti-Serb comments of Albanians, Slovenes, Macedonians, and Croats, most of whom are not particularly authoritative but represent man-in-the-street opinions. He does not balance these by comments of Serbs except in one instance where he quotes the angry reaction of an old Serbian friend of his about secessionist sentiments the author had heard in Slovenia. The author clearly seems to identify much more comfortably with Slovenes, Croats, Macedonians, and Albanians than with Serbs. About the only nod to Serbian history is the author's appreciation of the emotions Kosovo stirs in Serbs because of the Battle of Kosovo Polje in 1389 and the subsequent centuries of occupation of Serbia by the Turks.

The author suggests repeatedly that Yugoslavia is on the verge of Civil War and paints a picture of a nation so riven with ethnic and nationalistic divisions and strife that the average reader of National Geographic would certainly be frightened away from visiting Yugoslavia at this time as a tourist.

The sad part about this particular article is that the author obviously knows something about Yugoslavia but not enough to put events into proper and objective perspective, and, given the large and influential role of the National Geographic, he is misleading literally millions of Americans.

American ignorance of Yugoslavian history, culture, and geography is by and large broad and general. And why not, it is a very complicated story. Most Americans do not know that Slovenes, Croats, Serbs, Montenegrins, and Macedonians are all South Slavic peoples with similar languages which belong to the Southern Slavic group of languages. Most Americans do not know that there are almost as many Albanians living in Yugoslavia as in Albania and that 90 percent of the Albanians in Yugoslavia are Moslems who are able to practice their religion freely in Yugoslavia, but not in Albania. Most Americans do not know that the Albanians in Yugoslavia enjoy the same civil and human rights as all other Yugoslavs and have infinitely more freedom in Yugoslavia than the Albanians in Albania, the last Stalinist state in Europe. Most Americans do not know that Albanian is a legal language in the Kosovo and that all Albanian children in the Kosovo attend Albanian language schools all the way through university, and Pristina is one of the largest universities in Europe in terms of numbers of students. Most Americans do not know that the largest and most modern library and repository of Albanian literature and culture is in Yugoslavia, in the city of Pristina, not in Albania, and that that library is one of the largest and finest libraries in Yugoslavia. Most Americans do not know that Serbia is the only republic of Yugoslavia that had two

autonomous regions carved out of it by the Yugoslav Constitution of 1974, when there was just as much justification for carving out of Croatia an autonomous region of Lika to recognize the more than half million Serbs living there or an autonomous region of Istria to recognize the large Italian minority living there. I could go on endlessly about what most Americans do not know, but should know, before they make judgmental statements about relations between the ethnic groups that make up Yugoslavia.

I do not mean to suggest that there have not been human rights abuses in Yugoslavia. There have been many well documented cases of human rights abuses of Yugoslavs of one ethnic group by Yugoslavs of another ethnic group or, more commonly, by Yugoslav officials, and since we have made human rights a strong and conscious element of our foreign policy, we should not hesitate to condemn human rights violations whenever and wherever we find them. But we should be totally objective in doing so and, in a powder keg of ethnic divisiveness such as Yugoslavia represents today, we should be extremely cautious to avoid the appearance of tilting for or against any ethnic group, particularly when emotions are as high as they are today in Kosovo. As a government, I think we have done so and I wish at this point to read to you the official statement of the department of state issued on June 29, 1990.

"We are deeply concerned about rising tensions in the province of Kosovo, in the Yugoslav Republic of Serbia. Rooted in a long history, the conflict between ethnic groups living in the area threatens the well-being of all the people of Kosovo, Serbia, and Yugoslavia.

"We believe this conflict can only be resolved through peaceful, democratic dialogue and respect for the dignity and human rights of all citizens of the province. It cannot be solved by means of violence, intimidation, or the threat or use of force by any party. We call upon the people and Government of Serbia to respect and protect the rights to all Albanians living in the Republic of Serbia, especially Kosovo. By the same token, we call upon the Albanian population in Kosovo to respect and protect the rights of all resident Serbs and Montenegrins and others.

"It is for the people of Yugoslavia alone to decide under what constitutional arrangements they wish to live. The United States continues to support the unity, independence, and territorial integrity of Yugoslavia. We hope that the people of Yugoslavia, of all national and ethnic groups, will live together on the basis of mutual respect, democratic pluralism, and the principles enshrined in the Helsinki final act and CSCE process. It is incumbent on the ethnic majority in each republic and province to guarantee the security and fundamental human rights of all national and ethnic minorities living within its territory.

"Since World War II Yugoslavia has, on the whole, provided a commendable example of national, cultural, and ethnic harmony in a multinational state. We hope Yugoslavia can continue this proud tradition."

If the position of our government is clear, balanced, and objective, then why is the media coverage of events in Yugoslavia seemingly so prejudiced in favor of some and

against others? I would have to say that I believe Yugoslavia in general, and Serbia in particular, have not been particularly adept in public relations. That is one reason. I think another reason is that we have forgotten that Yugoslavia has been independent of the Soviet Union since 1948 and has pursued its own national brand of socialism, and that it is in fact very different from the former Warsaw pact client states of the Soviet Union who now have liberated themselves to one degree or another. Yugoslavia liberated itself under much more difficult circumstances in 1948 and we were wise enough to come to Yugoslavia's aid quickly and substantially. But Yugoslavia is handicapped by the fact that, unlike the Warsaw pact countries, it has been ruled since the end of World War II by an indigenous communist party which was not put in place by the Red Army, but instead seized power during World War II as the victor in a three-way Civil War and consolidated its position after the break with Moscow in 1948 by pursuing its own separate and considerably more benign brand of socialism. It had much more credibility and domestic support than the Soviet installed East European parties and, thus, has had more staying power. At the same time, in a sense, Yugoslavia invented Perestroika and Glasnost and since Tito's death in 1980, has been seeking in fits and starts to reform its political and economic systems. The process has moved more slowly than we would have hoped, to the extent that most Americans are prepared to believe that Yugoslavia has not yet liberated itself as the Warsaw pact countries have. Indeed, I have been asked by people who should know better, "when is Yugoslavia going to follow the pattern of Hungary, Poland, and other East European countries?"

The only truly objective detailed and insightful account of the current situation in Yugoslavia which I have read recently was a series of two articles in the New York review of books written by Michael Scammell, who is a professor of Russian literature at Cornell University. Scammell does a brilliant job of presenting the nationalistic and political ferment together with detailed historical background republic by republic, from north to south. He points out that since the end of World War II, Serbs were the leaders in democratic thought and movements until the last two or three years when the Slovenes moved to the fore, followed belatedly by the Croats. Scammell's view is that while the democratic opposition remained just as strong in Serbia as in Slovenia, the dispute over Kosovo permitted the Serbian communist party to seize the initiative by directing nationalistic sentiment against the Albanians. The Serbian dissidents were thus upstaged and outflanked by Milosevic, who exploited the issue in order to strengthen the party at the expense of the opposition. But Scammell goes on to quote Yugoslavia's most famous long-standing dissident Milovan Djilas as having told Scammell that he too first approved of Milosevic because Milosevic had smashed the old Titoist myths of brotherhood and unity that were holding Yugoslavia back. He had liberated the consciousness of the Serbian people and was quite right to make Kosovo and Vojvodina subservient to Belgrade, even though it meant sending in the troops. Scammell then quotes Kosta Cavoski as having told him that Milosevic is righting a national wrong. Cavoski said that communists everywhere, and especially Yugoslavian communists, have exploited national questions for their own ends and have crushed national interests. The Serbs suffered under this policy more than other people in Yugoslavia. While Djilas and Cavoski told Scammell that they believed

Milosevic's style is authoritarian and his tactics unduly rough, they did not consider him neo-Stalinist or neo-Fascist. Djilas said no arrests of dissenters are being made in Serbia itself, and although Milosevic controls 90 percent of the press, the press is more outspoken than it was. The intellectual atmosphere in Serbia is freer than it has ever been. Philosophers, sociologists, and writers are freer now than they were even before the war.

