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THE



SUN

BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

TUESDAY

JUNE 20, 1989

VOL. 305 NO. 30

HELEN DELICH BENTLEY

Congresswoman plans personal trip to Serbia

Representative Helen Delich Bentley, R-Md.-2nd, will travel to Serbia in Yugoslavia later this week to help celebrate the 600th anniversary of the Battle of Kosovo, her office announced yesterday.

Mrs. Bentley, whose parents emigrated to this country from Serbia, will be the guest of His Holiness Patriarch German, the prelate of the Serbian Orthodox Church.

The Battle of Kosovo was fought in 1389, when invading Turkish forces completed their conquest of the Balkans. The occupation lasted for centuries, during which the Turks attempted to destroy the Serbian Christian heritage and culture.

"Hopefully, by my going into the crisis-stricken Kosovo region, I will be able to get a first-hand look at the actual situation that faces the Serbian people there," Mrs. Bentley said.

Mrs. Bentley will be accompanied on the trip by her husband, William R. Bentley. The trip is a personal voyage and is not being taken at government expense, her office announced.

Bentley heading to Serbia for fete

By Claire Furia
Evening Sun Staff

Rep Helen Delich Bentley, D-2nd, is to leave for Serbia Friday to attend ceremonies marking the 600th anniversary of the Battle of Kosovo.

The battle resulted in the Turkish occupation of the Balkans. During the occupation, which lasted for centuries, Serbians won the struggle to preserve their language, religion and culture, which the Turks had tried to destroy.

The only Serbian-American member of Congress, Bentley has worked to ensure the human rights of Serbians as a board member of the Congressional Human Rights Caucus.

Bentley was invited by His Holiness Patriarch German, the Prelate of the Serbian Orthodox Church, to be his special guest at the ceremonies.

She is scheduled to address the General Assembly in Serbia.

Michael Kosmas, Bentley's staff assistant, said that Serbians are the only ethnic group in Yugoslavia potentially large enough to claim independence and achieve liberty.

Serbia, the largest of six constituent republics in Yugoslavia, has been the site of recent rioting and political crisis due to the immigration of many Communist Albanians into Yugoslavia, which became a nation in 1918.

This immigration was opened shortly after World War II by Josip Broz Tito, at that time the leader of Yugoslavia.

"It was his way of getting at Ser-



HELEN BENTLEY
Leaving Friday

bians. [The Albanians] now outnumber the Serbians and are proliferating at a rate of 10 to 12 a family," Bentley said.

Bentley said she hopes that her weeklong trip will provide her a firsthand look at the situation facing ethnic Serbs in Yugoslavia. "Hopefully, by my going into the crisis-stricken Kosovo region, I will be able to get a firsthand look at the actual situation that faces the Serbian people there," said Bentley, whose parents emigrated to the United States from Serbia.

Bentley's trip will be privately funded.

HELEN DELICH BENTLEY
2D DISTRICT, MARYLAND

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Letters to the Editor
The New York Times
229 West 43rd Street
New York, New York 10036

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

February 15, 1990

COMMITTEE ON
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AND FISHERIES
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SELECT COMMITTEE ON AGING
SUBCOMMITTEE ON HEALTH
AND LONG TERM CARE
TASK FORCE ON WOMEN
AND SOCIAL SECURITY

Dear Sir:

Your coverage of recent unrest in Serbia's Kosovo Province has been less than balanced. There are a number of historical points that must be known for a thorough understanding of the present crisis.

1. Kosovo has been the heartland of Serbian civilization since the 11th century, and until World War II had a population that was equally balanced between Serbs and Albanians.
2. The beginning of the mass Serbian exodus from Kosovo came at the hands of Mussolini and the Axis powers, who promoted the idea of a "Greater Albania", with Kosovo included.
3. The dictatorial Yugoslav government under Tito forced Serbs to be run out of Kosovo in attempt to further weaken Yugoslavia's Serbs and keep a strong grip over a splintered nation.
4. Since Tito's death ten years ago, unrest in Kosovo has been spurred by ethnic Albanian separatists whose ultimate desire is to see Yugoslavia come unraveled so that they might wrest Kosovo away from Serbia.
5. Five decades of abuse and suffering at the hands of the majority Albanians in Kosovo has created a situation whereby hundreds of thousands of Serbs have fled the Province, and those that remain constitute only 10% of the population.

