



SERBIAN UNITY CONGRESS

КОНГРЕС СРПСКОГ УЈЕДИЊЕЊА



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Former UN Officials Dispute Portrayal of Events at Srebrenica

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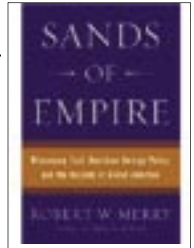
IN MEMORIUM

Col. David M. Hackworth

Tribute to Col. David M. Hackworth, 74, the retired U.S. Army officer and war correspondent who died May 4.

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Bob Merry, President of the Congressional Quarterly and Key Note Speaker for the Serb Day in Washington Congressional luncheon is author of a compelling new book called Sands of Empire: Missionary Zeal American Foreign Policy, and the Hazards of Global Ambition . The book can be ordered through Amazon.Com.



A full room for Serb Day in Congress June 29, 2005

WASHINGTON - Members of the Congressional Serbian Caucus commemorated for the first time Vidovdan (St.Vitus Day) on Capitol Hill together with 80 Serbs from California, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts Maryland, Kentucky, Florida, Wisconsin, Virginia and other states.

Senator George Voinovich (Ohio) and Congresswoman Melissa (Luburich) Bean (Illinois) addressed members of the Congressional Serbian Caucus and Serbian Diaspora as Serbian- Americans. The historical event included remarks from Serbian Caucus chairmen Congressman Dan Burton from Indiana and Illinois Congressman Rahm Emanuel. Other members who addressed the Serbian audience were Congressman Bob Ney (Ohio), Congressman Trent Franks (Arizona), Congressman Dennis Kucinich (Ohio), and Congressman Tom Tancredo (Colorado). Participating Serbs also arranged for meetings with offices of their Congressional Representatives on Capitol Hill to introduce them to issues that Serbian Americans care mostly about. The same day President George W. Bush lifted the last sanctions remaining against Serbia by designating Serbia with Preferred Trade Status (PTS).



PHOTO: Andy Verich (SUC), Congresswoman Bean (Serbian Caucus), Sanja Govorusic (SUC) and Ivana Cerovic (SUC) following the Serb Day in Congress Luncheon on Capitol Hill June 29, 2005.

Serb Day on the Hill - Vidovdan 2005

By Zlatko Erdeljan, President of SUC Detroit Chapter

Inspired by the seemingly impossible struggle launched by Czar Lazar in Kosovo 616 years ago, Serbs from around the United States gathered in Washington D.C. to launch their own struggle - a struggle to

have their voices heard - to let their elected representatives know who

the Serbians are, what we stand for, and to continue the modern-day struggle to keep Kosovo in Serbian hands.

The event began on Vidovdan, Tuesday, June 28th, in the most appropriate place - an Orthodox Church. In this case, it was

the St. Sophia Greek Orthodox Cathedral of Washington D.C. For centuries, the Orthodox church had suffered at the hands of fellow Christian crusaders, the oppressive Ottoman Muslim empire, and an atheistic communist regime. And who better to share in the pain of Serbs than the Greeks, who have also endured Muslim repression, the loss of Constantinople and Greek lands in Asia Minor, and the loss of the precious Hagia Sophia, which was turned into a

WASHINGTON SCENE

mosque and subsequently, into a museum.

The vespers service at St. Sophia was served by Serbian and Greek clergy. The Serbian Orthodox Church's representatives were Hieromonk Irinej (Dobrijevic) from Belgrade and Rev. Aleksa Micic from St. Luke Serbian Orthodox Church of Washington D.C. Also in attendance were Their Royal Highnesses, Prince Aleksandar and Princess Katarina Karadjordjevic from Serbia. Responses were sung by the St. Luke Serbian Choir. Following vespers, a poignant reminder of the events leading up to the Battle of Kosovo and the significance of the battle were eloquently narrated by Professor Dusan Korac.

The following morning, Serbs gathered in the Rayburn House Office building to meet each other and to discuss the events of that day. Seventy-eight Serbs from around the country had registered for the event, with every intent to have their voices heard. Serbian Unity Congress (SUC) president, Nenad Vukicevic, and Andy Verich, Director of the SUC Washington office greeted those present, and several SUC board members added their own instructions and thoughts on ways to discuss Serbian issues and ways to introduce our elected representatives to the Serbian Caucus, which 28 congressman and Senators have already joined.

Following the preparatory session, each of us went our own way, to meet with our own representatives. My wife, Slavica, and I had already made our appointments, and our first meeting was with Michael Noblet, Legislative Correspondent for Senator Carl Levin (D-MI). We kept our meeting brief,

maybe 15 minutes, and went over all the information in our packets - who the Serbians are, where we live, census figures, what issues matter most to Serbian constituents, what SUC is, what the Serbian Caucus is, and the representatives who have joined thus far. We were promised that our information would be passed along to Senator Levin.

Following our first meeting, we went to the Gold Room of the Rayburn House Office building for lunch with members of the Serbian Caucus. Tina Tomasevic led the program, which included remarks from the co-chairs of the Serbian Caucus, Congressman Rahm Emanuel (D-IL), as well as Stephen Schatz, representative of Congressman Dan Burton (R-IN). Brief speeches were also given by Senator George Voinovich (R-OH), Congresswoman Melissa (Luburich) Bean (D-IL), Dennis Kucinich (D-OH), Trent Franks (R-AZ) and others. Welcomed dignitaries included His Excellency Ivan Vujacic, Ambassador to the US from Serbia and Montenegro, as well as a representative of His Excellency Igor Davidovic, Ambassador to the US from Bosnia and Hercegovina. The keynote speaker for the luncheon was Robert Merry, President and Publisher of the Congressional Quarterly.

Following lunch, we again went our separate ways to meet with our own representatives. Our next meetings were with Craig Albright, Legislative Director for Congressman Joe Knollenberg (R-MI) and Erik Floden, Legislative Assistant for Senator Debbie Stabenow (D-MI). Both individuals thanked us, and commended us for taking the initiative to come to Washington.