The objective, extremely well-informed observer, Scammell, is optimistic that Yugoslavia will survive. As he puts it, "it seems inevitable that the federal basis of Yugoslavia will be reexamined and renegotiated in some form or other." The subjective, less well-informed author of the National Geographic's article seems to suggest that disaster is just around the corner and that the Serbs bear sole responsibility for this.

I will cast my lot with Scammell. I personally believe that recentralization is out of the question. But I am confident that a more viable form of federation or confederation will be worked out for the simple reason that at the end of the day, Yugoslav leaders north and south will recognize that going it alone is not a very good option for any of them economically or politically. The complexities of sorting out the ethnic mixtures, dividing up the common property, and the prospect of facing the world as individual, much smaller political entities will chill secessionist fervor when decision time comes.

Scammell's article is by far the more profound and his prediction for the future is based on solid scholarship, but unfortunately, the New York review of books has a very small readership compared to the National Geographic. And our daily press and the television sound bites also tend to report and exaggerate bad news from Yugoslavia.

On the economic front there is a lot of good news, but our daily press by and large ignores it. Yugoslavia is the only East European country that is currently significantly reducing its foreign debt. The debt has been reduced from over \$20 billion four years ago to \$16 billion now, with the expectation of another 2-3 million reduction by the end of the year. Inflation has been stopped and reduced from a rate of almost 2000 percent last December to 31 percent this year to date and is currently at a stable rate of 0 percent. Foreign currency reserves are sharply up to a level of approximately \$7 billion. And the process of market oriented privatization is proceeding far more rapidly in Yugoslavia than in the other East European countries. There has been a very positive development of new democratic, independent labor unions throughout the country. And so on. But you don't read about these events in our daily press.

While we surely have every right to criticize the lack of media objectivity with regard to Yugoslavia, and to Serbia, I personally think we must also recognize that the burning issue for the future of Yugoslavia and Serbia is a viable solution to the Kosovo problem. I don't pretend to have any special wisdom on the subject. But I don't think the 1974 Constitution was the answer. And I think the citizens of the northern republics of Yugoslavia should acknowledge that in the mid-1980's they ignored the anguished pleas of thousands of Serbs and Montenegrins in the Kosovo for attention to their concerns about their personal well-being and security. And I am convinced that there must be an open and genuine dialogue in and about the Kosovo between Serbs and Albanians in order for a viable solution to be found.

I have visited the Kosovo on many occasions, as early as 1955, and as recently as late 1988. I have met

repeatedly with Albanian and Serbian leaders there, including several who are currently actively engaged, and I believe that with the proper encouragement and support from every corner of Yugoslavia and from Yugoslavia's foreign friends, a solution can be found. But this process will never get off the ground if one party to the dispute is repeatedly, incorrectly, and unfairly held to be solely at fault. The modern Kosovo problem has been created by all the Yugoslavs. Let them now all join together, with malice toward none and with charity toward all, to solve the problem. It is in their common interest, and in ours, that they do so.

— John Scanlan

Ambassador John Scanlan is a former U.S. Ambassador to Yugoslavia and now attached to the War College in Carlisle, Pa.

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*Former United States Ambassador to Yugoslavia, The Honorable John D. Scanlan. Ambassador Scanlan has a long and distinguished career in the diplomatic corps, particularly in Soviet and Eastern European Affairs.*

*The list of his diplomatic assignments is both extensive and distinguished. Having first served abroad as the Third Secretary at the United States Embassy in Moscow from 1956-58, he was posted at the American Embassy in Warsaw, Poland where he served as the Cultural Attache and Second Secretary for Political Affairs.*

*After a short posting at the U.S. Embassy in Montevideo, Uruguay, Ambassador Scanlan returned to Poland in 1967, serving as the Principal Officer in charge of the American Consulate in Poznan.*

*Upon completion of this assignment in 1969, he*

*returned to the United States where he was installed as a Senior State Department Representative in the Joint Chiefs of Staff. He served in this capacity until 1971 when he returned to Poland for a third time as the Political Counselor of the American Embassy in Warsaw.*

*In 1975, Ambassador Scanlan once again returned to the United States. During that time, he was a participant in the State Department's Senior Executive Seminar. With this course training completed, he was appointed Special Assistant to the Director General of the Foreign Service.*

*His next assignment was to the post of United States Information Agency Deputy Director for Eastern and Southern Europe. His tenure at this position lasted until 1979.*

*February 1979 marks Ambassador Scanlan's first posting in Yugoslavia. While in Yugoslavia, he worked as the Deputy Chief of Mission at the U.S. Embassy in Belgrade. Returning to the United States in April of 1981, he received appointment to the position of Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe.*

*John Scanlan reached the pinnacle of diplomatic service when, in 1982, then President Reagan announced that he would nominate him as Ambassador to Poland. In 1985, the President nominated him as Ambassador to Yugoslavia.*

*Aside from his outstanding career in the diplomatic establishment, Ambassador Scanlan has distinguished himself in scholarly endeavors. Prior to the commencement of his State Department duties, he was an instructor at the University of Minnesota. He also taught at the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy.*

*Ambassador John D. Scanlan is indeed a man of many accomplishments.*

# Letters To Editors of American Press

June 25, 1990

Mr. John Balza, Editorial, Los Angeles Times

In response to your article entitled "Volatile Kosovo Looks to Albania" article by Times staff writer Carol J. Williams, (Sunday, June 17th, 1990), I take great exception to her misleading and provoking article.

She implies by the tone of the article that Kosovo, Yugoslavia and the ethnic Albanians who inhabit this region have rights above and beyond the Serbian, Montenegrin and Macedonian citizens who have inhabited the same territory for hundreds of years. Your staff writer seems to condemn the Serbian people for wanting to protect the land that they, for centuries, have fought and died to protect. If Ms. Williams learned a bit more history she would discover that 600 years ago and 100 years before Columbus discovered America, the Serbians were in the forefront for the fight for human and religious rights in their "Battle of Kosovo" (1389).

The assumption that Albania is about to soften its position on travel and to the liberalization on its stand regarding human rights is not only encouraging but I'm confident that the people of Yugoslavia would welcome the return of hundreds of thousands of ethnic Albanians to their own country. I would not however, support her view that Kosovo should be united with Albania as though this territory should somehow suddenly belong to ethnic Albanians merely due to the fact that they are the majority ethnic group in the region. In 1945 at the conclusion of World War II, there were 400,000 ethnic Albanians in the Kosovo region. Today there are 1.7 million. This increase in population is due in part to the abundant birth rate of this ethnic culture along with the vast numbers of Albanians who continuously flee the more oppressive communist system in their own country of Albania. A good number of these Albanians are illegal aliens in Yugoslavia and many are indeed infiltrators intent to incite separatism and to provoke violence. As the Albanians are violently anti Christian, if they indeed got their wishes and joined Kosovo with Albania, would they also ban Christian citizens? Are we about to witness the creation of another Ireland or worse, another Israel type situation in which the Serbians will be denied their rights to land which has been in their possession for centuries? Would the citizens of the United States find justification in allowing southern California to unite with Mexico merely due to the tenfold increase in our Mexican population in the Los Angeles area this past forty years?

Is Kosovo some kind of reward the ethnic Albanians expect to receive for their violent aggression against the inhabitants of Southern Yugoslavia this past forty years? Ms. Williams makes no mention of how provoked the Serbian people are when the Albanians defile and desecrate our churches and monasteries in this region. These religious shrines are world architectural treasures dating back to the eleventh century, and they are being destroyed.

The Kosovo region of Yugoslavia represents the cradle of Serbian History and is directly related to our religious beliefs. Certain religious shrines on Kosovo are as important to Serbians as the "Wailing Wall" is to the Jews. Every Serbian generation since Kosovo (1389) has

commemorated this date in history with religious observance. On Kosovo last June 28th, 1989, nearly 3 million Serbians from all five continents converged on the region to commemorate the 600th anniversary of this battle. It is significant that this event took place in a Communist Country!