Kosovo is, has always been, and will remain an integral part of the Republic of Serbia. When all parties accept this fact, and an end is put to separatist and terrorist uprisings and violence, perhaps Kosovo will reap the benefits of a lasting peace in which the human rights and dignity of all parties will be respected.

Sincerely,


Helen Delich Bentley, M.C.

MORNING SUN 2/21/90

Calling Bentley's Hand on Yugoslavia

Editor: As the world celebrates the fall of one dictatorial Communist regime after another in Eastern Europe, it was dismaying to read "Serbia is getting someplace," by Helen Delich Bentley in *The Sun*. The Opinion • Commentary article purports to be about Yugoslavia, Serbia and Serbia's xenophobic Communist Party boss, Slobodan Milosevic.

But in order to see the Milosevic and the Yugoslavia described by Ms. Bentley, one must surely go "through the looking glass," as reality is almost exactly the opposite of her observations. This would be troubling enough if Ms. Bentley were a newspaper reporter, which she was before entering Congress, but it is outright frightening to see the defense of one of the last hard-line Communists rulers in Europe coming from a Republican member of Congress.

Yugoslavia is on the verge of disintegration at best and civil war at worst, largely because of the hard-line, orthodox Serbian Communist leadership which, as recently as Jan. 20, fought all moves toward liberalization, pluralism and the "market-style" economic reforms Ms. Bentley praises. On Jan. 21,

Mr. Milosevic warned that those seeking the weakening of the Communist Party's grip on Yugoslavia were calling for "... a war among Yugoslav nations."

According to Harvard economist Jeffrey Sachs, inflation is now running about 12,000 percent in Yugoslavia. Slovenia and Croatia have led the way in calling for free elections, a market-based economy and the demise of the Communist monopoly in Yugoslavia.

Prime Minister Ante Markovic, a Croat, has led the way to economic and political reform as Mr. Milosevic, whom the *New York Times* calls "a reflexive authoritarian [who] has also sided with doctrinaire Communists to resist dilution of the party's leading role," has fought reform every step of the way.

While Serbs do constitute a majority in military leadership, in the secret police, in the League of Communists and in the governmental and economic bureaucracy that has given Yugoslavia one of the lowest standards of living in Europe, they have never constituted a majority of Yugoslavia's population.

Most remarkably, Representative Bentley writes, "it can only be

counterproductive for the West to criticize the Yugoslavs for doing those things that are necessary to preserve some semblance of law and civil obedience in order to protect the territorial integrity of Yugoslavia and its constituent states." This is also no doubt her view on Cuba and China.

Once, Yugoslavia was courted as the first Communist country to break with Stalin. It was predicted to be the first to abandon communism all together. But times have changed, Ms. Bentley. The Soviet menace is fading, Communist parties are falling and peoples all over Eastern Europe are demanding freedom and independence.

America has but two choices: to support all freedom-seeking peoples in casting off all forms of political and ethnic repression; or to again reap the bitter fruits of supporting petty dictators when the people finally prevail. Ms. Bentley has made her choice clear.

Michael McAdams.

Sacramento, Calif.

The writer is director of the University of San Francisco's Central Valley Regional Centers and host of the radio program, "Moments in Croatian History."

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

February 21, 1990

Letters to the Editor
The Baltimore Sun
501 North Calvert Street
Baltimore, Maryland 21278

Editor:

In his recently published letter to the editor, Michael McAdams of Sacramento, California, makes it very clear that he places no importance on the continued existence of a strong and viable Yugoslavia. It is unfortunate that Mr. McAdams has more interest in promoting centuries old ethnic animosities rather than recognizing the progress that has been made in Yugoslavia -- and yes, Serbia.