They were both very interested, asked questions, and promised to pass our information along to their respective legislator.

After our meetings were complete, Slavica and I went to the SUC Washington office to see where all the work gets done. There, we were greeted by Andy Verich and Ivana Cerovic, who staff the Washington office, as well as interns Sanja Govorusic and Mihajlo Djordjevic. We spoke briefly about the operations of the Washington office and various issues related to the Serbian Caucus. We were



Senator Vojinovich speaks during the Vidovdan luncheon

then greeted by Mirjana Samardzija, SUC National Vice President, who discussed chapter operations, which was a highlight, since we are anxious to get our newly reorganized Detroit Chapter as active as possible.

The day ended at the Embassy of Serbia and Montenegro, with His Excellency Ivan Vujacic being a most gracious host. The reception was a chance for the Serbs present to get to know each other, and to tell each other about our meetings with our congressman.

On Thursday, the last scheduled event was a meeting at the White House Conference Center with White House staffers. We were first greeted in Serbian by Pete Seat, a Serbian intern currently working in the White House. We were then greeted by two advisors to President Bush, one of whom discussed the president's Social Security plan, while the other discussed Homeland Security.

Following the White House meeting, members of the SUC National Board met with State Department representatives to discuss various issues related to Serbia and Kosovo. Since the State Department could not accommodate all the Serbs that were there that day, Slavica and I continued our sight-seeing in Washington, until the evening, where we met-up again with Mirjana, Andy, Ivana and several other young Serbian professionals of Washington D.C., to socialize and to continue discussing Serbian issues and Washington politics.

On Friday, Slavica and I packed for our trip back. We talked about how much we enjoyed our time here. Washington D.C. is a



Rep. Van Hollen (D-MD) with local Washington Serbs

truly beautiful city, and the Serbs we met here were so friendly and energetic, and everyone had such a positive outlook that we really can change things for the better if we remain persistent. We were sad to be going home, but anxious to continue our work at the local level.

While Slavica was reading the newspaper at the airport, and I was slowly dozing off, the airline attendant signalled that boarding would begin with 1st class passengers (which we were not!). I had to look twice when I saw an older man in a suit walk by, and much to my surprise, it was none other than our congressman Joe Knollenberg, whose staffer we met with 2 days before. Right after he walked on the plane, Senator Carl Levin boarded, followed by Senator Debbie Stabenow! All three of the people we went to Washington to see (but never got a chance to), were now sitting on our plane and flying with us back to Detroit.

Needless to say, I couldn't sleep at all on the return flight. Slavica had to laugh, because I normally sleep like a baby - but not this time. I kept asking myself, should I say something to them, or should I leave them alone? Would it be rude or not? Would I be invading their privacy? Before I knew it, we were back in Detroit, and I had not made a move. I decided I wouldn't say anything, not wanting to bother them in their private lives. When the plane reached the gate, I couldn't help but feel slightly embarrassed - here I was with the opportunity of a lifetime and I was about to do nothing. Was it a coincidence that they were on the same flight? Maybe so, but I was going to use it to my advantage.

People started unboarding, and I told Slavica to follow me, as I darted up the runway into the terminal. I saw Senator Stabenow jump onto the escalator, so I jumped on behind her. We made eye contact, she smiled, so I introduced myself and told her it was an honor to meet her. I told her we had been in Washington and had met her staffer, and that we were apart of the SUC Vidovdan on the Hill. We were representatives of the Detroit Chapter, her constituents, and we were anxious to have the Serbian voice heard in Washington. She was very pleasant and we talked briefly while waiting for the train to take us to baggage claim.

As we said goodbye, I spotted Congressman Joe Knollenberg boarding the train, so I boarded the train next to him and introduced myself, and proceeded to tell him that we had met with his staffer, which he was already aware of. He asked when the Serbian Caucus had been formed, and we continued to talk until the train came to a stop.

As we were leaving the train, I spotted Senator Levin exiting the train, and began to follow him. Unfortunately, he was lost in a crowd, and I never did get a chance to say hello. He probably saw me talking to Senator Stabenow and Congressman Knollenberg, and could tell that I was trouble.

After this eventful finish to an eventful trip, we are truly thankful for our experiences and for the opportunity to make an impact in the Washington decision-making process. We were glad we were able to let our representatives know that Serbs live in their districts, and we want to be heard. With

God's grace, we'll be back again next year, and the year after, with Serbs from around the country, fighting the good fight for truth and justice. Thanks to all those Serbs who came, and to the SUC Board and Washington office staff for all their hard work in putting this event together. It was truly a success, and we look forward to seeing everyone again at the Las Vegas Convention in November!



Andy Verich is giving instructions to the visiting Serbs



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VIDOV DAN 2005
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The Serbian Unity Congress recognizes the following individuals who with their donations made this event possible

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Dawnell Lewis
Vlado Bjelopetrovich
Jeanette Sikirica Szubak
Susan Stojana Harris

and many others who contributed to this noble event.

Former UN Officials, Research Group Dispute Portrayal of Events at Srebrenica

George Bogdanich/Edward S Herman

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE: July 12, 2005

Contacts:

George Bogdanich

georgebogdanich@aol.com

Ed Herman

hermane@wharton.upenn.edu

Researchers and Former UN Officials Challenge Portrayal of Events at Srebrenica

NEW YORK--On the tenth anniversary of the capture of Srebrenica, two former senior UN officials, along with a group of journalists and academic researchers, cast serious doubt on what they say are "highly inflated casualty figures and a misleading portrayal of events by governments, non governmental organizations and major news organizations."

On Monday afternoon, the Srebrenica Research Group, joined by former UN officials Phillip Corwin and Carlos Martins Branco, released conclusions from their 200 page report "Srebrenica and the Politics of War Crimes" which says that US policy undermined UN and European brokered peace settlements which could have ended the war in 1992 or 1993 to pursue a military solution which inevitably endangered safe zones. By facilitating shipments of illegal weapons to Muslim forces, the US helped turn safe zones into staging areas for conflict and tripwires for NATO intervention. The group, which will soon release the full report announced the following conclusions:

--The premise that Serbian forces executed 7,000 to 8,000 people "was never a possibility," according to former BBC journalist Jonathan Rooper, who has investigated the events that followed the capture of Srebrenica on site and through official records over many years, and whose findings are presented in the upcoming report of the Srebrenica Research Group. He notes that by the first week of August 1995, 35,632 people had registered with the World Health Organization and Bosnian Government as displaced persons, survivors of Srebrenica, a figure which was later referred to Amnesty International report and the report

of the Dutch government.