When the "New" country of Yugoslavia was formed at the end of World War I, the countries comprising the make up of the new Yugoslavia did not include Albania, which remained a country unto itself. Unlike Germany which was originally one country split by the war now seeking to reunite, Kosovo was never a part of Albania.

I was also quite surprised that your reporter casually mentioned that Congressman Tom Lantos told a crowd of 10,000 Albanians in Kosovo this past May, that the "United States Congress was behind their movement" I was totally unaware that Congressman Lantos spoke for the congress of the United States. She also failed to report that the Congressman was an UNINVITED guest in Yugoslavia. It does not for a moment surprise me that the Serbian press of Yugoslavia reacted with indignation over this incident as she reported. It is rather apparent that Congressman Lantos does not believe in the United Nations as the proper forum in which to express his views on Human Rights Violations or his displeasure with the Yugoslav or any other government. I am disturbed at the blatant abuse of his position as head of the Foreign Relations Committee and the misuse of power and influence of his position in Congress. I am rather astonished that our own State Department or the news media did not challenge his behavior as an uninvited guest in a foreign country in which he publicly encouraged its citizens to rebel against their own government.

As a first generation American-Serbian, I am disconcerted that a United States Congressman has obviously taken sides in an ethnic dispute which is centuries old and that his opinions and position are financially rather than morally motivated. Have I been misguided in believing that in America, an elected official's first obligation is to uphold the Constitution and the Bill of Rights of All The People, not just those lining the campaign coffers?

As it is a known fact that Mr. Lantos accepts rather generous contributions from the American-Albanian community, did they pay for this trip to Yugoslavia and Albania or did the American tax payer? Knowing the reputation of his travel companion nothing would surprise me. I am also curious if he was an invited guest of the Albanian government as that was his final destination. I also question if Congressman Lantos is willing to encourage the American Embassy in Belgrade to organize a meeting in Albania to discuss the disadvantaged Slavs and Greeks residing in Albania?

His comments at several public appearances not only indicated that his views were with U.S. Congressional support but implied that these were views of the Administration. These were Lies!

He commented before a crowd in Rilindija that "Albanians in Kosovo should enjoy the same rights as the other nations and ethnic groups in Yugoslavia." He naturally failed to explain which rights they were deprived of. His other comments included a veiled threat to the Yugoslav government when he said "the authori-



ties in Serbia must realize that they will not have good relations and constructive economic and political relations with the U.S.A. until Kosovo people achieve the same rights as all the others." As Congressman Lantos did not mention the Serbs, Montenegrins or the Macedonians in these speeches, the conclusion is that their human rights must be intact. I guess Mr. Lantos discounts the raping, home burning and the killing of Serbians as germane and natural to these other ethnic groups.

Given the same circumstances would Congressman Lantos or any American Citizen allow a delegation of Yugoslavs to come to this country and discuss the Human Rights of the American Indians? And, to openly encourage them into civil disobedience? When Fidel Castro visited Harlem, the American press assessed the act as imprudent provocation. Would Congressman Lantos or the U.S. authorities allow uninvited foreign guests to induce the Black and Hispanic citizens of San Francisco or Watts to riot against the government? Would the American people be outraged if a foreign official were to lay a wreath at the graves of killed "Black Panthers"? I am disturbed that not one reporter disclosed the laying of flowers on the tombs of perished Albanians in Djakovica by Congressman Lantos. Do some other rules apply to Kosovo and to Tom Lantos?

As Mr. Lantos is a Hungarian-Jew, I am astonished that he now supports the very people who, 45 years ago put his relatives and mine to death. These same ethnic Albanians in Yugoslavia were supported and financed by Mussolini and Hitler and together with the Croatian "Ustashi" put to death nearly 1 million Serbians. The Serbians were defending Human Rights of all people in the Balkans. Do Mr. Lantos and your reporter expect the Serbian people to roll over and play dead? While Ms. Williams indicates that there are 200,000 Serbians in the Kosovo region she failed to inform her readers that, in the past three years nearly 100,000 Serbs have fled to other regions because of the escalation in violence. This violence includes dowsing Serbian women with gasoline, then setting them ablaze. Ms. Williams reports the Albanians as saying, "We have in the past been very brave and very emotional; now we are learning how to be patient." Are these the acts of a brave and patient people?

When Serbian homes and farms are burned, the local Albanian authorities discount the incidents as the result of a "careless cigarette" by the property owner. If this is true, then we must certainly have an epidemic of thousands of careless cigarette smokers in the region of Kosovo! When cattle are found with their throats slashed, the authorities again imply that the animal created its own demise by jumping over the wire fence. In my opinion, it is only in fairy tales that cows can jump over the moon!

Be reminded that during World War II courageous

Serbians led by General Draza Mihailovich saved the lives of more than 500 American pilots, shot down over occupied Yugoslavia. These rescues were at great personal risk. Some of these courageous Serbians are still alive. Reading such articles, and to first-hand witness betrayal by our own elected officials, must have a profound impact, as these Serbians were willing to sacrifice everything so that people like you, myself and Congressman Lantos could be free.

In 1946, General Mihailovich was executed by a Communist firing squad. President Truman, guilt stricken over our abandonment of him, posthumously awarded him our nation's highest combat award, The Legion of Merit. The citation reads "For contributing materially to the Final Allied Victory." For the first time in our nation's history our own State Department classified the award "Secret."

For many years the Serbian community was unaware of the award ... Is this what courageous Serbians deserve from the United States of America? Is this the meaning of, "Let Freedom Ring"?

In lamenting our tragic abandonment of "This Great Hero" President Ronald Reagan said, "The fate of General Mihailovich is not simply of historic significance — it teaches us something today as well ... No Western Nation, including the United States, can hope to win its own battle for freedom and survival by sacrificing brave comrades to the politics of international expediency."

In conclusion, I suggest that Ms. Williams go back to Yugoslavia, this time learn about its past and its ethnic diversity. I also remind her and Congressman Lantos of Shakespeare's words, "No one is as deaf, as the person who does not want to hear."

— W. Dorich, Los Angeles

cc: President George Bush

Senators: Alan Cranston, Pete Wilson

Representatives: Tom Lantos, Tony Bellenson, Henry Waxman, Howard Berman, Mel Levine, Dante Fascell, Helen Delich Bentley, Pete Stark, Barbara Boxer, Robert Dornan, Jim Moody, Frank Annunzio.

Center for Holocaust Studies, Los Angeles, Serb National Federation, The American Srbobran.

**CAPITOL HILL SEMINARS**  
Rayburn Building, Gold Room  
Monday, July 23, 1990

9:00 A.M. - 11:00

Welcoming Remarks: Honorable Helen Delich Bentley

Panel Presentation:

1. Legislative Update  
Congresswoman Bentley (R-MD)
2. Grass Roots Lobbying Techniques  
Milt R. Copulos, President National Defense Council Foundation
3. Grass Roots Lobbying Efforts of the Serbian American Community  
Randolph J. Stayin, Partner in Law Firm of Barnes & Thornburg  
Secretary of Serbian American Voters Alliance

11:00

Issues Discussion: Holocaust Museum, Helsinki Commission, Human Rights Caucus,  
and Other Issues of Concern to Serbian Americans  
Congresswoman Bentley

11:30

Update on Developments in Serbia  
Dr. Aleksandar Prlja, Secretary of Foreign Affairs, Republic of Serbia

Lunch

2:00

A Tribute to the Achievements of Serbian Americans  
David Vuich, President of Serbian American Voters Alliance

Adjournment

5:30 - 8:00 P.M.

Congressional Reception

## SUMMARY OF EVENTS

Tuesday, June 12, 1990

VOA received a call from the staff of the Foreign Ops. Subcommittee requesting that they testify in one week with respect to a GAO report that had been issued nearly a year previously.

Later that day, Bruce Gelb personally called Mr. Dymally requesting that the hearing on the GAO Report be held at a later date. Mr. Dymally was not aware at that time of the exact details of the hearing, but told Mr. Gelb that if there was a hearing it would be on the Serbian/Croatian issue.