The continued existence of a Yugoslavia is very important to the strategic interests of America and the free world in Eastern Europe. Yugoslavia has long been a friend to the United States, and it is a friendship worth cultivating for the future, especially in the face of so much instability in that turmoil stricken part of the world.

Freedom and democracy is and must be our ultimate goal and hope, not only Yugoslavia but for all of Eastern Europe. Those who criticize the slower pace of reforms in Yugoslavia would do well to remember that the country is already hampered by division between six ethnic groups, three religions, two alphabets and several feuding political subdivisions. Yugoslavia is a nation that is showing great fortitude in overcoming many internal pressures and obstacles along the path to greater political pluralism and economic reform. It is in the interests of a better Yugoslavia that we support this movement.

Helen Delich Bentley
Member of Congress

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TASK FORCE ON WOMEN
AND SOCIAL SECURITY

Serbia Progress Mainly A Dream

The following story appeared under the above headline in *The Plain Dealer* in Cleveland, Ohio on Feb. 5, written by C. Michael McAdams, director of the Central Valley Regional Centers of the University of San Francisco:

As the world celebrates the fall of one dictatorial communist regime after another in Eastern Europe, it was dismaying to read "Serbia is getting someplace," by Helen Delich Bentley (Forum, Jan. 4). The article purports to be about Yugoslavia, Serbia and Serbia's xenophobic Communist Party boss, Slobodan Milosevic. But in order to see the Milosevic and the Yugoslavia described by Bentley, one must surely go "through the looking glass," because reality is almost exactly the opposite of her observations.

This would be troubling enough if Bentley was a newspaper reporter (which she was before entering Congress), but it is downright frightening to see the defense of one of the last hardline communist rulers in Europe coming from a Republican member of Congress.

Bentley's opinion is summarized in her statement: "This new freedom and openness coming about in Yugoslavia, with Serbia leading the way, is to a great extent the work of Milosevic...." Bentley then details the great changes taking place in this worker's paradise, even though "it is not democracy as we know it, and changing leaders is not done at the ballot box in open multi-party elections," and she does note a few "economic hardships that include an annual inflation rate ranging as high as 1,000%."

Her praise for Milosevic reaches worshipful heights. Yet, within the past 60 days, the *New York Times*, the *Christian Science Monitor*, and most South Slavic experts have condemned the wave of Serbian nationalism, the continued repression of ethnic minorities, and the hardline communist orthodoxy of Milosevic and his followers.

Yugoslavia is on the verge of disintegration at best, and civic war at worst, largely because of the hardline, orthodox, Serbian communist leadership which, as recently as Jan. 20, fought all moves toward liberalization, pluralism and the "market-style" economic reforms Bentley praises. On Jan. 21, Milosevic warned that those seeking the weakening of the Communist Party's grip on Yugoslavia were calling for "...a war among Yugoslav nations."

According to Harvard economist Jeffrey Sachs, inflation is now running about 12,000% in Yugoslavia and, as everyone who reads a newspaper in the Western world knows, Slovenia and Croatia have led the way in calling for free elections, a market-based economy and the demise of the communist monopoly in Yugoslavia.

Prime Minister Ante Markovic, a Croat, has led the way to economic and political reform as Milosevic, whom the

New York Times calls "a reflexive authoritarian (who) has also sided with doctrinaire communists to resist dilution of the party's leading role," has fought reform every step of the way.

Bentley warns, as Milosevic and the Serbian-dominated army have warned, that the Serbs are now "comfortable for the first time in their role as a majority," and that "future concessions on the part of the Serbian people will not be made and...will not allow the territorial integrity of the Yugoslavian nation and the republic of Serbia to be compromised."

She does not seem to be aware that while Serbs do constitute a majority in military leadership, in the secret police, in the League of Communists and in the governmental and economic bureaucracy that has given Yugoslavia one of the lowest standards of living in Europe, they have never constituted a majority of Yugoslavia's population. The "territorial integrity" of Serbia is defended, without mentioning that 1.7 million Albanians are ruled over as an oppressed minority by 200,000 Serbs in the "province" of Kosovo and that no vote was ever taken by Croats or Slovenes to "join" Yugoslavia.

