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U.S. bedeviled by its Balkan behavior

By Conn Hallinan

America's support for the Kosovo Liberation Army - and its ties to the European drug trade - is haunting us.

There is a price to pay when you bed with the devil, and it is coming due these days in the Balkans. While the Bush Administration has roundly condemned efforts by the Kosovo Liberation Army (KLA) to destabilize and carve off a piece of Western Macedonia, people ought to know that these are our guys, and for the past four years they have been doing our work.

When the KLA made its first appearance in 1997, the U.S. had already helped arm and shape it as a weapon against Serbia's Slobodan Milosevic. Back in 1987, Military Professional Resource Inc. (MPRI), an organization of retired U.S. military personnel contracted to the Pentagon, started training the KLA. MPRI, headed by U.S. Army Col. David Hackworth (ret.) recruited some of the Balkans' nastiest customers to start the insurrection in Kosovo. MPRI had the inside track on bad guys, because the Delaware-based outfit had trained the Croats who ethnically cleansed 350,000 Croatian Serbs from Krajina province in 1995.

What the U.S. State Department, the Pentagon, and the media didn't tell the public was that the KLA leadership had deep ties with the drug trade in Europe and North America.

According to an Interpol report, "Kosovo Albanians hold the largest share of the heroin market in Switzerland, Austria, Belgium, Germany, Hungary, the Czech republic, Norway and Sweden." The European Office of Police has linked the KLA to the Sicilian, Calabrian, Neapolitan and Russian mafia. And

back in 1995, when the KLA was just starting to take form, the

U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration warned that its leadership has close ties to the drug trade.

We are not talking penny-ante stuff here. According to Interpol and investigative journalist Frank Viviano, the so-called "Balkan Route" is worth \$400 billion annually, and is the conduit for 90 percent of the heroine and cocaine coming into Europe.

The link between policy and drugs is an old one for the U.S. It started at the end of World War II when the OSS, precursor to the CIA, joined with the drug-dealing Corsican Brotherhood to drive out communist and left-led unions in Italy and France.

It shifted to Southeast Asia in the 1960s, when another anti-Communist crusade led the CIA to front for the export of heroin from Laos and Vietnam. Then in the '80s, the Reagan Administration's obsession with overthrowing the Sandanistas got us into the cocaine trade in Latin America. And at this very moment, U.S. aid is pouring into the Colombian military and the paramilitary, both of which control large chunks of the coca trade in Latin America.

Our Balkan involvement

ANNOUNCEMENT - OUR WEB SERVER IS DOWN

Many of you already noticed that our Web server is down. This is due to the fact that our communication provider, Northpoint Communications, declared bankruptcy and sold all its' assets to ATT. We had only 24 hours warning that their network is going to shut down and didn't have enough time to plan accordingly. We already made the necessary changes and signed up for another service that would provide us with faster and more reliable line. However, it takes two to three weeks for this change to happen. We apologize to our readers for the inconvenience. *S.U.C. Webmaster*

In 1990, when Yugoslavia began disassembling, Serbia pleaded with the rest of Europe not to recognize, any of the independent provinces until a political settlement had been reached and a reasonable breakup plan put in place. But old wars and new agendas torpedoed common sense.

The Vatican led the charge recognizing largely Roman Catholic Slovenia and Croatia in 1991 as part of its ongoing jihad against the Eastern Orthodox Church. Germany was right behind, re-establishing its pre-World War I sphere of influence in the northern Balkans. And the U.S. which could see only communists and anti-communists, quickly followed. The outcome was the Balkan war, which has now spread to Southern Serbia and Western Macedonia.

Civil war rarely consist of "good guys" and "bad guys", particularly when they have a strong religious/nationalist streak. But the U.S. was so focused on getting rid of "bad guy" Milosevic, that it turned a blind eye to the drug dealing, and helped train the KLA. The Clinton Administration told the Serbs they would be bombed unless they signed the Rambouillet Agreement.