Rooper notes that at International Committee of the Red Cross and the New York Times reported that about 3000 Muslim soldiers who fought their way across Serb held territory to Muslim lines near Tuzla, were also survivors. The ICRC confirmed that these soldiers were redeployed by the Bosnian Army "without their families being informed." The figure of 3000 soldiers who survived was also confirmed by Muslim General Enver Hadzihanovic who testified at the Hague. These figures make it clear that at least 38,000 Srebrenica residents survived out of a population of 40,000 before the capture of the enclave. Around 2000 Muslims who fled with the 28th division were killed, most by fighting, but also hundreds executed by paramilitary units and a mercenary group.

--US policy in Bosnia endangered safe zones by opposing UN requests to provide enough personnel to demilitarize these enclaves and by facilitating illegal arms shipments to Muslim forces through C-130 Hercules night time deliveries to the Tuzla airport. The US Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA) led this operation which also welcomed Mujahdeen fighters allied with al-Qaeda, according to Professor Cees Wiebes who wrote the intelligence section of the Dutch government report on Srebrenica.

--Despite signing the demilitarization agreement, Bosnian Muslim forces in Srebrenica were well armed and under orders to engage in provocations ("sabotage operations") against Serbian forces. Muslim General Sefer Halilovic confirmed in his testimony at the Hague Tribunal that there were at least 5500 members of the Muslim 28th division in Srebrenica and that he had arranged at least eight helicopter loads of sophisticated weapons. He also testified that "In those days [immediately before the capture of Srebrenica], there were a large number of orders for sabotage operations from the safe areas." This included a militarily meaningless attack on a strategically unimportant nearby Serb village of Visnica. The final operation was an attack on Serbian VRS units on the road south of Srebrenica,

just days before the Serbs captured the nearly undefended town.

--Instead of defending the town with a force of 5500 well armed soldiers, the Bosnian Army 28th Division was ordered to evacuate Srebrenica two days before a small force of 200 Bosnian Serb forces (according to Muslim General Halilovic and the London Times) entered the nearly empty town on July 11. By provoking the Serbs to enter Srebrenica unopposed, Bosnian President hoped to trigger NATO intervention. British military analyst Tim Ripley writes that prior to its capture, Dutch troops "saw Bosnian troops escaping from Srebrenica move past their observation points, carrying brand new anti-tank weapons. This, and other similar reports made many UN officers and international journalists suspicious." Former UN Deputy Director of UN Monitors, Carlos Martins Branco said "Muslim forces did not even try to take advantage of their heavy artillery, under control of the United Nations (UN) forces at a time in which they had every reason to do so ... Military resistance would jeopardize the image of 'victim', which had been so carefully constructed, and which the Muslims considered vital to maintain."

--The International Criminal Tribunal on Yugoslavia (ICTY) whose staff had been largely appointed by Madeleine Albright, then US Ambassador to the United Nations, acknowledged political considerations when they issued indictments for genocide against Bosnian Serb leaders in on July 27, only three days after their chief investigator Hubert Wieland told the Daily Telegraph that in five days of interviews with scores among the 20,000 refugees gathered at the Tuzla airport : "We have not found anyone who saw with their own eyes an atrocity taking place." Richard Holbrooke candidly told the BBC "I realized that the War Crimes Tribunal was a very valuable tool. We used it to keep the two most wanted war criminals in Europe out of the Dayton process and we used it to justify everything that followed." What followed were trial proceedings in which witnesses who received leniency if they agreed to provide testimony sought by the Hague prosecution to justify indictments made for political reasons. Thus, Momir Nikolic a prosecution witness in the Krstic trial was induced to say he supervised a massacre in Kravica until he admitted in cross examination that he not only lied by about supervising a massacre he never there and had no idea if one had occurred.

"The singular focus on Srebrenica by US officials in particular, serves to divert attention from the fact that both before, and after its capture, the US provided logistical support for large Croatian military attacks on ethnic Serbian civilians living in UN Protected Zones in Western Slavonia and the Krajina regions," said Professor Ed Herman of the University of Pennsylvania who has analyzed media coverage of wartime events as co-editor with Phil Hammond of *Degraded Capability: the Media and the Kosovo Crisis* and as co-author with Noam Chomsky of *Manufacturing Consent*.

The report of the Srebrenica Research Group quotes former NATO Deputy Commander General Charles Boyd who said that the Croatian attack on the Serbian enclave of Western Slavonia "appears to differ from Serbian actions around the UN safe areas of Srebrenica and Zepa only in the degree of Western hand-wringing and CNN footage the latter have elicited. Ethnic cleansing evokes condemnation only when it is committed by Serbs, not against them."

Former UN Civilian Affairs Coordinator Phillip Coordinator, the senior UN civilian official in Bosnia at the time of the capture of Srebrenica read a statement noting the killing of non-combatants in the region "is a terrible crime and that perpetrators must be condemned" of such crimes regardless of the size of the crime and whether it is done by Serbs, Croats, or Muslims. Corwin, who authored a book about his experience in Bosnia called *Dubious Mandate* and wrote a foreword to the report of the Srebrenica Research Group added:

"What happened in Srebrenica was not a single large massacre of Muslims by Serbs, but rather a series of very bloody attacks and counterattacks over a three-year period. Which reached a crescendo in July 1995. Moreover it is likely that the number of Muslims dead was probably no more than the number of Serbs that had been killed in Srebrenica and its environs in the three preceding years by Naser Oric and his predatory gangs. But my point here is not to argue equivalence, but to expose distortion."