The first sentence of the first paragraph of the first article of the Yugoslav Constitution guarantees the right of each of the "republics" to leave the federation. But then again, it also guarantees several other "rights" that are hard to come by in Yugoslavia.

Most remarkably, Rep. Bentley writes, "it can only be counter-productive for the West to criticize the Yugoslavs for doing those things that are necessary to preserve some semblance of law and civil obedience in order to protect the territorial integrity of Yugoslavia and its constituent states."

This is also no doubt her view on Cuba and China. As Bentley notes, the U.S. State Department has, since 1947, supported the communist regime in Yugoslavia with both words and dollars. We turned a blind eye toward Tito's massive repression.

We even ignored, for as long as possible, the work of the Yugoslav secret police in the United States and other Western countries, just to appease the "non-aligned" Yugoslav communist leadership.

Once, Yugoslavia was courted as the first communist country to break with Stalin. It was predicted it would be the first to abandon communism altogether. But times have changed. The Soviet menace is fading, communist parties are falling, and peoples all over Eastern Europe are demanding freedom and independence.

America has but two choices: to support all freedom-seeking peoples in casting off all forms of political and ethnic repression, or to again reap the bitter fruits of supporting petty dictators when the people finally prevail. Bentley has made her choice clear.

MAR 8 1990

CFU ZARUKA 1/10
2/14/90



Congresswoman
Helen Delich Bentley
2nd District of Maryland



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WEDNESDAY, 4-3-91

THE SUN

DDM

Bentley finds uncertainty, turmoil in Yugoslavia, land of her ancestors

By Diana Jean Schemo
Sun Staff Correspondent

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia — When Helen Delich Bentley first began coming to Yugoslavia as a U.S. congresswoman in 1989, political expression was not as free, and somehow the position to take — or not to take — seemed easier to choose.

Then, there was no street protest, no freedom of the press and no serious fears of Yugoslavia's breakup. Now, people debate the likelihood of civil war and swap accusations of who has persecuted whom more. And the 2nd District Republican seems caught in the middle of the strife that plagues the land of her Serbian ancestors.

"I just don't know which people to believe," Representative Bentley last week. "There are such bad feelings here. That's why I'm so disillusioned."

Emerging from a hectic schedule of meetings, briefings, dinners and interviews during her weeklong stay here, Mrs. Bentley has concluded that Yugoslavia's future is "very tough. Not impossible, but tough."

She has seen the main players on Serbia's and Croatia's political stage these days. Foremost of these is Slobodan Milosevic, the combative Serbian leader who brought his country to the brink of martial law a few weeks ago — and of whom Mrs. Bentley, until recently, was a forceful defender.

She met Croatian leader Franjo Tudjman, whom she found underhanded and dishonest.

She has also met with some of Mr. Milosevic's opposition inside Serbia. His best-known rival is Vuk Draskovic, a bearded man with flowing dark hair and who seems half-

madman, half-mystic.

Mrs. Bentley talked with leaders of the student opposition movement, who gave her their symbolic mascot: a stuffed teddy bear.

"Last fall when I was here, I was more optimistic about them staying together than I am today," Mrs. Bentley said of the various factions.

Mrs. Bentley has been criticized for her failure to speak up publicly about the lack of political pluralism and basic liberties in Yugoslavia before the Serbs themselves took to the streets. Observers here also said the ruling party has been known to cite the ambivalent statements she has made as proof of support.

In an October 1989 newspaper column she wrote upon returning home from a visit here, she said the international community should stop condemning Mr. Milosevic over the wholesale repression of Albanian human rights in Kosovo.

"At a time when Yugoslavia is making great strides in the arena of political reform and guaranteeing basic rights to all its citizens, it can only be counterproductive for the West to criticize the Yugoslavs for doing those things that are necessary to preserve some semblance of law and civil obedience in order to protect the territorial integrity of the nation of Yugoslavia and its constituent states," she wrote in *The Sun*.