If the Serbs had signed, it would have given NATO carte blanche to arrest and detain anyone in Serbia and total immunity from Serbian law. It was almost an exact copy of the ultimatum the Austro-Hungarian Empire delivered to Serbia following the assassination of Archduke Ferdinand in 1914. Serbia's rejection sparked World War I.

In the words of Dan Goure of the conservative Center for Strategic and International Studies, "Rambouillet was not a negotiation, it was a setup, a lynch party."

So we bombed and "won." And now the devil is demanding his due. The people who run KLA not only want an independent

Kosovo, they want a Greater Albania, and they expect the U.S. to help them get it. There is no reason they shouldn't think that. Didn't the bombing make Kosovo into a de facto independent country? And aren't there Albanians in Southern Serbia, not to mention Southern Montenegro and Western Bulgaria?

In fact, it has been through the American-controlled Sector B that the KLA has infiltrated Southern Serbia, killing policemen, mining roads, and kidnapping two Yugoslav officers March 24. As one senior European Kosovo commander told them in early March, "the CIA has been allowed to run riot in Kosovo with a private army to overthrow Slobodan Milosevic. Now he is gone and the U.S. State Department seems incapable of reigning in its bastard army."

NATO and the Bush Administration may want to wash its hands of the dustup in Macedonia - with the exception of Spain, no one has offered to send more troops to help seal off KLA attacks into Macedonia and Serbia -- but bad things in the Balkans tend to get worse. Russian President Vladimir Putin is warning that the crisis could well engulf "the whole Balkan region."

While the recent fighting is unlikely to lead to another 1914, events have a habit of spinning out of control in that area of the world. Not for nothing did "balkanize" become a generic verb. If Macedonia is destabilized, look for Greece and Bulgaria to get involved. If Greece is up to something, can Turkey be far behind? What happens if there is a big shootout between the KLA and the Yugoslav Army in Southern Serbia? The domino theory didn't work in Southeast Asia, but don't bet on that in the Balkans.

SUCCESSION FINANCES UNRAVELLED

Succession talks on the former Yugoslavia drew to a close yesterday in Brussels with agreement on the division of assets. Up for grabs were 46 tons of gold, 8,000 shares, and various foreign currency deposits totalling 480 million US dollars located in the Basel International Bank for Settlements.

According to the agreement reached after three days of financial drangling, Yugoslavia will get 36.5 percent, Croatia 28.5, Slovenia 16.4, Bosnia and Herzegovina 13.2 and Macedonia 5.4. International mediator, Sir Arthur Watts announced further talks on May 14 in Vienna at which agreement is expected on the division of archives, pensions and acquired property rights. Regarding yesterday's agreement, all that remains is for authorities to stay in touch with the Basel bank currently holding the cash. (FoNet) 04/12/01

FRANCE WARNS ON CUSTOMS POSTS BETWEEN KOSOVO AND REST OF SERBIA

France implicitly criticized a UN decision to put customs posts on Kosovo's border with Serbia-proper which provoked rioting in the north of the breakaway province and annoyed Belgrade.

"It's a delicate question," foreign ministry spokesman Francois Rivasseau said. "It should be dealt with between UNMIK (the UN Mission in Kosovo) and Belgrade."

"We understand that Kosovo's administration needs tax revenue, but that's not

the same thing as establishing customs posts between Kosovo and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia," he added.

On Sunday UNMIK, which saw revenue from customs duty drop off sharply when Macedonia closed Kosovo's southern border during recent fighting, set up customs posts collecting duties between 15 and 20 percent on goods arriving from Serbia. The far north of Kosovo, which is patrolled by a French-led brigade of the KFOR peacekeeping force, is still mainly inhabited by Serbs who maintain close trading and cultural ties with their fellows in the rest of Serbia (Agence France Presse, 04/20/01)

SUSPECT HELD IN KOSOVO BOMB ATTACK IS GERMAN MERCENARY

A man being held in connection with a bomb attack in Kosovo that killed a Serbian official is a German mercenary, a UN official said Monday. The man was arrested late Friday two days after a bomb in the provincial capital killed the head of the Yugoslav passport office and injured four other people, in yet another

attack aimed at the UN province's Serbian minority.