Also on Tuesday afternoon, a subcommittee staffer called Mrs. Bentley's office and asked Rolf to have the staffer who works on Yugoslav issues get in touch with them.

Wednesday, June 13, 1990

On Wednesday morning, I called the subcommittee and was told that a Croatian doctor would testify at the hearing on Tuesday to state Croat grievances against the VOA. The subcommittee asked if Mrs. Bentley could or would like to be of assistance in getting an alternative view, possible with Mrs. Bentley speaking herself.

Subcommittee staff also informed VOA on Wednesday morning that a Croat Professor would speak at the Tuesday hearing, but not for long and it would not be a big deal.

VOA informed the subcommittee that it was not willing to discuss this issue, that was a matter for State Dept. to speak to, and subcommittee staff was going to discuss it with Mr. Dymally and see how he wanted to proceed.

Thursday, June 14, 1990

In checking the status of the situation with VOA, I was told that VOA was told by subcommittee staff that we had asked to be included in this matter and that the subcommittee had agreed to our request to let us participate.

SUMMER 1990

# SERBIAN AMERICAN BULLETIN

on the activities of  
**SERBIAN AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR A DEMOCRATIC  
YUGOSLAVIA**

Sponsored by the Tesla Foundation Inc.

*Dedicated to the preservation of the Serbian heritage in the United States and elsewhere; to the support of Serbs and other nationalities in their quest for a united and democratic Yugoslavia; and to the best interests of the United States in the region.*

## ANDREJ KARADJORDJEVIĆ 1929-1990

If there ever was a princely prince, it was H.R.H. Prince Andrej of Yugoslavia, known as 'Prince Andy' to his friends. His unassuming manner, ability to listen, to give and take; his warmth and affection for everything Serbian, coupled to a brilliant mind, made him the only person with the capacity of uniting Serbs — and made you feel you are talking to someone unreal from the princely tales.

Grandson of King Peter I and Queen Zorka (princess of Montenegro and sister of Jelena, Queen of Italy); son of King Alexander I, brother of King Peter II and Prince Tomislav, Andrej was the only member of The Family and the only resident of Buckingham Palace who graduated from college (Oxford); and the only one who held a 9 to 5 job (Lloyds, London).

His support to Serbian Unity Congress made it possible to start up this new organization in 1990.

His early support to the pragmatic action of the Serbian American Committee (SAC) and putting together of constructive debates between SAC and hard-line Serbian organizations, in an effort to work out a common ground—were crucial to our effective operations. Just two weeks before his death Prince Andy completed a important mission in Moscow making a deep imprint on the Soviet Government and the Russian Orthodox Church. His death is an irreparable loss to the Serbian Community and the Yugoslavian Community at large. VECNA MU SLAVA.



Prince of the princes, when most needed  
on Earth, has gone to Heaven.

## WASHINGTON D.C.

### *US National Academy Honors Serbian Scientist as Co-discoverer of Nuclear Energy*

The US highest scientific institution, The National Academy of Sciences, in a special plenary session, honored Pavle Savić, 83, former President of Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts for his pioneering work in the discovery of nuclear energy. The session held in April 1989, as a part of celebrations of 50 years of the discovery of nuclear fission, was attended by leading scientists from 40 nations, including a dozen Nobel Laureates.

The 'splitting of the atom' was discovered in Paris by Irene Joliot-Curie (daughter of Maria Curie) and Pavle Savić, then a young visiting researcher from the University of Belgrade at the Institute Curie de Radium. Publication of their then unexplained discovery was not believed, in fact, ridiculed by the German scientists Hahn and Strassman, who did similar work with uranium in Berlin. Suddenly the Germans got the same result and published it with an explanation. They won the Nobel Prize for it.

In Washington, speaker after speaker from that era emphasized that the discovery was really made by Joliot and Savić. Savić's lecture at the Academy, given in French with English translation, was received with ovations, an unusual reaction of the usually serene scientific 'church'.

SAC was instrumental in getting the Academy's invitation to Savić, and the organization of his trip to the US.

As director of the Institute for Nuclear Science in Vinča for 15 years, then President of Serbian Academy, Savić built the foundation of the Serbian's scientific community of about 10,000 researchers and brought the nations scientific capacity to unprecedented heights. He forbade political consideration in his personnel policies and, in fact, was accused of giving preferential treatment to non-communists. In a TV interview of 1987 (after which he had to resign as Academy's President) when asked if he thought Yugoslavia needed a two party system he replied "we already have it: the communist party on one side and all the people against it."

### *SAC Confronts Reporter of Major US Newspaper for his Slanderous Article*

In March 1990, at the request of Milka Verhaegen, Vice President of SAC, a three-member team of SAC held an elaborate meeting with a senior editor, an associate editor, and the journalist who wrote a "report" on Yugoslavia slandering the Serbian nation and misinforming American public about the situation in Kosovo. A Serbian scholar who had spent a few years in Kosovo joined the SAC group to provide firsthand information on the Albanian intifada there. The reporter admitted having made "omissions". He has been temporarily removed from reporting on Southeastern Europe. His report influenced 300 newspapers and was used as a basis for many articles.

### *SAC Stops Separatist Anti-Serbian Activities of Slovenian President in Washington*

In late 1988, Janez Stanovnik, the undemocratically elected president of Slovenia, was on a "private visit" to the United States. Stanovnik is known to SAC for his wanton attacks in the Western press against the Serbian nation as "primitive," and for his appeals to Germany and Austria to "accept" Slovenia in the brotherhood of civilized nations as "one of them".

His separatists activities to split Slovenia from Yugoslavia were clearly against the best US interests. Yet suddenly, SAC learned that he is somehow getting in Washington the treatment of a Head of State. He was scheduled to be received by Secretary of State Schultz and also to hold a press conference at the National Press Club. We asked the Yugoslav Ambassador, Zika Kovacevic, how someone whose position is equivalent to governor of one of the six Yugoslavian republics could be received as a Head of State. Kovacevic said, "Stanovnik arranged it all by himself." But we learned the request that Stanovnik be so treated were all made by Kovacevic, former Mayor of the city of Belgrade, who would have been tried for corruption and bribery in Belgrade if he had not been appointed ambassador in Washington.

A strong letter was delivered to Secretary Schultz protesting the meeting with a request that specific issues on Stanovnik's destructive activities be brought up in the meeting. SAC learned that, to Stanovnik's surprise, Schultz had

brought up all the points we raised. After the meeting with Schultz, a representative of SAC met with Stanovnik in the Yugoslav embassy. We showed him the clippings from the Western press of his anti-Serbian statements, and asked for an explanation. Stanovnik apologized and stated that he thought Serbs are vital for Yugoslavia and that he wants to work with them. Since that time the State Department has decided against having the presidents of Yugoslavian republics received on the level of Secretary of State.

Although Ambassador Kovacevic was recalled to Yugoslavia before his term expired he refused to go, stating that he would be politically prosecuted in Belgrade. He sought signatures of American citizens describing him as a victim of political terror and threatened to seek political asylum in the US. Some Serbian Americans signed the petition. The Yugoslav Secretary Loncer foreign flew to Washington and dissuaded him from seeking asylum by assuring him that his trial for corruption and bribery will be dropped. It was.

#### *Slovenians have been Serbia's historical allies.*

SAC's position is that the Slovenia-Serbia conflict is a communist creation that has nothing to do with the real feelings and interests of the two brotherly nations. Slovenian communists, in order to stay in power, have blamed Serbs, rather than their communist system, for the economic backwardness of Slovenia compared to that of Italy and Austria. Pandering to their own people by emphasizing their 'Slovenian nationalism' amounted to a smokescreen used in the hope that people will forget that they are communists.