Since then, the strong-arm tactics Mr. Milosevic used on the Albanians have been used on Croats and on his fellow Serbs to protect his administration.

And the nationalism Mr. Milosevic once used to rally Serbs has caught on with Croats, Slovenes, Bosnians, Macedonians, with every conceivable group busy clawing or courting the next.

Now, there are no more Yugoslavs as such. There are Serbs, who were brutally exterminated in concentration camps under the Croat fascists during World War II; there are Albanians, silently protesting their lost parliament and autonomy after Serbia changed the constitution two years ago; and there are Croats and Slovenes to the north, who see the Serbs and Albanians as little more than a drain on their pocketbooks and prestige.

"Everything has turned topsy-turvy," Mrs. Bentley remarked. "He [Mr. Milosevic] became a little too authoritarian. Now that people have gotten their pride, they truly want freedom."

She faults Mr. Milosevic for his monopoly on the media, although with the one-time Communist Party organ *Borba* now independent, there is more of a free press than when she championed Mr. Milosevic in 1989.

"I wasn't paying particular attention to the media back then," she acknowledged. "All of Eastern Europe has broken open since then."

In a broader sense, however, Mrs. Bentley said she walks a delicate line in her contacts with Mr. Milosevic, balancing her desire to be an effective agent for change against the value of ready access to the Serbian leader.

When students criticized her during the recent elections in which opposition candidates claimed limited access to the media, she told the students: "I can do a hell of a lot more good if I can talk to the man."

She is also walking the tenuous path of the well-meaning outsider, wanting to support Serbian causes abroad while sensing that the visitor who tells you how to run your own house may not be invited back.

Yugoslavia's Djilas recalls struggle

By Diana Jean Schemo
Sun Staff Correspondent

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia — Milovan Djilas likes to tell a story about three inmates imprisoned here under Marshal Tito.

One of them asked the other two how they landed in jail. "When Djilas was on top, I shouted, 'Down with Djilas!'" the first prisoner explained.

"When Djilas was down, I shouted, 'Long live Djilas!'" the second one answered.

Said the third: "I'm Djilas."



he long ago stopped believing in Marxist notions of historical inevitability.

But he said he did believe that Yugoslavia's move meant "the beginning of the disintegration of world communism. . . . This is one of the most important changes in the world since the end of World War II."

Stalin thought at the time that the break would lead to Tito's overthrow, but Tito arrested all suspected Communist and non-Communist opponents, isolating them on an

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JUST IN CASE -

Wednesday - 4-3-91

Yugoslavia's Djilas recalls struggle

By Diana Jean Schemo
Sun Staff Correspondent

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Said the third: "I'm Djilas."
Milovan Djilas' life is a reflection of this country's travails over the last 45 years. He has known the determination, intrigue and fanaticism that forged postwar Yugoslavia in the Stalinist mold and then broke with Josef V. Stalin in 1948.

He was there as the country shivered on the edge of the Cold War, expecting invasion by East bloc troops until the United States and Britain signaled their political and financial commitment to Yugoslavia's independence.

He has also known the kind of social chill that hovers over the pariah in a Marxist state, after Stalin's death, and worse: He spent about a decade in jail and 20 years under surveillance.

Now an 80-year-old man who spends his days reading books in Serbo-Croatian, English, French and Russian, Mr. Djilas chuckles over his facility for making enemies.

As a young man, his study of Serbo-Croatian literature in royalist Yugoslavia was cut short by a jail sentence of three years for Communist activism.

During World War II, he was a leader in the fight against the Nazis and against anti-Communist Slavs, in what Marshal Tito acknowledged in 1972 was "well and truly a civil war, [though] we did not want to admit it at the time."

After the war, he became Yugoslavia's minister without portfolio for agitation and propaganda, and Tito's point man in dealing with the Soviet Union before Yugoslavia left the Soviet orbit in 1948.