UN police and international peacekeepers are continuing with their investigation into the blast, said UN police spokesman Derek Chappell.

The attack drew widespread international condemnation, with EU foreign and security policy chief Javier Solana calling the persistent anti-Serb violence "ethnic cleansing." (Agence France Presse, April 23, 2001)

04-18-01 ➡ ■ Ödî î âi ðñeá àâi eí êñòðàòe/â ï áàeéâ /â æeáeó Ì ÁÁÑ-à àà ñà Ì eòðîííí eéòò Ái Öeéí òe/ò è àí eñeíí ï ó áóáeì Ñ áí ñeíí Ëí áí eéèe/ò áðàòe ï ðáâí æeáñà, í æeíí òðí /â ï ðí òeá ï áááá Ñ á óáð • á í ñà ñó í í e çà /â á í ñà áàeééí ððóííí òáòeçeñeéò ñàáòðáí eéâ eçáðeñáí è eç áeðà-eéò ñí eñeí àà.

■ Ñðí ñeé ï eí eñòð ï ðáááá Áeáááí Áòež ï í í í áí /â çàòðæeí ó ï eñí ó Èáðeé ááe Ì í í óá àà ï ðáeñí eòà ï ááí áí ðí ñò "í ñeí æeéâ-eá áí /ñeá Èí ñí àà è çeáí eò eéááðà çà çeí -eí á í áà Ñðáeí à (í ðá ñááá ó ñáeò Èeáðeé) à ï í áñòeí /â àà /â ï á ï í eéòe-eéò eéááðà çáðááí eò ñòðáíà Òðeáóíæ áí ñááà ï í òæeí -áòáí ðí Ñðáà, à àà áe ï í eéí eí /â ï à eí ï áí áí á í ááí áí ðí ñòe Òðeáóíæ ï ðáí àà ï í òæe è eéááðà òðááòñeá è ï òñeí áí ñeá ñòðáí á.

04-26-01

■ xáñòeéí /â ñeí ááí ñeí Ì ðááñááí eéò Áí /ñeááò Èí òðóí eéò ï í áí áí Ááí á áðæááí ñòe Ëóáí ñeááe/â, óí óáí í ï ðáá ñáí á eçáí ðá ó Òðí í /â Áí ðe, àí áðe-eé ï ðááñááí eé • í ðÝ Áóø /â óí òðeí /ñáí ó ï í òðeò òðí í áí ðñeí ï ðááñááí eéò Ì eéò Ëóeáí í æeó àà í á òí ðñeðà ñáí /â ñáòáñeí í eñòe-eá í eáí í áá, eí ï áí òáðeðá í áí á-e è ðááeí Áí /ñ-á Áeéá. Ááž áòáí í e/â ááí òáò áðæáá í e/â òáeí /ñáí í è áðòáeí í ï ðáòeçeðáí ï í eéòeò ñáí /â çáí Ñ á, eáí òðí /â òí ó-eí eí Áóø ó ñáí /â ï í òðeé Èí òðóí eéòe, í ááí æe í áí á-eé ðááeí, ï í áñážá/òže àà /â Áóø í áá -áñòeéâ Èí òðóí eéòe, ï í òí óí í áóí æe-á /â í í, óí óáí á í ñáí ááí á óí áí ðáá è àà /â áážeí á òðí í áí ðñeò ï ááe/â í e/â ï ðáí áeá.