"Because human rights are, by definition, universal, inflating the abuses by one side and minimizing such abuses by other factions in a brutal war serves neither truth

nor reconciliation," said filmmaker George Bogdanich, a member of the Srebrenica Research Group.

Over a three year period, the Srebrenica Research Group did extensive research to prepare its report, interviewing forensic experts, UN officials, military intelligence analysts, experts in international law, and reviewed all major official reports on Srebrenica, including those by the UN, ICTY, Dutch government, Human Rights Watch, and writings by all major participants in the Bosnian war.

In addition to University of Pennsylvania Professor Ed Herman, the group includes former BBC journalist Jonathan Rooper, columnist George Szamuely, writer and filmmaker George Bogdanich, Dr. Philip Hammond, Dr. Milan Bulajic, Director of the Fund for Genocide Research, researchers David Peterson and Tim Fenton.

For further information, selections from the report and related articles, log on to www.Srebrenica-report.com

The real story behind Srebrenica

By Lewis MacKenzie

Globe and Mail
July 14, 2005 Page A17

The massacre in the UN 'safe haven' was not a black and white event, says Lewis MacKenzie

This week marked the 10th anniversary of the United Nations' second greatest failure since its creation in 1945 -- the genocide in Rwanda being the undisputed No. 1. With much fanfare, the ceremonies focused on the massacre of "up to" 8,000 Bosnian men and boys by General Ratko Mladic's Bosnian Serb army in Srebrenica in July of 1995.

In the vast majority of recent media reports, the background and responsibilities for the disaster in Srebrenica were absent. Preferred was the simple explanation: a black and white event in which the Serbs were solely to blame.

As someone who played a modest role in some of the events preceding the massacre, perhaps a little background will provide some context. In early 1993, after my

release from the Canadian Forces, I was asked to appear before a number of U.S. congressional committees dealing with Bosnia. A few months earlier, my successor in the UN Protection Force, General Philippe Morillon, had --against the advice of his UN masters -- bullied his way into Srebrenica accompanied by a tiny contingent of Canadian soldiers and told its citizens they were now under the protection of the UN. The folks at the UN in New York were furious with Gen. Morillon but, with the media on his side, they were forced to introduce the "safe haven" concept for six areas of Bosnia, including Srebrenica.

Wondering what this concept would mean, one U.S. senator asked me how many troops it would take to defend the safe havens. "Somewhere in the neighbourhood of 135,000 troops," I replied. It had to be that large because of the Serb artillery's range. The new UN commander on the ground in Bosnia, Belgian General Francis Briquemont, said he agreed with my assessment but was prepared to try to defend the areas with 65,000 additional troops. The secretary-general of the day, Boutros Boutros-Ghali, went to the Security Council and recommended 27,500 additional troops. The Security Council approved a force of 12,000 and, six months later, fewer than 2,000 additional soldiers had been added to UNPROFOR for the safe-haven tasks.

Then the Security Council changed the wording of the safe-haven resolution from "the UN will defend the safe havens" to "by their presence will the UN deter attacks on the safe havens." In other words, a tiny, token, lightly armed UN contingent would be placed as sacrificial lambs in Srebrenica to "deter" the Bosnian Serb army.

It didn't take long for the Bosnian Muslims to realize that the UN was in no position to live up to its promise to "protect" Srebrenica. With some help from outsiders, they began to infiltrate thousands of fighters and weapons into the safe haven. As the Bosnian Muslim fighters became better equipped and trained, they started to venture outside Srebrenica, burning Serb villages and killing their occupants before quickly withdrawing to the security provided by the UN's safe haven. These attacks reached a crescendo in 1994 and carried (cnt. on page 8) on into early 1995 after the

НАЈБОЉИ ИЗ СРБИЈЕ И ЦРНЕ ГОРЕ У У КАНАДУ

Конкурс КСУ и Института за језик из Ванкувера отворен у Београду и Подгорици

Најбољи студенти ићи ће у Канаду — Торонто или Ванкувер — интензивни тромесечни курс енглеског језика на ПЛИ институту, а сви трошкови школе и боравка обухваћени су стипендијом.

У Београду је оглас објављен на факултетима, на сајту Министарства за дијаспору и сајту Београдског универзитета као и, наравно, на сајту Конгреса српског уједињења.

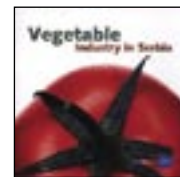
Београдска канцеларија КСУ добила је и благослов Владике Јоаникија за овај пројекат у Црној Гори. Уз благослов Владике, друштво “кнез Мирослав” и КСУ су овај конкурс истовремено расписали и за студенте и постдипломце црногорских факултета.

ПРИПРЕМЕ ЗА ПУТ НА КОСОВО И У ЦРНУ ГОРУ

И ове године Београдска канцеларија ради интензивно са Координационим центром како би обезбедила нашој екипи Благо из америке, коју предводи председник КСУ Ненад Вукићевић, безбедан пут до манастира Дечани и назад. Такође треба обезбедити пратњу за скелу и огромну количину опреме која сваке године прати нашу екипу, као и дозволе за улазак на Косово људи и опреме, али и дозволе Републичког Завода за заштиту споменика за снимање на терену и рад у овим споменицима културе. Благослов за рад КСУ Благо екипе тражили смо и за рад у манастирима Савина и Острог.

Нашу екипу из Америке којој ће се, као и сваке године, придружити стручњаци из Београда очекујемо 24. јула.

СРПСКА ПРИВРЕДА ДОЛАЗИ У ЛАС ВЕГАС



За сада су пријављене следеће фирме које ће се представити у Лас Вегасу и тражити партнере и сараднике:

- Еуропанел тим -- фабрика грађевинске грађе, Смедерево -- грађевинска индустрија
- Неурон -- ИТ технологија, Нови сад
- Срце -- фабрика сладоледа -- индустрија хране
- Застава оружје -- фабрика оружја
- Трајал -- фабрика гума и пластике
- Кожа -- фабрика коже Ваљево
- Contek -- трговина металима
- Национална Штедионица -- банка -- финансијски сектор
- Омнисток -- грађевинарство

У овом броју дајемо кратку личну карту Еуропанел тима. У сваком наредном броју представимо по једна од фирми које су успешне у Србији, напредне и доћи ће у Лас Вегас на конвенцију Конгреса да представе себе и здрави део српске привреде и да виде могућности наступа на америчком тризсту.