Mr. Djilas remembers being summoned to Moscow by Stalin to discuss Yugoslavia's plans to create a



MILOVAN DJILAS
Former minister for propaganda

Balkan federation with Bulgaria and Albania. The federation, led by Yugoslavia, would have greatly expanded the country's influence to the south.

"I think he summoned me because he knew I was an open person," said Mr. Djilas.

Stalin told him he would not object if Yugoslavia swallowed up Albania. He then brought his fingers to his mouth, as if popping in a tasty morsel.

Watching Stalin wipe his mouth of Albania, Mr. Djilas thought: "You could gobble us both." But he told Stalin: "This is not swallowing. This is free federal unity."

Vyacheslav Molotov, Stalin's foreign minister, who was at the meeting, shook his head. "This is swallowing," he said.

Stalin was not sincere in saying he would not mind an expansion of Belgrade's power. "His point was to see what our intentions were," Mr. Djilas said.

The Balkan federation scheme failed, largely because of Soviet opposition. Shortly afterward, Yugoslavia was expelled from the Cominform, as the early grouping of East bloc states was called, and was completely isolated. Asked whether the break had been inevitable, Mr. Djilas said

he long ago stopped believing in Marxist notions of historical inevitability.

But he said he did believe that Yugoslavia's move meant "the beginning of the disintegration of world communism. . . . This is one of the most important changes in the world since the end of World War II."

Stalin thought at the time that the break would lead to Tito's overthrow, but Tito arrested all suspected Communist and non-Communist opponents, isolating them on an Adriatic island that was a prison camp.

"The regime over them was inhuman," Mr. Djilas said. "That was the mistake of the Yugoslav government."

Mr. Djilas' problems with Tito began with Stalin's death.

In the years after Yugoslavia's break with the Kremlin, Tito had begun softening Yugoslavia's Marxism. He abandoned collectivization of agriculture and relaxed the police state apparatus. He decentralized political administration and formed councils to give laborers a share in management.

But today Mr. Djilas thinks Tito valued reform largely as a defiance of Soviet hegemony. When Stalin died, so did the pressure for Yugoslavia to change.

"Tito stopped the liberalization of Yugoslavia, but I couldn't stop myself," Mr. Djilas said last week.

"You know, when you're part of such a small ruling circle, you don't have the feeling that you can keep any thoughts to yourself. You figure you'll be found out anyway. You have very little room for maneuver."

A year after Stalin's death, Mr. Djilas was expelled from the Communist Party. With his arrest two years later for criticizing the 1956 Soviet intervention in Hungary — while Tito remained silent — Mr. Djilas became "the father of Yugoslav dissidence," according to historian Stevan K. Pavlovitch.

A year later, the publication abroad of "The New Class," his landmark work decrying the rise of a privileged class of Communist Party apparatchiks, won him a seven-year jail sentence. A subsequent book brought a five-year sentence.

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three years. But he refused to dis-
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which include the resignation of Mr.
Gorbachev and the dissolution of the

ТЕРАЗИЈСКОГ ПАРЛАМЕНТА НАРОДНОЈ СКУПШТИНИ СРБИЈЕ И ПРЕДСЕДНИКУ
МИЈЕ СЛОБОДАНУ МИЛОШЕВИЋУ

ЕВИ ИЛИ НОВИ ПРОТЕСТ

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или партија.

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— Монопол владајуће Соци-
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кати. Уместо да се акценат стави
на кључни моменат демон-
страција, када је полиција без
икаквог повода бацила сузав-
цац на мирне демонстранте, а
затим брутално интервениса-
ла, потенцирају се само после-
дице тог неразумног чина, при-
 чему се цензуришу сви призори
батинања демонстраната.

6. Да се преко техничке мре-
же ТВ Београд омогући емита-
вање програма НТВ Студија Б.

— До сада по овом питању
ништа није учињено.

7. Да министар полиције
Радмило Богдановић сместа
поднесе неопозиву оставку.