Ì òáçeó/òže àà /â -áñòeéâ "çáí áeéáçí eí ï óðáí, ï ðáeí Èí òðóí eéò, àí áðe-eé ï ðááñááí eé Òðí í áí ðñeí à è eéòí áí ï í eéòe-eí ï áí • ñòáò ááá ááí à ï ðáá eçáí ðá ñáí òðeí eáeí çáí eò Ñ á ï í eéòe-eéò áóáòí í ñò Òðí á Áí ðá", Áí /ñ-á Áeéá í ááí æe àà ó ï í òðeé /â ñeí ááí ñeí eí eááe Áóø "ááá ï òá ï í í eçeá /â ñeí ááí ñeé òñòáá, eáí ááí ï eðáòñeò ï ñí í áó çà ñáðáçeó ñà ÑÁÁ". (Òáçeóá)

ÑÐÁÈ Ó ÒÐÁÀÒÑÊÎ £

■ Ì í í eñ ñòáí í áí eòðáá ó Òðááòñeí /â eí /â ñá ðááe ñááeéò ááñáò áí æeí á, çááðòáí /â 15. áí ðeéà 2001. áí æeí á. Çà ñááà í áí à /â ò í e ï ðáeò í áçááí e-í eò ðáçeóeòá (í í áó ñá í -áeéááòí í eí ï í eí æeí á í á /â). Ì áí à í eéáeáeò, ï áeáð í e eí òáðí eò í áçí áeá eáeí ñó í á í áí ï í í eñó ï ðí òeé Ñðáe.

■ Ì á ï ðááñòí /âžeí eí eáeí eí eçáí ðeí à ó Òðááòñeí /â 20. ï á /â ñáá ðááeñòðeðáí á ñòí ñeá ñòðáí eá eçáže žá ñà ñáí /â ï eéñòáí á. Òáeá žá eéñòá eí áòe Ñáí ï ñòáeí á ááí ï eðáòñeá ñòí ñeá ñòðáí eá, Ñðí ñeá í áðí áí á ñòðáí eá, Ì áðòe/â ï í áóí ááñeéò Ñðáá è Ñáí ï ñòáeí á ááí ï eðáòñeá ááðáçeñeá ñòðáí eá. Ì áçeðí ï áá í e/â áeéí ï ðááeçáí ðí eó áí áí áí ðá àà ó /â áí í í áñòò eçe • á /â áí à ñòí ñeá ñòðáí eá, í á àà ñáe Ñðáe eç òí áí áñòá àá/ò æeáñí áá òí /â ñòðáí òe (eáeí ñá ñòí ñeé æeáñí æe í á áe ðáñeí áeé), çà í -áeéááçeá /â àà žá Ñðáe eí òá ï ðí že í á eçáí ðeí á. ðáòeí í ó Áóeí ááðò žá áeòe òðe ñòí ñeá eéñòá Ñòáí eí eðí æe • ááá, Ëóeéžááà è eéñòá ðááá Èáñeí áòá óç í áçááeñí ó eéñòó Ì eðí ñeááá Èáðáæžá. Ááeéá ñòí ðeí ó ñòí ñeéò æeáñí áá (í ááí æeí í áðí /â eó eáí ï ðeí áð) ï í á /â eéòe žá ñá í á -áðeðe eéñòá, à í á òáeáá í á-eí í e /â áí á eéñòá í ážá eí áòe eí ðeñðe. Èí á-a áí ñááà ó áóeí ááðñeí /â áðááñeí /â ñeóí òðeí e í á 26 ï ááí ðí eéá, áeéí /â 12 Ñðáá. Ì ðáí à ï ðí òí /â áí à ó ï í áí ï ñáçeáò áðááñeá ñeóí òðeí á í á 25 ï ááí ðí eéá (eí eééí žá ï í í í áí áðí /â òe, ï í áeí áe áeòe eçí á • ó 6 è 8 Ñðáá è òí óí ðááí çáí á ðáçðáðeááçeá ñòí ñeéò æeáñí áá ï í ðáçeé-eéòeí eéñòáí á.