#### *How Many Ethnic Serbs in America?*

Nobody knows the number of ethnic Serbs in America. Many of them came from the Croatian parts of Austria before WWI, and tend to consider themselves either Austrian or Croatian or "Slavic". Since WWI, Serbs began to declare themselves Yugoslavian. On the other hand, since the 1970s, the word Croatian had been in the US public mind a synonym of "Croatian terrorists" a certain percentage of Croatian Americans began to declare themselves *Yugoslavian*, too!

Serbs are quick to get assimilated with Anglo-Saxons. The Serbian Orthodox church is considered basically a Protestant church; a union between the Church of England and the Serbian Church was almost reached in 1939 but

the negotiations were dropped because of WWII. Serbs came with altered names from the Austro-Hungarian Empire to change them further in this country e.g., Tripkovic becomes Tripp, Jakovljevic — Jacobs, etc. This is less the case with the Croats and Slovenes because of the influence of the Catholic church.

Official numbers are shown on the last page of Bulletin, in the first and third columns.

Our studies show that approximately 80% of the "Yugoslavians" are Serbs, 5% Albanians, 10% Croats, and 5% Slovenes. The so corrected numbers are given in the second column. This means that in 1980, there were approximately 400,000 Serbian ethnics and 300,000 Croatians.

*Lack of ethnic awareness* is the main problems with Serbian Americans. It is believed that one of every two Americans with Serbian blood in them chose to declare themselves by that other percentage, which could be Irish, English, etc. With this the figure becomes 777,890 in 1980.

By 1990, taking into account the average population growth (100,000 / 10 years) and the new Serbian immigrants (approximately 100,000 / 10 years), the Serbian American population, including those without ethnic awareness, is potentially 1,000,000.

In the 1990 census the true number of Serbian Americans will be much further distorted by an act of the Croatian lobby (read on)

#### *SAC attempts to add "Serbian" to the 1990 Census - but fails*

In June 1989, SAC learned that the "long form" 1990 Census questionnaire, which is given to 1 out of 6 households the question "ethnic origin," had an a footnote stating, "for example: German, Italian, Afro-Amer., Croatian, Cape Verdeanm, Dominican, Ecuadoran, Haitian".

This was a doing of the Croatian lobby. The absence of "Serbian" would, it was felt, distort the true picture of the strength of Serbian Americans because 50% of them were Serbs from Croatia and are likely to put Croatia here. SAC made a number of telephone, written, and personal demands that the word "Serbian" be added to the example; or the sample footnote eliminated. The Census Bureau's answer was embarrassment and a statement that "it's too late."

#### **SAC initiated 29 meetings with US governmental officials**

SAC had 29 meetings with US governmental officials (both civilian and military) in the period

to discuss the political and economic situation in Yugoslavia with an emphasis on Serbia.

There were four types of conferences: formal conferences, of up to 10 SAC members or guests, with the decision makers in the executive branch (3 were held); formal meetings of two SAC members with 1 or 2 decision makers (9); informal group meeting in the Congress involving more than one Congressman or Senator (7); one-on-one meetings with members of the Congress or executive branch (10).

The main topics discussed are (1) the plight of Serbian minority in Kosovo and lack of US support to them; (2) Serbian minority in Croatia (SAC's position is that Serbs in Croatia have less ethnic rights than blacks in South Africa); (3) emergence of fascism in Croatia (4) process of democracy in Serbia; (5) process of free market economy in Serbia; (6) role of Serbia in the Mediterranean vis-a-vis a post-communist Russia in view of Kissinger's theory (that a non-Communist Russia will represent a bigger threat to the US interests in Europe than the Communist one) (7) free roaming activities of UDBA, the Communist secret police, against democratic and anti-Communist Yugoslavian ethnics in the USA.

Yugoslav secret police are given a free hand in the United States to spy on and, in some cases harass Serbian-Americans. According to the New York Times, in 1969, a confidential source has advised the Government that the goal of Yugoslav intelligence agents based here was "the penetration and destruction of anti-communist emigre groups" (NYT 8/10/79, p.A3). This policy has continued to this date. It is unconstitutional. SAC requested that the US Government issue a written report on the status of the Yugoslav agents in the USA.

#### BOGUS ANTICOMMUNISTS

One of the most shocking discoveries in the course of those meetings was that the only lobby that has been operating in Washington for the past 45 years was the Communist lobby, which acted completely unchallenged as a spokesman for both Yugoslav government and Yugoslav-Americans. There has been *no Serbian anti-Communist* or even pro-democracy lobby representing the interests of the Serbian people and scrutinizing Yugoslav-American relations. All US elected and unelected officials emphasized how much such a lobby would have helped formulate US policy, but

in its absence led the US to believe that Serbian Americans did not exist.

The only Serbian acts that can be construed as a challenge to the Yugoslav government were numerous attempts to pass a Congressional bill to erect a monument to Draza Mihajlovic. This activity was however, poorly conceived, amateurishly prepared without any ideological or PR groundwork required to remove the obstacles built to it over the years by the communist lobby; it involved only a handful of people with little political sophistication who have parroted only one word, "anti-Communist", but displayed no intellectual capacity to develop a strong position for Serbian immigration. Hence, as far as Washington is concerned, in the 38 year period of the Truman policy towards Yugoslavia (1949-87), Serbian political leaders in the USA proved to be nonexistent.

Absence of sophisticated and articulate leadership and bogus anti-Communists are the main problem of Serbian Americans. Their anti-communism consisted solely of attaching the label communist to their own brothers in the petty parochial disputes. We found that none of the 140 American Serbs in the Chicago area knew that Yugoslavia was a strategic military ally of the USA with over 40 defense related agreements.

#### MOSCOW

*Soviets agree on SAC's plan to avoid new Chernobyl near Serbia.*

In their meeting with Soviet authorities in 1989, in Moscow, a delegation of SAC raised the issue of eight unsecured Soviet reactors threatening millions of Serbian lives (four of the reactors were in Bulgaria, two Hungary, and four were constructed in Rumania). These reactors are "open" rather than "contained", which means in case of accident radioactive cloud will be released in the atmosphere with 50% probability of hitting Serbia's population. Maglich and Milinovich representing SAC, proposed that American accident prevention technology be built into these power plants. The Soviets enthusiastically agreed. A joint Soviet - Serbian American - USA technical team has been formed to implement the measure. In February 1990, president of SAC, Dr. V. Joksimovich, who happens to be a top U.S. expert for reactor accident safety, visited Moscow and held a meeting with Soviet reactor designers. US authorities have approved participation of a major American nuclear reactor engineering company and a meeting on Soviet reactor accident safety

was held with the chief Soviet reactor designer in Washington.

### SAC CO-CHAIRMAN ENTERS NEWSMAKERS 1990

Bogdan Maglich founder and co-chairman of SAC has made an entry into *NEWSMAKERS 1990*. This encyclopedia of US newspaper editors referred to him as 'father of aneutronic energy' which is nonradioactive nuclear energy, the process he invented in 1972. It is a rare feat for a scientist, who don't usually get much popular press. Articles about Maglich's work have appeared in the New York Times, Boston Globe, US Business, Leaders, Defense News, Energy Daily, New Scientist, The Scientist, Access to Energy and about 30 US and foreign papers or magazines. He was described as a man whose work has led to the possibility of clean nonradioactive nuclear energy. Some articles also report another aspect of his work: his proposal to the USA for a way to produce hydrogen bombs at about 5% of the current price.

Maglich came to America from England in 1956 as research assistant at MIT, paid by the US Atomic Energy Commission for which he worked for 15 years.

He obtained his doctorate at MIT in experimental nuclear physics in 1959. In 1961 at the age of 33 at Lawrence Berkeley Lab, California, he discovered the 'omega meson' for which he received a White House citation from president J.F. Kennedy.