SIIPA и КСУ настављају припреме за Лас Вегас

8. јул 2005.

Др Јасмина Вујић и Славка Драшковић састале су се са директорком SIIPA Јасном Матић и њеним сарадницима. Том приликом начињен је пресек онога што је до сада урађено и планирани су наредни кораци. Др Вујић и С. Драшковић том приликом захвалиле су се на подршци коју је SIIPA дала у припреми промоције српске привреде у Лас Вегасу која је одржана у београдском хотелу Хајат претходног месеца. SIIPA има искуства на оваквим пројектима јер је прошле године учествовала у Атини на промоцији српске привреде и ово искуство је драгоцено око припрема са Лас Вегас 2005.



Разговарано је и о индустријама које ће

Конгрес српског уједињења у Аустрији, Конгрес српског уједињења Канаде уз помоћ Београдске канцеларије КСУ у сарадњи са PLI - Pacific Language Institute - Vancouver, Toronto, објављују

К О Н К У Р С

за доделу стипендије за учење енглеског језика у једној од најпрестижнијих школа за учење енглеског језика у Канади, PLI - Pacific Language Institute (<http://www.pli.ca>)

Стипендија се додељује једном студенту Универзитета у Београду. Стипендија обухвата трошкове школе, стана и хране у трајању од 3 месеца. Право на учешће на овом конкурсима имају студенти који испуњавају следеће услове:

- редован студент;
- ангажован на рехабилитацији и подизању угледа српског народа, дефинисању и заштити националног интереса, очувању српске традиције, културе и духовности.
- базично знање енглеског језика.

Конкурс је отворен до 30 октобра 2005 године.

Избор кандидата извршиће комисија образована при Конгресу српског уједињења. Резултати конкурса биће објављени до 10 новембра 2005. Изабрани кандидат ће се определити за један од два града у којима се налази ПЛИ институт, Торонто или Ванкувер.

Пријаве са доказом о испуњавању наведених критеријума могу се слати на адресу београдске канцеларије Конгреса српског уједињења, Васина 20, Београд, или на адресу Конгреса српског уједињења у Аустрији.

бити представљене у Лас вегасу, а посебно су истакнуте индустрија хране и интернет технологије. Исто тако договорено је да се помогне фирма за припреме у Лас Вегасу и да се листа предузећа комплетира што пре да би било довољно времена да се у Америци пронађу адекватни партнери са комплементарним бизнисом.

SIEPA је у могућности и да припреми материјале о томе како се може пословати у Србији, који су услови пословања, информативне брошуре како да се инвестира, информације о интернет сектору, индустрији воћа и индустрији поврћа. Такође је обећала и да ће припремити презентацију српске привреде у Лас Вегасу.



Посета градоначелнику – град Београд заинтересован за учешће у Лас Вегасу

7. јул 2005.

Градоначелник Београда Ненад Богдановић, после посете Чикагу и Вашингтону исказао је интересовање за рад Конгреса српског уједињења. Као наставак овог контакта потпредседник КСУ Јасмина Вујић и директор Београдске канцеларије Славка Драшковић састале су се са градоначелником у Скупштини града и том приликом разговарале о промоцији српске привреде у Лас Вегасу, као и о потреби да се Београд са својим пројектима и капацитетима представи инвеститорима и привредницима у Америци. Канцеларија КСУ у Београду ће тим поводом наставити контакте и сарадњу са Скупштином града.

Господину Богдановићу представљен је и пројекат КСУ Благо и поклоњен ЦД Манастири Србије који је КСУ фонд Благо урадио уз подршку Министарства за дијаспору и Министарства културе, што је наишло на интересовање код г. Богдановића.



ПРОМОЦИЈА СРПСКЕ ПРИВРЕДЕ ЛАС ВЕГАС, 11-13.11.2005.

Представите своје производе и услуге и обновите или успоставите везе са највећим тржиштем на свету у граду пословних чуда и атракција које привлаче људе из целог света

Промоција у Лас Вегасу обухватиће свечано отварање на коме ће се представити учесници Изложбени простор на коме ће се представити производи и услуге Специјализоване скупове у оквиру појединих грана и групација Непосредне контакте, повезивања и договоре о сарадњи

Пријавите Вашу компанију за учешће на Конвенцији у Лас Вегасу на Време! Уколико Вашу Пријаву пошаљете до 27.06.2005. остварићете специјалан попуст од 10%!

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УЗ ПОДРШКУ

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 Министарства спољних послова • Покретне коморе • SIEPA • USAID

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 Југословенски преглед

ПОЛИТИКА >>> **NEWSSTAND**
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EUROPANEL TEAM was founded in 1992. Main business activity of the company is distribution of raw materials for furniture industry and interior design, as well as materials for civil engineering industry (MFC, MDF, HDF, plywood...)

Vision of EUROPANEL TEAM company is to become the biggest distributor of wood-based panels in Eastern Europe.

On the meeting in Las Vegas Europanel Team expects:

- * To find new materials from our branch, which production don't exists in Europe
- * To find strategic partner in order to start production of innovative materials

Canadian infantry company that had been there for a year was replaced by a larger Dutch contingent.

The Bosnian Serbs might have had the heaviest weapons, but the Bosnian Muslims matched them in infantry skills that were much in demand in the rugged terrain around Srebrenica. As the snow cleared in the spring of 1995, it became obvious to Nasar Oric, the man who led the Bosnian Muslim fighters, that the Bosnian Serb army was going to attack Srebrenica to stop him from attacking Serb villages. So he and a large number of his fighters slipped out of town. Srebrenica was left undefended with the strategic thought that, if the Serbs attacked an undefended town, surely that would cause NATO and the UN to agree that NATO air strikes against the Serbs were justified. And so the Bosnian Serb army strolled into Srebrenica without opposition.