Convention 2001 information

AMERICAN PASSPORT HOLDERS WHO APPLY TO VISIT THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA ARE TO PROVIDE THE FOLLOWING DOCUMENTS:

- 1) Complete Visa Application (a photocopied version of the Application Form is acceptable).
- 2) A valid American passport (the visa will be stamped in the passport).
- 3) Visa fee: US\$45 per visa. The visa fee should be payable by an International Postal Money Order (purchased from an American Post Office), addressed to "Yugoslav Consulate General", and conveyed to this Consulate General with the stated documents.
- 4) Return postal fees: An International Money Order to the sum of US\$20, addressed to "FEDEX", should be conveyed to this Consulate General with the stated document.
- 5) All the documents and postal money orders should be sent to this Consulate General through "FEDERAL EXPRESS". The address of the Consulate General is:

**CONSULATE GENERAL OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA
377 SPADINA ROAD
TORONTO, ONTARIO M5P 2V7 - CANADA**

- 6) Visa applications can also be submitted by applying in person at this Consulate General, weekdays between 10:00 am - 1:00 pm
- 7) The Consulate General does reserve the rights to request additional documentation should need arise. Requests for Visa Application Forms and all questions pertaining to the issuance of visas should be directed to this Consulate General at the following telephone number: **(416) 483-1080**

FROM OUR READERS AND MEMBERS

To: Mr. Richard H. Solomon
President, United States Institute of Peace
Washington, D.C.
Dear Mr. Solomon,

Lately, in a few public appearances, Ms. Sonja Biserko, a senior fellow at the United States Institute for Peace (USIP), has made a number of ethnic and inflammatory accusations against Serbian people, the Orthodox Church and newly elected democratic government in Yugoslavia.

The most recent instance of slander occurred at the Holocaust Memorial Museum on April 12, 2001 during the Panel on "The Milosevic Problem." Ms Biserko made a presentation with unfounded and erroneous statements concerning the disintegration of former Yugoslavia and war crimes committed which we find pointless to respond. Her deep hatred of Serbs and whatever is associated with Serbs (probably triggered by her communist background) was evident and present throughout her statements in comparing Serbs to

Nazis, calling for "denazification" of Serbs, implying that the Serbian Orthodox Church was supporting war crimes and attacking the stand of the newly democratically elected Yugoslav president, Mr. Kostunica, by saying that his position is similar to the one of the dictator Milosevic.

While Ms. Biserko's change of heart, from a communist and official in the communist government of Yugoslavia for over 20 years, to a human rights watcher is her personal matter, it is very disturbing to listen to her personal hatred and animosity in public appearing under the name of the USIP. We understand that the USIP is a reputable organization whose image and professional reputation should not let be tarnished with public appearances and irresponsible statements of its senior fellow, Ms. Biserko.

Sincerely,
Miroslava Jovanovic
President of the Washington Chapter,
Serbian Unity Congress