In the period 1962-67, at CERN European Center for Nuclear Research, Geneva, Switzerland, Maglich was Deputy leader of the British Team, then leader of the Swiss Team. In 1973 at the proposal of president of Switzerland he became Honorary Citizen (Bourgeois d' Honneur) in that country (one of four). In the period 1969-75 he was professor of physics at the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia; joined faculty member at Princeton-Pennsylvania Research center; and Senior Professor, Rutgers University. He also worked as a consultant on anti-guerilla warfare technology. On three occasions he was member of US delegation at USA-USSR bilateral scientific meetings and negotiations in the USSR. He was twice guest of the Soviet State Committee for Atomic Energy and was one of two organizers of the first joint USA-USSR research project in the USA.

Maglich left academic life in 1974 to start his own R&D firm. While U.S. Secretary of State

was Dr. Kissinger, Maglich had on several occasions helped smoothen relations between USA and Yugoslavia once he persuaded Yugoslav state delegation in Washington to sign an agreement with the USA that its Head, Kardelj, considered detrimental to the Yugoslav sovereignty. During the Bicentennial year 1976, he was chairman of the Tesla Committee which brought Tesla's monument to Niagara Falls, where it stands today, and introduced the Tesla Prize every year in New York to talented inventors. President Ford sent Dr. James Fletcher, the NASA director and Maglich as "Special Representatives of US President to Yugoslavia" for celebrating of 120th of Tesla's birthday. In this capacity Dr's Fletcher and Maglich, also with other members of the Tesla Committee (which were Presidents of Westinghouse, Chmn of Power Technologies Inc., IEEE etc.,) received highest Yugoslav decoration for foreigners.

In the 1980's, jointly with the "UK Atomic Energy Authority" by a special decision of Mrs. Thatcher's Cabinet, Maglich was appointed Director of the UK-Saudi King Abdul Aziz research Center in Saudi Arabia. For his work Maglich received an award from the Saudi Royal Family. From 1985 to 1989 Maglich was Principal Investigator with US Air Force Weapons Laboratory.

Maglich was born in Sombor. Both his father (a lawyer) and grandfather (banker) were elected to Yugoslav Parliament as Radicals (JRZ). At age 13 he was imprisoned to the Ustashi's concentration camp where 400 Serbian men were killed before his eyes; then expelled to Belgrade. In occupied Belgrade, he was trained in sciences by his uncle General Bogdan Maglich of the General Staff (Generalstab), known to be the strictest officer in the Royal Army of Yugoslavia. He became teaching assistant to Prof. P. Savić already in his freshman year at the University of Belgrade; and in his junior year moved outside Belgrade to the, then secret, nuclear institute, in Vinča, whose original objective was to build the A-Bomb, under Savić's directorship. While at the University, Maglich was the founder and president of KLUB TEHNIKE of the University, which still exists. In Vinča, Maglich was trained by Dr. R. Walen, a Dutch leading designer and builder of nuclear instrumentation and devices. In 1954, a paper describing a device he built in Vinča was unexpectedly published by the British Journal *ATOMICS* which opened his way to the west.

Maglich a father of four children ranging from 29 years to 18 months, is married to Victoria Vesna nee Bulajic, a painter and video artist.



## WORLD SERBIAN UNION AT UN

Secretary General of WSU, Geneva, Dr. Mihajlo Milosevic has caused 12 non-governmental organizations to issue a number of statements and resolutions. We reproduced two of them below.

### Joint Statement on Kosovo TO UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION

Commission on Human Rights

Geneva, 29 January - 9 March 1990

"The World Association for World Federation pointed out that the present destabilisation of Yugoslavia is caused by the crisis in Kosovo.

The undersigned non-governmental organizations, with the aim of finding a peaceful solution to the Kosovo problem:

Requests the Republic of Albania to cease its policy of interference in the internal affairs of the Republic of Serbia and the Federation of Yugoslavia;

Recommends, in the interest of peace in the region, that the groups and political parties recently formed by the Albanians of Kosovo, distance themselves from the Stalinism of the Republic of Albania and relinquish their programmes of forced Albanisation in the Yugoslav territory;

Requests the Federation of Yugoslavia to guarantee strict respect of human rights for the Serbian population, today a minority in its ancestral homeland in the Kosovo region;

Invites the Federation of Yugoslavia to put into place, as quickly as possible, democratic institutions enabling a democratic dialogue between all the inhabitants of Kosovo, regardless of their religious or national appartenances.

### DECLARATION OF SOLIDARITY WITH CHRISTIANS IN KOSOVO

was signed by the following churches:

Armenian Apostolic Christian Church, Echmiadzin

Batak Protestant Christian Church

Conseil Oecumenique des Eglises, Geneve

Church of Ireland (Angelic)

Church of England

Church of Norway

Bulgarian Orthodox Church

Church of Greece

Eglise catholique (France)

Eglise orthodoxe Roumaine

Eglise nationale protestante de Geneve

Eglise Reformee de Hongrie

Ethiopian Orthodox Church

Greek Orthodox Patriarchat of Jerusalem

Iglesia Evangelica del Rio de la Plata, Argentina  
Lutherian Church of Finland  
Lutherische Kirsche Sachsens  
Old Catholic Church of Netherlands  
Lutherische Kirche Sachsens  
Old Catholic Church of Netherlands  
Orthodox Church of Finland  
Polish Orthodox Autocephalic Church  
Russian Orthodox Church (3 signatures)  
Serbian Orthodox Church  
Slowak evangelical Church Augsburg Confession in the Czechoslovakia  
St. Paul's Angelican Church  
Unithed Methodist Church, USA

### Economic Activities of SAC

#### Investments in Serbia by Yugoslavian Americans.

In February 1990, B. Milinovic a distinguished member of SAC caused ICN, a California pharmaceutical company's, whose chairman is a Serbian born American, to buy Serbia's major pharmaceutical concern. Yugoslav American Investment Bank. Initiative of Mihajlo Djordjevich, a San Francisco Banker to create a US majority controlled bank that would finance only the private sector in Yugoslavia has been promoted by SAC in banking circles, but we need the State Department's help to dispell the "political instability" notion among the potential investors to combat their wait-and-see attitude. The plan calls for \$30 million in Western funds, and \$15 million Serbian (United Belgrade Bank). \$7 million.

Improving Relations Since June, 1989, SAC has actively used it good offices to improve the relations between the US Ambassador and President of Serbia; who refused all requests by the US Ambassador to receive him in a belief that the Ambassador openly supports the Albanian extremists is Kosovo and Slovenia Communist's anti-Serbian policy. Milinovic persuaded Milosevic that Zimmerman had changed his attitudes. And personally arranged for a cordial meeting between the two, which took place in January. This favorable development was somewhat marred by an interview in the Boston Globe, published two days after the meeting, in which anti-Serbian remarks were attributed to Zimmerman, which, in turn led to an outburst in the Serbian press. Again, SAC intervened and persuaded Milosevic that Zimmerman has been misquoted. Nevertheless, the US Embassy in Belgrade is perceived more and more as a hotbed of activities against the nation of Serbia.

LETTER TO SENATOR D'AMOTO  
Honorable Alphonse D'Amato  
The United States Senate  
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Al:

I was shocked to learn that you are one of the few supporters of the terror of the Moslem Albanian neo-Stalinist majority against the Christian Serbian anti-Communist minority in Kosovo, and that you are against the West's strongest traditional ally in the Balkans: the Serbian nation [your letters to Sec. Schultz (10/12/88) and Sec. Loncar (9/27/88)]. This runs counter to American interests and to the official US strategy which calls for a strong Yugoslav Army (80th the only force able to block the Soviet passage to the Mediterranean).

Serbia's anti-Communism is renewed: the Comintern formed Communist parties of Slovenia and Croatia in 1933 but failed to form a Communist party in Serbia. Today, for the first time in the history of Communism, a whole nation of 12 million people, the Republic of Serbia, has openly risen in defiance of the Communist central government and has successfully challenged a Communist constitution, clearing the way for a free enterprise society.