What happened next is only debatable in scale. The Bosnian Muslim men and older boys were singled out and the elderly, women and children were moved out or pushed in the direction of Tuzla and safety. It's a distasteful point, but it has to be said that, if you're committing genocide, you don't let the women go since they are key to perpetuating the very group you are trying to eliminate. Many of the men and boys were executed and buried in mass graves.

Evidence given at The Hague war crimes tribunal casts serious doubt on the figure of "up to" 8,000 Bosnian Muslims massacred. That figure includes "up to" 5,000 who have been classified as missing. More than 2,000 bodies have been recovered in and around Srebrenica, and they include victims of the three years of intense fighting in the area. The math just doesn't support the scale of 8,000 killed.

Nasar Oric, the Bosnian Muslim military leader in Srebrenica, is currently on trial in The Hague for war crimes committed during his "defence" of the town. Evidence to date suggests that he was responsible for killing as many Serb civilians outside Srebrenica as the Bosnian Serb army was for massacring Bosnian Muslims inside the town.

Two wrongs never made a right, but those moments in history that shame us all because of our indifference should not be viewed in isolation without the context that created them.

Retired major-general Lewis MacKenzie was the first commander of UN peacekeeping forces in Sarajevo.

IN MEMORIAM Col. David M. Hackworth

A soldier's soldier

We've let a few days slip by, but we wanted to be sure to pay tribute to Col. David M. Hackworth, 74, the retired U.S. Army officer and war correspondent who died May 4. His columns about the military and foreign policy appeared on these pages periodically over the years.

We met him once at a book signing and he was soft-spoken with a wry smile. His demeanor that day belied a quite different personal history. He was one of America's fiercest warriors, spending 26 years in the Army, seven of them in combat, from the waning months of World War II to Korea to Vietnam. He was one of America's most decorated soldiers, winning two Distinguished Service Crosses, 10 Silver Stars, eight Bronze Stars and eight Purple Hearts.

He brought brilliant tactics, bold leadership and massive controversy wherever he went. That included his stint as a war correspondent during Desert Storm in 1991, the 1993 Somalia debacle and in America's involvement in the Balkans. He wrote seven books.

In recent years he held forth in his syndicated column, "Defending America," on his Web site and for the group Soldiers for the Truth (sftt.org), which



looks out for the welfare of troops in the field and often rankles the brass.

During the continuing Iraq war, he fielded many e-mails daily from the troops under fire, forwarding problems to the military or sounding the alarm on such problems as a lack of body armor. He certainly made his share of enemies. But love him or hate him, he was an American original and a soldier's soldier.

The Serbian community in US has recognized Col. Hackworth for his courage to speak out against the shameful NATO aggression on Serbia and Montenegro.

New report reveals human rights for Serbs still being violated in Kosovo-Metohija July 6, 2005

WASHINGTON – Former U.S. Ambassador Thomas Patrick Melady, presented a preliminary report to SUC Washington Director Andy Verich on his recent visit to Serbia. In the report, the former Ambassador to the Vatican revealed that during a visit to Decani Monastery in KiM, he asked why a monk was required to wait for KFOR troops to escort him to get drinking water. To his shock Ambassador Melady learned that the reason the monk requires security is because he is a Serb. The

Ambassador was also interested in SUC's involvement with the April 2005 Serbian Orthodox Church Delegation and plan to make Decani a "safe zone." A soon to be finished report will be presented to faculty on July 12, 2005 at the Institute of World Politics in Washington, DC. Ambassador Melady, is a retired U.S. Ambassador who became deeply interested in Kosovo following a visit to Serbia and from meetings with His Holiness Patriarch Pavle and Fr. Irinej Dobrijevic. The SUC Washington office will receive a copy of the finished report in the coming days.

On behalf of Rep Burton, the following letter went to all members of the Serbian Congressional Caucus.

+

Serbian Caucus,

Rep. Trent Franks [AZ-02] has drafted an amendment to the Department of State Authorization Bill [H.R. 2601] striking the Engel/Lantos add-on language [Section 1019], which requested a D.O.S. report on the U.S. Office in Pristina offering visa and consular services to the residents of Kosovo.

I have attached the amendment language for your review.

I hope as proud Caucus Members you can get your Boss to speak in support of the Franks' amendment on the House floor.

Here are some arguments you may use:

1. In the hour of future negotiations between Belgrade, Pristina, and the international community beginning, Congressional action of this nature will be perceived as one-sided and prejudicial. Further, giving authority to the Secretary of State to empower the U.S. Mission in Pristina to render U.S. visas would be a dangerous precedent to set and would appear to be recognizing the independence of Kosovo.

2. The U.S. Office in Kosovo is a "mission" with its own well-defined purpose and aims, but issuing visas and consular services is not one of them. Currently, visas are issued in the U.S. Embassy in neighboring Macedonia or Serbia, so the needs of those living in Kosovo are being met.

3. Finally, it should be stated that the name of the province, in international use and official U.S. use, is "Kosovo" - not "Kosova". The term "Kosova" is a one-ethnicity based pronunciation of the name of the province. "Kosovo" is a term in international use and it should be used as such in public and official correspondence. It would be dangerous and highly prejudicial for the U.S. Congress to refer to Kosovo as "Kosova", by which it would recognize and imply that the province is only Albanian, and that no one else is living there.

4. Notwithstanding, the political issue, the U.S. State Dept. has very practical con-

cerns with it. Essentially, the U.S. Mission in Pristina does not have the facilities to do this. There are also security issues (i.e. bringing people through the compound to do visa/consular services without the proper facilities or security apparatus to protect everyone). In a controversial and sensitive environment, this forced Congressional change is not the wisest move at this time.