— Сматрали смо да би због
свега што се десило неопозива
оставка министра полиције Рад-
мила Богдановића представљала
морални чин. Међутим, после
његове изјаве Анкетном одбору
да о свим потезима МУП-а Ср-
бије није могао да одлучује без
сазнања руководства Србије,
наш принципијелни захтев још
више добија на тежини. На ос-

ЧЛАНОВИ ФОРУМА ТЕРАЗИЈСКОГ ПАРЛАМЕНТА РАЗГОВАРАЛИ СА
ГОСПОЋОМ ХЕЛЕН ДЕЛИЋ БЕНТЛИ, ЧЛАНОМ АМЕРИЧКОГ КОНГРЕ-
СА

ИСТИНА О ДЕМОНСТРАЦИЈАМА

● Жарко Јокановић је говорио о страдањима студената Богословског фа-
култета, који су премлаћени и ухапшени пред црквом Светог Марка

ЧЛАНОВИ Форума теразиј-
ског парламента разговарали
су јуче са госпоњом Хелен Де-
лић Бентли, чланом америчког
Конгреса о студентским демон-
страцијама, захтевима студената
који још нису испуњени и о
повређеним грађанима.

Госпођа Бентли је истакла да
је дошла да разговара са студен-
тима како би стекла што потпу-
нију слику о свему ономе што се
у Београду дешавало од почетка
демонстрација на Тргу Републи-
ке. Она је саопштила и да ће тра-
жити пријем код Слободана Ми-
лошевића, председника Репуб-
лике.

— Апсолутно подржавам све
ваше захтеве за објективним
информисањем — нагласила је
госпођа Бентли. — Проток ин-
формација мора да постоји, по-
моћи ћу вам у томе. О оставци
и свему ономе што се дешава
око Радмила Богдановића не
знам ништа, и не могу да гово-
рим о томе док не чујем од чла-
нова Форума шта се све деша-
вало на демонстрацијама.

Жарко Јокановић, студент,
говорио је о материјалу са де-
монстрација који је Телевизија
Београд приказивала ових дана
и нагласио да на тим снимци-
ма нема кључних догађаја, да
су приказане само сцене одбра-
не демонстраната од полиције
на Тргу Републике и да је у пи-
тању тешка манипулација гле-
далиштем.

Жарко Јокановић подсетио

нову те изјаве отвара се питање
одговорности целокупног руко-
водства Србије.

Тражимо од Народне Скуп-



ПРИКУПЉАЊЕ СВИХ ЧИЊЕНИЦА: Хелен Делић Бентли у раз-
говору са члановима Форума теразијског парламента
СНИМАО: Д. ГРУЈИЋ

је и на страдања студената Бо-
гословског факултета, који су
премлаћени и ухапшени пред
црквом Светог Марка, 9. марта
увече и на незамислива мал-
третирања која су преживели у
затвору у Падинској Скели. Ре-
као је и да су њихова сведоче-
ња један од кључних доказа
бруталности полиције према
ухапшеним грађанима.

Форум теразијског парла-
мента је у прогласу јавности

нагласио да ће поново демон-
трирати уколико сви захтеви
изречени код Теразијске чесме
не буду у потпуности усвојени,
а госпођа Хелен Делић Бентли
је рекла:

— Имате право да демонстри-
рате. Уколико буде било још де-
монстрација, нека буду органи-
зоване на исти начин као ове
код Теразијске чесме. Тада нико
неће моћи да вас оптужи низаш-
та.

Т. НИКОЛИЋ

штине Србије да са пуном одго-
ворношћу приђе решавању
студентских захтева, у интере-
су мира и демократије. Укол-

ко захтеви не буду испуњени,
Форум теразијског парламента
ће позвати студенте и грађане
на нови јавни протест".



MILOSH D. MILENKOVICH
ATTORNEY AT LAW

RECEIVED SEP 28 1990

September 24, 1990

Congresswoman Helen Delich Bentley
408 Chapelwood Lane
Lutherville, Maryland 21093

Dear Mrs. Bentley:

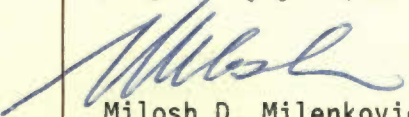
I am sending you an article from this morning's paper. Your visit did a lot to lift the spirits of the people here. I have received lot of telephone calls and everyone is full of compliments and praises for your fine efforts. We are in the process of getting all of the money together; there are still some ticket money that has not been turned in. We are hoping to send it all to you promptly this week.