Furthermore, Serbs and Greeks are the only Western allies in the area. All other national groups have fought against Western allies since the 1800's including World Wars I and II. The Moslems you are supporting, working together with the Croatian fascists under the banner "Annihilate Serbs and Jews," committed some of the worst atrocities of WWII, slaughtering 1.6 million Serbs and Jews (mostly Serbs) in pogroms and death camps. It is exactly because Serbia has been weakened that the Moslem elements are currently able to dictate Yugoslavia's pro-Arab terrorist policy, which provides a home base and weapon supply to the worst terrorists in Europe; with the strengthening of Serbia, this would stop. With a weak Serbia, it is almost certain that a second Stalinist Albanian state will be formed.

There are an estimated 2 million Americans of Serbian descent. In order to protect ourselves against defamation and desecration, the American Serbs - who have never been organized as a group in the US - have decided to build the Serbian Lobby. The Jewish, Greek, Armenian, and Episcopal Church lobbies are our natural allies. We have opened negotiations with the Jewish-American Committee and the other three groups to form with them a Voting Alliance.

We sincerely hope you will reconsider your anti-Christian, pro-Moslem stand (hopefully the result of a lack of information) and help us create this new lobby that will employ effective methods learned from its Jewish allies.

I would like to meet with you at your earliest convenience to discuss these matters. signed by Bogdan Maglich

SAC's Position:

QUALIFIED SUPPORT  
FOR THE  
SERBIAN NATIONAL MOVEMENT  
AND SLOBODAN MILOSEVIC

The Yugoslav situation of the 1980s is very complex. For the past 40 years, Tito and his powerful oligarchy of leaders have been preventing fundamental changes in Yugoslav economic, social and political life. It is this group of U.S. supported Tito's heirs, the partisan veterans of WWII, who have been treating Yugoslavia like their personal property ever since its breakup with the Soviet Union in 1948 and who have been in the forefront of killing economic and political reforms because it threatened their grip on power. They duped the West and their own people for 40 years into believing that they were liberal communists who will gradually transform Yugoslavia into a showcase of political and economic freedom and prosperity in Eastern Europe. Instead, they diffused the functions of a modern state and brought the country to the brink of bankruptcy, with an annual inflation rate of 800% addition to the economic anarchy, the Oligarchy brought about an administrative paralysis. In order to secure their governmental positions, they stripped the federal Yugoslav government of decision making powers, made it unconstitutional to criticize the Communist Party, and Balkanized the country into eight republics where they hold an absolute control of all aspects of people's life through rotation of position amongst themselves, through the Communist party controlled workers' councils, and through the courts whose judges are appointed by the local party bosses. Worst of all, in order to divide and rule without dividing the political scene, they encouraged fights between nationalities.

Paradoxically so, the U.S. and the West by and large, tolerated this situation and implicitly supported it, using the outdated Truman strategy on 1949 that boldly called for support of the Yugoslav communists' revolt against the USSR. It was a success at least through the mid 1960s; in the 1970s it backfired and brought about the sad

state of affairs Yugoslavia is facing today.

The U.S. carte blanche, given to the Brioni Oligarchy in 1949, has to be cancelled. Instead, we should give a cautious support to the initiatives of the postwar Serbian generation of leaders.

**Milosevic Leadership.** Fundamental changes are taking place. Serbs are standing up against the discredited leaders to put an end to the petrified system. The Serbian President Slobodan Milosevic is providing grossly overdue leadership. He has the overwhelming support of the Serbian people and is the only communist who would surely be elected in a free election.

On the one hand, the Serbian movement is primarily a revolt against the communist system. It has been partly channeled into a nationalist movement to stay within the semblance of law which makes anti-communist protests and activities a treason. The program of the Serbian movement is to re-establish the functions and powers of the Federal Government, abolish the unchecked privileges of the 'permanent' ruling class in the republics, abolish the Party controlled workers' councils which have ruined the economy, privatize housing, allow private and foreign ownership of companies and banks, establish a stock market, abolish the laws forbidding the critique of the Communist Party, and abolish the Party's control over the courts.

Implementation of three of these points has begun in Serbia. The workers' councils have been abolished. The housing has been privatized: the tenants are to purchase their apartments with sums minimally above their rent. Specific proposals for the constitutional changes allow criticism of the party and freedom of courts were formally presented to all republics. The process of de-Balkanization has also begun, with the Federal Parliaments decision to remove the mini-state status from two Serbian provinces, Vojvodina and Kosovo.

**SAC - SAN DIEGO RAISES FUNDS FOR BENTLEY**, with St. Petka Serbian Orthodox Church, St. George Serbian Orthodox Church, and St. Angelina Serbian Orthodox Church, hosted a fund raising reception in honor of **HELEN DELICH BENTLEY** on July 21st at St. Petka Serbian Orthodox Church in San Marcos.

Born in Nevada, the daughter of a miner from Lika, from a small mining town, Helen went on to work her way through college and achieve a successful career as a journalist, television producer, and serve as the fourth highest ranking woman in the history of the U.S. Government, Chairman of the Federal Maritime Commission.

**HELEN** was elected to the U.S. Congress in 1984. She serves on the prestigious House Budget Committee, Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee, Select Committee on Aging, and Public Works and Transportation Committee.

Despite her numerous achievements, Helen has not forgotten her roots. Those ties to her heritage have caused her to fight a vehement battle in the U.S. Congress, where she represents the only Serbian-American voice, to defeat resolutions sponsored by pro-Albanian Senators and Congressmen which aim to portray Serbs as violent aggressors to Kosovo.

"Kosovo has become as sacred to the Serbs as Mecca is to the Moslems, the Vatican is to the Roman Catholics, Jerusalem is to the Jews, and Canterbury is to the Anglican Church," Helen stated on April 24, to the Congressional Human Rights Caucus hearing on the Kosovo issue. After 600 years, the second battle of Kosovo is being fought in the U.S. Congress **HELEN DELICH BENTLEY** is our "Kosovska Devojka".

Helen is running for re-election for her fourth term in November. The Republican party is outnumbered 3-1 in her district and her opponent is one of the Kennedys. For a task like this, Helen needs to run an aggressive campaign. For this reason, she needs the financial support of all Serbs, no matter what their political or church affiliation may be.

#### "STOP BEATING SERBS" SAC'S PROTEST TO SLOBODAN MILOSEVIC

SAC sent the following letter to President Milosevic:

"Serbian American Committee and the Serbian American community has been shocked to learn, from our compatriots who visited Serbia, of the brutal beating and imprisonment, in June this year, of the pro-democracy demonstrators demanding, in front of TV and Politika buildings, democratic freedoms and freedom of press. We are deeply disappointed that someone who said "nobody will ever beat you again" allows such Stalinist and Fascist methods to settle political disagreements. We are ashamed to hear that there are more democratic freedoms of dissent in Russia than in Serbia.

We energetically request that all policeman and their commanders involved in this violation of human rights be brought to trial; and that you establish a radical program for letting opposition be heard on equal footing with those in power."

## SENATOR AND 5 CONGRESSMEN SPOKE ON TESLA'S BIRTHDAY

On July 10, 1990 the occasion of the 134th anniversary of Tesla's birth, five congressmen spoke in the House and a Senator in the Senate, hailing "the great American inventor of Serbian parents". We list them below with their Serbian liasons:

Senator Carl Levin, Mich (John Wagner)  
Rep. Helen Delich Bentley, Md (Dr. Vujovic)  
Rep. George Hochbrueckner (Dr. Kosovic)  
Rep. Robert A. Roe, NJ (Ilija Lubarda)  
Rep. Mathew J. Renalds, NJ (Pavle Topalovic)  
Rep. Elliot Eagel, NY (Vuksan Vuksanoj, President,  
Albanian-Mortegrian Association)

A year earlier (1989), Governor Cuomo of New York issued a state proclamation on July 10, on Tesla.

Governor Casey of Pennsylvania proclaimed July 10, 1989 "Nikola Tesla Day".

Said he: Nikola Tesla, a distinguished scientist, has been called the genius who ushered in the age of electrical power. Born in 1856 of Serbian parents in what is now Yugoslavia, Tesla emigrated to the United States at the age of 28. At that time, many scientists did not accept Tesla's ideas, including his solution to the problems of applying alternating current in light an power systems.