5. Before we offer de facto independence and embassy rights to the people of Kosovo, we should let the process proceed.

Sincerely,

President of Montenegrin Parliament promotes independence at the National Democratic Institute (NDI)

June 30, 2005:

WASHINGTON - In his visit to the NDI office in Washington on June 30, 2005, the President of Montenegrin Parliament, Ranko Krivokapic, presented his view of the current situation in Montenegro and recent developments in Serbian-Montenegrin relations. Krivokapic emphasized the importance of referendum on independence and Montenegrin "desire to dissolve the union with Serbia." He noted that the referendum has already been twice postponed because of the unstable situation in the region and unresolved status of Kosovo. Montenegro gets a right on self-determination and referendum three years upon signing the Constitutional Charter of the State Union of Serbia and Montenegro, which is apparently in 2006. Krivokapic feels that there is no real good reason to delay the referendum any further.

Representatives of the Embassy of Serbia and Montenegro were also present at the round table, as well as the Chief of Trade Mission of Montenegro in the United States. SUC intern Sanja Govorusic represented the SUC Washington office at this event.



Keith Simmons, USAID to meet with members of SUC and the International Relief and Development

July 14, 2005

WASHINGTON - On July 14, 2005, Keith Simmons, USAID Mission Director for Serbia and Montenegro will be in Washington, DC to meet at the office of International Relief and Development (IRD) and with leaders from the Serbian Diaspora. The proposed meeting will have a theme: "How to increase economic ties between Serbia and the Serbian Diaspora in the United States." IRD proposes to launch several projects that would allow Serbian businesses to market themselves at the SUC Economic Forum and bring qualified Serbian professionals to take part in apprentice programs by working in temporary training programs with Serbian-American businesses in the United States. The IRD Senior Program Officer Rowland Thurlow met with SUC President Nenad Vukicevic and other board members on June 29, 2005 in Washington before the upcoming planned meeting this week.

John Pavich runs for the House

From "Srbobran", May 18, 2005

In April 2005, John Pavich officially announced his candidacy for the U.S. House of Representatives in the 11th Congressional District of Illinois. John is the son of Robert Pavich and nephew of Michel Pavich - long time supporters of efforts to assist Serbs in Kosovo and Metohija. John recently returned to Illinois from Washington D.C., where he was employed with the Central Intelligence Agency. John, who now practices law in Chicago and the southern suburbs, resides in Beecher, Illinois with his wife Kelly and son Andrew Michael. John, Kelly and Andrew are members of St. Archangel Michael Serbian Orthodox Church in Lansing, Illinois.

Jasmina Vujic to become the first female nuclear engineering department chair of a Top 10 school in the nation

June 2005
by David Pescovitz

The first female nuclear engineering department chair of a Top 10 school in the nation, Jasmina Vujic is also the vice president of the Tesla Memorial Society of New York.

In April, Greenpeace co-founder Patrick Moore, standing before members of the U.S. Congress, stated that "nuclear energy is the only non-greenhouse-gas-emitting power source that can effectively replace fossil fuels and satisfy global demand." In last month's issue of *Technology Review*, 1960s icon Stewart Brand, creator of the *Whole Earth Catalog*, wrote that "the only technology ready to fill the gap and stop the carbon dioxide loading of the atmosphere is nuclear power." Many environmentalists are none-too-thrilled at these public comments from their allies, current or former. On the other hand, UC Berkeley professor Jasmina Vujic is thrilled. According to her research, Moore and Brand are absolutely right.

"This country has neglected nuclear energy for the last 20 or 30 years, but nuclear energy will be the way of the future if the United States wants to have energy independence and reduce the human influence on global climate," says Vujic, who as the recently appointed chair of Berkeley's Department of Nuclear Engineering is the first female to hold such a position in the nation.

According to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), the observed climate warming over the last 50 years is due to an increase in concentrations of greenhouse gasses like carbon dioxide in the atmosphere. Nearly all of that carbon dioxide is generated by fossil fuels like coal and oil burned for energy. A coal-fired power plant capable of producing 1000 megawatts of electricity burns 7,300,000 kilograms of coal per day and releases upwards of 1,000 grams of carbon dioxide into the atmosphere per kilowatt hour. The equivalent nuclear fission plant consumes just 3.2

kilograms of uranium. Meanwhile, it emits almost no carbon dioxide. While other renewables like solar energy and wind are clean, many argue that the technology isn't efficient or practical enough yet to compete with coal.

Nuclear fission is obviously not waste-free though. And that's one of the main reasons that in this country, nuclear energy has been on the back burner since the 1970s. Currently, 20 percent of the electricity in the United States is generated by approximately 100 nuclear fission power plants, most of which went online in the 1970s. The radioactive waste from those plants is stored in spent fuel pools or casks near the plants.

Centralized storage facilities certainly make more sense, Vujic explains, in terms of environmental impact and also to prevent the radioactive material from being stolen by groups who might use it to make "dirty bombs." Even as the Yucca Mountain nuclear repository site is embroiled in controversy, UC Berkeley researchers are developing ways to deal with the waste issue, from assessing proposed repository performance to developing new reactor designs that could produce ten to twenty times less waste.

"You need to ensure that nothing bad would happen for 10,000 years," Vujic says. "We've solved many of those engineering challenges. Our problem with radioactive waste is more political than technical now."

Much of the waste could be recycled, Vujic explains. The U.S.'s current breed of nuclear plants are based on a once-through "open cycle" with fuel. Newer plants employ a "closed cycle," Vujic says. For example, plants in France, (where 77 percent of the electricity comes from nuclear power), China, Russia, and the United Kingdom employ this approach.

"They take out the rest of the uranium and plutonium and then deal with the real waste," she says. "We're looking at ways to transform that spent fuel into something shorter lived before you place it in the repository."

At UC Berkeley, researchers are exploring techniques to optimize the fuel cycle and also improve waste management. Indeed, the Encapsulated Nuclear Heat-Source (ENHS) reactor design, a "nuclear battery" developed by professor Ehud Greenspan in collaboration with Vujic and others, promises an overall in-



crease in fuel utilization nearly 50 times that of the once-through cycle.

The Berkeley research focuses on the development of so-called Generation IV nuclear energy systems. Members of the U.S. Department of Energy-led Generation IV International Forum (GIF) identified six nuclear systems that they believe could offer advantages in sustainability, safety, economic competitiveness, and proliferation resistance.