Have a nice trip to Beograd. As we discussed, get them to do the work and cooperate with us here, so that we can get the job done right and in the most efficient manner. They should organize a committee there to be at your disposal so that you can use them as a conduit to get information first hand and do research on matters that come up and need clarification. Getting Dejan Lucic's book, "Albanian Mafia", which deals with drug trafficking by the Albanians translated would be extremely helpful for discrediting the New York Albanians who are importing heroine.

I am interested in getting involved more and in a way that we can start making the Serbian history here instead of being constantly on the defensive. I don't know where it would be more beneficial, in promoting trade of products from Serbia to the companies in this Country, or in other areas of public relations which would reshape the image of the Serbian people. Whatever is decided to be done, it must be well thought out and must be continuous in nature, so that we can get out of this "no-win" situation, fast.

Once again, thank you for coming to Cleveland. Hope to see you soon, in December, for the Serbian Unity Congress!

Very truly yours,


Milosh D. Milenkovich

MDM:jm

Lawmaker defends Serbia rights record

By **TOM BRECKENRIDGE**
STAFF WRITER

A Maryland congresswoman is calling on Serbian-Americans to help stem what she says is unfair depiction of Serbians in Yugoslavia as human rights violators.

Republican Rep. Helen Bentley said yesterday that a focus on reported Serbian violence against Albanians in the Yugoslavian province of Kosovo ignores the historic oppression of Serbians elsewhere in the country.

Bentley, of Serbian descent, was honored yesterday by Ohio's Serbian community in a banquet at St. Sava Serbian Orthodox Church, 2151 W. Wallings Rd., Broadview Heights.

Bentley said she was a watchdog of "negative" resolutions introduced in the House in recent years that denounce Serbian actions in Kosovo as human rights violations. None of the resolutions has passed, she said.

Serbia, Yugoslavia's largest republic, has been struggling to control Kosovo, a province that is 90% ethnic Albanian. Yugoslavia is made up of six republics and two nominally autonomous provinces.

Kosovo has been the site of sporadic violence the last two years and what Albanians say is hard-line repression by the Communist Serbian government. Albanian leaders in Kosovo are trying to break from Serbian control.

Bentley said her House colleagues should not forget that Serbs are oppressed in Croatia, another Yugoslavian province. Serbs there make up 11% of the province's 5 million people and are demanding autonomy.

"Let's recognize all the human rights violations. Let's not just say that Albanians are the only ones who have suffered," Bentley said in an interview before yesterday's banquet.

Serbian-Americans are only now exerting national influence, Bentley said. Leaders of the the Serbian-American community met for the first time as a political force in July in Washington, D.C., Bentley said.

The meeting resulted in a resolution calling for free, multiparty



PD/ROADELL HICKMAN

HELEN D. BENTLEY: Says Serbian-American community must exert political influence.

elections in Serbia, where Communist President Slobodan Milosevic is in charge.

Other Yugoslav republics — Slovenia and Croatia — have more quickly embraced democratic reforms sweeping through Eastern Europe.

Serbian reformers have called for the removal of the red star, symbol of communism, from the Serbian flag. That may happen in several weeks, Bentley said.

Former Cleveland Mayor George V. Voinovich, campaigning for governor, gave a brief speech and received a standing ovation at the banquet. Later, he said his ethnic roots — his father was Serbian, his mother Slovenian — helped win his first election in 1966 to the Ohio House. He was a Republican running in a mostly Democratic but very ethnic neighborhood.

Voinovich echoed Bentley's remarks, saying Congress should "keep its nose out" of "special-interest" resolutions addressing the Serbian-Albanian conflict.

Democratic reform is imperative in Serbia, he said.