Tesla remained firm in his convictions and, with George Westinghouse of Pittsburgh, brought the Tesla system to market as the standard in electricity in the 20th century. Tesla's other inventions include the synchronous alternating current motor and devices for generating high voltage and high frequency currents.

Nikola Tesla's scientific genius formed the foundation for many of today's technological advances, and it is fitting that we honor him on the 133rd anniversary of his birth.

### SAC MEMBERS IN THE PRESS

SAC members or associates have written a total of 56 articles, letters, or given interviews, in the US, West European, and Yugoslav newspapers and journals in the period November 1988-June 1990.

### PROTEST TO NEW YORK TIMES

Mr. Arthur Ochs Sulzberger, Publisher  
Dear Mr. Sulzberger:  
The Serbian American community — which supports a strong, unified Yugoslavia and the US

policy in the region — is shocked and disappointed by the editorial in the *Times* of April 10 unfairly attacking the Serbian nation while praising Croatia and slovenia as "enlightened" Catholic republics.

It is unfortunate coincidence that the piece ran on the 48th anniversary of the installation of Hitler's puppet Croatian state, a regime renowned for its death camps for Jews and Serbs. This anniversary is being celebrated in America today by the neo-Nazi Croatian Ustashi movement. Serbians are the West's only traditional allies in the region and the only Yugoslav ethnic group that has no history of anti-semitism, while the Catholic states have long been known for their anti-semitic atrocities.

We have also been dismayed by the poor journalistic standards of John Tagliabue's coverage of the situation in Kosovo. He interviews members of the Albanian majority there, but never the Serbian minority. Further, he provides no political, much less historical, background and fails to inform the American reader of a complex and ancient struggle that means as much to Serbian religious heritage as Jerusalem does to Israel. To deny Serbians the right to slow down new Moslem settlements in the Serbian Holy Land while holding the opposite position concerning Israel's right to do so is a double standard and offensive to the Serbian people.

The Yugoslav Communist regime has succeeded in misleading the world, as well as the *Times'* editorial page editor, into believing that the Yugoslav crisis is one of nationality rather than the inept, corrupt, unelected government of local Communist fiefdoms, cynically structured by Tito to preserve his lifetime presidency. Serbia is the only republic that wants to break it. If free popular elections were held in Yugoslavia, Milosevic would be the only Communist elected.

### PROTEST TO SENATE

Honorable Claiborne Pell  
Chairman  
Foreign Relations Committee  
Washington, D.C. 20510  
July 7, 1989

Dear Mr. Pell:

We request that, in the best interests of the united States in Eastern Europe, your distinguished committee hear the views of the Serbian American community before voting on the ill-

concieved amendment to the foreign aid bill H.R. 2655.

Although the Serbian community in the US is relatively small (1.2 million), our influence in Yugoslavia is significant and our input might be crucial in preventing decisions that could have catastrophic consequences. Further alienation of the only proven ally of the United States in Yugoslavia — the Serbian nation — could result in unpredictable changes in the balance of forces in this area, which represents the weakest flank of the NATO defenses in Europe.

Throughout history, serbia, whenever pushed too far, has reacted so as to create major events that have changed the course of history.

The US should let the Serbs and Yugoslavia solve their own ethnic problems, just as we let the Turks and the Greeks solve theirs.

#### INVITATION TO DOLE REJECTED

Honorable Robert Dole  
The US Senate  
Washington, DC 20510

May 11, 1989  
Dear Mr. Dole:

"Jusui Garvela" contributed \$1,200,000 to your campaign. The only thing you did in return was to write angry letters without proposing a constructive solution to the situation with your Albanian compatriots in Yugoslavia. The million Albanian refugees in Yugoslavia represent a complex international problem that cannot be resolved by grand oversimplifications, but only through an organized, international resettlement effort that could be coordinated by the UN High Commission on Refugees in Geneva.

If you are truthfully concerned about the fate the Albanian refugees in Yugoslavia in the same way the million American Serbs are let us seek a constructive solution through a comprehensive plan that could be jointly proposed to the governments of Yugoslavia, Albania, the United States, and the member states of the Heisinki Accord.

We hereby invite you to participate in our discussion on the issue scheduled for May 16 in Washington (see attached agenda).

#### QUESTIONS ABOUT DOLE

If Bob Dole cares about the fate of his Albanian compatriots, why did he never answer this telefax letter? Or send his representative to discuss peaceful solution to Kosovo problem. Does he prefer bloodshed to peace?

Albanians are a proud people who worship their ethnic origin and islamic religious heritage.

Is Senator Bob Dole hiding his Albanian roots and Islamic background? Is his claim of "Scottish" origin — in spite of his parents' Albanian names (Doran and Bina) only a decoy for his ruthless support of Anti-Christian Islamic intifada in Kosovo, the Holy Land of Serbian Christianity, against the Serbian minority? Is Bob Dole's support of Intifada in the Middle East against Christians and Jews unrelated to his encouragement of the Intifada in Kosovo?

Why does Sen. Dole continually refuse use his Albanian heritage and his influence in the Albanian-American lobby to mediate the search for a peaceful solution to the Kosovo problem? His "No-Negotiations" stance with the Yugoslavian Government and vitriolic letters to Presidents Reagan and Bush encouraging Kosovo Intifada — widely distributed among Albanian-Americans — have cost 40 Albanian lives this year alone.

Why did he not disclose in his letters to Bush and Reagan how much \$\$\$ he got from the Albanian-American lobby?

Why did he take his mother's last name and not his father's Albanian one?

## How Many Ethnic Serbs in America?

	1980 Census	1980 Census corrected by SAC	Harvard Encyc. of Ethnic Groups 1980
ts	252,970	288,975	500-750,000
nes	126,463	144,465	300,000
	100,941	388,945	170-300,000
ians	38-658	57,660	70,000
slavians	360.051	0	—

**SERBIAN AMERICAN COMMITTEE  
FOR THE PROTECTION OF  
ETHNIC YUGOSLAVIA**  
Tesla Foundation Inc.

*...ation of the Serbian heritage in  
...where; to the support of Serbs  
... their quest for a united and  
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US Navy (ret.), Co-Chairman  
Calif., Co-Chairman  
Calif., President  
Calif., Chairman, Finance Com-

...n, N.J. and Brussels, Belgium,

...rs:  
Secretary-General, World Serbian  
...land

Dr. Vera von Wiren-Garczinsky, Washington, President,  
American Slavic Cultural Foundation  
Dr. Ljubo Vujovic, New York, Tesla Memorial Society  
Mr. Branko Malkovich, New York, Serbian-Jewish  
Friendship Society

East Coast office: P.O.Box 3037, Princeton, N.J. 08543 •  
609-275-6960 • fax 609-275-6961  
West Coast office: San Diego, California • 619-592-0189  
• fax 619-592-0586

Serbian American Committee for a Democratic Yu-  
goslavia whose membership is limited to 300, is a network  
of leaders. SAC defines a leader as a person who satis-  
fies at least two of the following three criteria: a leader  
must be (1) intelligent *and* articulate (2) influential within  
a network (group of individuals or an organization) or  
has an audience (3) possess money *and* the willingness to  
use it in support of a cause. As a public educational or-  
ganization SAC does not require unanimity of opinions:  
liberal, moderate and conservative views are equally wel-  
come. Fanatic's or extremist's views or individuals are not  
considered useful or constructive for our purposes. Any  
*personal* derogatory remark about a fellow Serb, written  
or oral, automatically disqualifies membership in SAC for  
a period of two years. As a matter of policy, SAC's pub-  
lic educational activities in the United States and abroad,  
while fully legal and proper, in order to be more effective  
are *not publicized* until after the fact. We report here on  
selected SAC activities from the past year or so.

" If you want to get somewhere  
you must let yourself go. #  
old Chinese proverb

**To: SAC-Tesla Foundation Inc.  
P.O.Box 3037  
Princeton, N.J. 08543**

**Please add me to your mailing list:**

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