Vujic is not only confident that nuclear energy could help solve our electricity woes, but she also believes that the Generation IV reactors would drive a shift from oil to hydrogen.

"Besides electricity, one of the outputs of a nuclear power plant is heat," she says. "And with some of the new designs, those high temperatures could be used for efficient production of hydrogen."

Even with seemingly so many pluses, and support from the current presidential administration, a nuclear revival could be a tough sell to the public. Vujic, however, is optimistic that many people are slowly beginning to see the brighter side of nuclear energy. She cites a 2001 statewide Field Poll in California showing that 59 percent of those surveyed support the construction of new nuclear power plants in the state. The pro-nuke number in 1984, the last time the Field Poll posed the question, was only 33 percent.

"The moment you try to turn on your light and there is no power, you have a different perspective," Vujic says.

Find this article at:
<http://www.coe.berkeley.edu/lab-notes/0605/vujic.html>

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

From: LUBICA BRUGGER
To: Associated Press

Re: "Serb troops overran the enclave and massacred 8,000 Muslims, men and boys...
"...that war crimes were committed by Serbs during the war...
"...the killings were carried by Serb paramilitary...
Serbs 'scorpinos' were given license to kill (a headline)

Dear Ms. Caroll and Ms. Seward:

Slobodan Milosevic, a communist, and his communist regime of Yugoslavia, has committed these massacres and not the Serbian people.

In 1945 Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill sanctioned communist takeover of Yugoslavia and subsequently, Josip Broz Tito's communist regime and his followers have murdered over 100,000 Serbs, who were for the Parliamentary Democracy of Yugoslavia.

1. Whenever the press refers to crime against humanity during Hitler's rule, it never states that Germans have massacred Jews and that the German people are guilty of holocaust. No! Hitler and his Nazis have massacred the Jews and are guilty of holocaust and not the German people.

2. Whenever the press refers to crimes committed in Soviet Union against humanity by Lenin, a Jew, and Stalin, a Georgian, and about gulags, it never states that Jews, Russians or Georgians have murdered 21 million human beings. No! It was the Bolsheviks and the communist regime of Soviet Union who did it.

3. Whenever the press refers to crimes committed against Serbs in the Independent State of Croatia during W. W. II, it never states that Croats or Croatian people have murdered over one million Serbs, 60,000 Jews and Gypsies. No! It was the Nazi puppet state of Ante Pavelic that did it.

4. Today, when the press refers to massacres being committed in Iraq it never states that either Iraqis or Muslims have committed these crimes. It calls the criminals – insurgents.

Why then the press and especially the Associated Press are demonising the Serbian people?

We American Serbs object and condemn this ugly form of journalism and the ugly bias in your headlines, and we demand that it stops!

Very truly yours,
Lubica Brugger, member
SUC International Advisory Board

Meeting with Young Lawyers of Serbia - Future Decision Makers

Washington DC Office had meeting last week with Young Lawyers of Serbia - Future Decision Makers (FDM). This is organization and network of students from Serbia and Montenegro. The purpose of this organization is to represent well educated and most prestigious young law students in the country and to connect them with other similar organizations in Europe. Also, the headquarters is in Belgrade but FDM have branch officers in other larger cities. The organization started to execute projects in 2002, with the idea to provide students an opportunity to learn about day-to-day legal and law operations. The current members are very active and involved with the work nationally and internationally. So far, the most successful project was "Student Internship", which involved 40 law students from the University of Novi Sad. Their future plan is not only to expand membership but also to build strong network with students in other European countries.

They have implemented some great projects in Serbia in order to educate and inform citizens about their legal rights. Really impressive! Congrats on their great work and enthusiasm!

The organization is financed by ABACEELI (American Bar Association), USAid, Snezana Ivanovic Hriesnik and Nikola Vojnovic.

By Ivana Cerovic

Submitted to Washington Post

In "More Unfinished Balkan Business," (WP, 10 July 2005) Undersecretary of State Nicholas Burns dutifully eructated the Clintonian miasma of business as usual in the Balkans.

Burns' claims that the capture and extradition to the ICTY of Radovan Karadzic and General Mladic will help the Serbs from Serbia proper and Bosnia, "put their past behind them." Assuming that Karadzic and Mladic become part of the ICTY farce, rest assured that their trials, as Milosevic's, will be kept out of the media. Americans should find it strange that the ICTY – the lamp of justice, democracy, and rule of law – is kept "under a basket" and not on the "lampstand" of the media worldwide.

Americans who have followed the events in the Balkans know that there is no credible evidence that "hundreds of thousands" died in the disintegration of Yugoslavia, and that there is no credible evidence that 8,000 Muslims were "massacred" in Srebrenica. These unsupportable numbers have, like the charges of ethnic cleansing and genocide, become necessary linchpins to justify U.S. and NATO actions in the Balkans.

Regarding Burns' "important question" as to who will represent the Serbs at the anniversary activities in Srebrenica, the answer is clear. The Serbs are well represented - there are some 2,000 dead Serbs in Srebrenica and hundreds more in the surrounding towns of Bratunac, Sikirici, Konjevic Polje, Glogova, Zalazje, Fakovici, Loznica, Orlice, Biljaca, Crni Vhr, Milici, Kamenica, and Kravica that were killed by Muslim forces operating from the safe-haven of Srebrenica.

Bob Vunovich
Clarksburg, MD

HELP US CONTINUE WITH OUR PROGRAMS



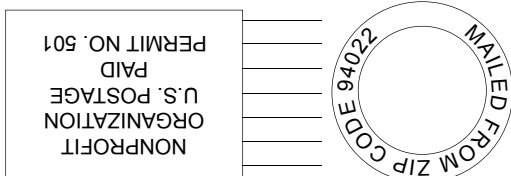
We hope that you find the material in this bulletin informative and inspiring. We plan to continue and achieve more in this year. However, none of it is possible without your active participation in our programs and your financial support. To donate to our programs send check to:

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