Kosovo Crisis - A Study in Foreign Policy Mismatchment
By Vojin Joksimovich

Èçèèàà "Èí ñí àíèà èðèçà" ðà ààí íà ààèèèà èíòí ðèíèà àðàáí ñòè, íà ñàí í çà ñòí ñèè íàðí à ó òàèèí, ààç è çà Ààèèáí, Ààðí í ó, à è ðèðà í à òíàà. Çíàèà-èè ñó í ðààíòààó àíè òçí ðòè, òíè è ííèààèòà èðèçà. Çàòààó òòçè íàíí ààèó, íííàè àíàà-àíè, íà ñí àí íà Èí ñí àó, Ñðàéíè, Ààèèáí ó è ðèðà èíè ñó ñà àí àí àèèè ó ààààíàòíí ààèó, àèçà ñà-òààí è íà çàáí ðààà. Èçí àí à-òòçè ñó ñèí àáí í ñó è èíí ðàí èàòáí í ñó çàèààèà ó èòáí èààèíè, Ñðàéíè è Èí ñí àó è èèòí àà, í àíààçèí ààèíí, òí èèèèàí í ñó òòèòàíè à. Ó èèó ó àí ó àà ðàçòí àààèà, àòòí ð àðè è àí àèèçó íàà ñààòíèà ðàòà è èèòí àà íí ñèàðòáí à íàðèí àà, àí àèèçó íí àí à ñààòíè à íí ðàòèà (í à 1990 àí àèí à), àèí ààèèçàòèòò àèí ííí èíà, ààçèí òààðàòèòò èòáí ñèààèíà, èí ðàí à è àèíí àí çèòò àèàáí ñèí à íàòèí í àèèçí à, àèíí àí çèòò í ÀÒÍ à, èàí è òí òòðàòèà Òàèòí ðà èíè ñó ííí í àèè ðàçàí òò èðèçà è òòèòàèè íà èàí ààó è òí è.

Àí èòí àí òàòèíà, òèòàòè, íààí àè èèèàà, í àààçèí à, íí àèí à, èí ñòèòòèòèíà, èàí è èí àí à èè-íí ñòè ñó òðà-àí à àðèí í ðí Òàíèí í àèíí. Àí àèèçà è èí òàòí ðàòàòèíà àí à-àíà

ðà-àí à ñó àðèí í ðàòèçíí. Í àí í à òðàà àí ààòè àà ðà àòòí ð àèí àí àààí ààí ó ííí àèí àèðàèòí èí èíí òàèòèí à ñà í ðààíòààí èèè à ÒÑ, àðààáí èèè à, í ààèíà à ó èçí í òàèò èíòèí à è íí àèíàèò í àèíòèí à í ñòí ñèíí í àðí àó. Í í ðàà òí àà, ñàíàèà ñí ðòè è ðàçàðàèà ñà í ÀÒÍ àí í ààí à ñòò-íí ñó èçí àòà í àíí ñòààí à è íí çí à íí ñèààèòà çààà-àèà àèàí òí à ñòààèí à ñà ðàçí èí òàí èèàèèíà à è íí èòíí àòáí èí òðàí èíí íí. Ó òí à òðààà èíòàçè ñí íí àí í ñó è èíòàí í ñó àòòí ðà. Ñòí ñèè í àðí à ñà í í àà íííí ñòèò ñà ðàí èí òàèèí ñòààðàí òàí, à èèèàà í í àà àà óóàà íííí ñàí í à í èíòà.

Èèèèàà çàíèòòèòò àà ñà í à-à ó ñààèí ðàèàèèí òàòè ààà èí à Ñðàà, à òàèí-à è ó ííí àèí ñòí ñèèí èòçàí à, à íàðí-èòí ó òòèàáí èí èèèèí èòàí à. Èàí èçðàç òðààè-íà èíòí ðèíà ñòí ñèíà í àðí àà, íàí ðòèàí í ðààíòààó à çí à-àíàí àí í ðèíí ñòí ñèà èòèòòðà è ñòí ñèí à í àòèí í àèí í à àèçà.

Í ààíèí àèí è èíí í àí àèíòí àí àà-àíà òðààà-èòàòè íí èàèí è í àèó èàí, ó èèó ó àí ó àà ðàçòí àààèà í òí àèàí àòèèà. Óàèèà àí àí í àèí ó èí èíèí í àèçò í à çàí-àíí íí íí èèíí ò ñòí ñèíí í àðí àó.

Í èòà í àòòí àèç
Àðàáí ó óá í èèí òààèç
Í èí àðàà Ñèí ííí àèç
Gold Coast, Australia

ÓÀÐÓÆÀÇÈÀ ÁÈÅØÈÓ ÁÍ ÐÀÒÀ È ÆÐÒÀÀÀ ÐÀÒÀ
Í ÐÀÁÍ ÈÇÀÒÈÍ Í È Í ÀÁÍ Ð

Í ðàáí èçàòèí í è í àáí ð íí çèàà ñàà ñòí ñèà àí ðòà è í àòòèí òà ó Í òàÝàèí è è èí í ñòðàí ñòò àà ó-àíòàòòò ó òí àí-àòçò èí ðà Óàðòòàèà è ðèí ðàí à

Í Á ÐÀÁÍ Ó ÁÍ ÐÓ Ó Í ÀÀÁÓ Ó 13-í à í àíà 2001 àí à.

Ðàáí í òòí àòòí àèç-Èáí ó
Àèàèàí ààð Èí èèç

Èí í òàèò:
Ðàáí í èòí àòòí àèç-Èáí ó
19, rue de la Cite
1204 Geneva

BECOME A MEMBER - SIGN UP A NEW MEMBER

These days the Serbian Unity Congress has great goals of contributing to the stabilization of democracy and especially the economic revival and development of Serbia. A number of projects of cooperation between the Serbian Unity Congress and the new Yugoslavia are already under way with more being agreed upon. Our next convention will be in Belgrade where these examples of partnership will be unveiled and launched. Therefore, we are wholeheartedly inviting all of you to join us in this exciting and gratifying effort.

Together and in greater numbers we can help the Serbian people rebuild their future. Let us join the ranks of other Diasporas who have been successful in the rebuilding of their people's nation. Become a member and join us in Belgrade in September for an unprecedented celebration of the love among Serbian people at home and those who have become dispersed throughout the world. Plan a vacation around this wonderful event. Belgrade in September is marvelous!

We appeal to our current members that each one of us brings in one new member

We all know Serbs whose hearts have ached during the last decade and who yearn to help. Have a friend join or simply give a gift of membership to a friend and share the joy of making a difference. Please fill out the form below.

New member: _____

Address: _____

City/State & Zip: _____

Phone & Fax: _____

Yearly membership is \$50 per person \$75 per family.

Amount enclosed: \$ _____

DONATION FORM

Your contributions to date have allowed SUC to play an important role in efforts to minimize the effects of the anti-Serb onslaught of the last decade. Going forward SUC will continue to be devoted to remedying the defamation of the Serbian people and heritage. Additionally, our new efforts will be proactive and involved in the constructive rebuilding of a nation and its dignity. If you agree that SUC should and can have a constructive and contributing role in the new dawn of democracy for Serbia please take a moment and consider how much you care, are able to, and would like to contribute to this effort. Then simply fill in the information below and send back to our Central Office.

You can select from a variety of options to make your contribution:

I am enclosing a check in the amount of \$ _____

I would like to pledge \$ _____ every month for the next 12 months. Please bill me monthly.

Please charge my credit card:

VISA _____ MASTER _____

Card Number: _____ Exp.Dt. ____/____

One-time donation \$50 _____ \$100 _____ \$200 _____ \$400 _____ Other \$ _____

One-year donation with 12 monthly credit card deductions:

Monthly Deductions (please check): \$10 ___ \$20 ___ \$30 ___ \$40 ___ \$50 ___ \$100 ___ Other\$ _____

Signature _____ Date: _____

Please make checks payable and send to:
 Serbian Unity Congress
 PMB 352 - 17216 Saticoy Street - Van Nuys, CA 91406

VISIT OUR WEBSITE AND LEARN MORE ABOUT SUC PROJECTS AND EVENTS - www.serbianunity.net

SUC MISSION STATEMENT

Serbian Unity Congress is an organization of Serbs and their friends, created to:

- Garner the talents, skills and capabilities of Serbs and their friends in Diaspora in order to assist and facilitate positive economic, social and cultural change in Serbian Lands.
- Inform and influence the public opinion at large and decision makers world wide about the true goals and aspirations of Serbian people.
- Assure the future of Serbian people and their descendents by preserving Serbian heritage.

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SUC yearly membership: Single \$50 & Family \$75

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