

APPEAL TO

Mr. President, Government and Parliament of the Republic of Montenegro,

Mr. President, Government and Parliament of the Republic of Serbia,

Mr. President, Government and Parliament of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia,

AND TO

Mr. President and the Parliament of the Republic of Belorussia,

Mr. President, the Parliament and Mr. Prime Minister of the People's Republic of China,

European Parliament,

Mr. President, the Parliament and Mr. Prime Minister of French Republic,

Mr. President, Bundestag and Mr. Chancellor of Germany,

The Parliament and Mr. Prime Minister of Great Britain,

Mr. President, the Parliament and Mr. Prime Minister of the Republic of Greece,

Mr. President, the Parliament and Mr. Prime Minister of the Republic Italy,

The Parliament and Mr. Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Netherlands,

The President, Duma and Mr. Prime Minister of Russia,

The Parliament and Mr. Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Spain,

The Parliament and Mr. Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Sweden,

Mr. General Secretary of the Organization of the United Nations,

Mr. President, Senate and Congress of the United States of America.

Dear Ladies and Gentlemen,

This concerns the trend of the development of the situation in our native land Serbia (Republic of Serbia) as a further continuation of the tragic events and processes happening in our broader native land Yugoslavia (Socialistic Federal Republic of Yugoslavia) since 1989.

Let us remind of the following facts:

1. Yugoslavia was a co-founder of the Organization of the United Nations.
2. Yugoslavia was well-recognized state. Its Constitution had to be appreciated by all the countries that recognized Yugoslavia.
3. The Constitution of Yugoslavia was giving the right to self-determination up to a separation exclusively to Yugoslav nations (not to its republics).
4. Yugoslavia and Serbia (as its part) were among the safest countries for people to live in peace.
5. Economic crises were increasing in the eighties resulting in the deep political crises.
6. The governing politicians, the only permitted political party – the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, the Governments and Parliaments of Yugoslavia and its republics did not organize regular elections for the Federal Parliament. The Presidents of all six Yugoslav Republics were increasing their power by reducing the authority of the Federal institutions.
7. The political inability of the Presidency of Yugoslavia was manifested by its acceptance for its session to be presided by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Italy!
8. Serbs and Serbia were accused for separatism at the end of eighties and the beginning of nineties.
9. Appeals and petitions to the governing Yugoslav and secular politicians to avoid and prevent military trials to solve the situation in Yugoslavia were ignored. They rather continued with their support to unilateral separatist movements.
10. All Yugoslav nations, except Montenegrin nation and Serbian nation, decided by their referendums to separate the republics in which they were majorities. Their decisions were neither approved by the Federal Parliament nor by referendums of other Yugoslav nations. They separated unilaterally by ignoring other republics and nations despite it was against the Constitution of Yugoslavia.
11. Governing politicians of the leading countries supported their separations and urgently recognized their states by causing for the first time in the history of Yugoslav nations a war among them when all other parts of Europe were in peace.
12. The same politicians completely ignored the results of referendums of Serbs in their native lands Krayina, Slavoniya and in Bosnia and Herzegovina not to separate from Serbia.
13. Serbs did not start war in any part of Yugoslavia.
14. The same politicians were unjustifiably accusing Serbs for starting the war and for aggression.
15. Serbs were expelled from Krayina in 48 hours.
16. Serbs who owned about 64% of the land in Bosnia and Herzegovina for centuries were forced by bombardment of innocent civil people to accept to live on 49% of the territory under the protectorate of foreign troops and government.
17. People of Serbia has been subjected to unjustifiable various sanctions for years.
18. Serbs inhabited Kosovo and Metokhia in the period from the fifth to the seventh century. Kosovo and Metokhia are the cradle of Serbian people, of its liberty, culture, religious, independence, state. The proofs are Serbian monasteries at Kosovo and Metokhia from the twelfth up to the fourteenth century. See: <http://www.serbia-info.com/enc/monuments/>.
19. In order to defend their families, people, liberty, native land, independence and state, Serbian army fought against the superior Turkish Army at the Kosovo field 1389. All Serbian soldiers fought until the last was killed.
20. After the Kosovo battle Turks were occupying Serbia until the beginning of the nineteenth century. During that period a part of Serbian people converted from Orthodox Christians to Muslims, and Albanians accepting Islam were immigrating to Kosovo and Metokhia.
21. There is not any Albanian monument in Kosovo and Metokhia, which proves that Albanians lived there before the Turkish occupation.
22. A part of Serbian people tortured by Turks and their vassals, led by Serbian Patriarch Charnoyevitch, moved to the north of Serbia in the seventeenth century.
23. After occupying Serbia at the beginning of the Second World War, Hitler separated forcefully Kosovo and Metokhia, where Serbs were majority, from Serbia, and created the nazi state Great Albania. This

opened a possibility to Albanians to immigrate in mass to the southwest part of Serbia - Kosovo and Metokhia, which they were doing.

24. Under Tito's leadership, Yugoslavia rejected to follow Stalinism, 1948. Albanian people who wished to escape Stalinist regime in Albania were immigrating to Kosovo and Metokhia.
25. Under Tito's dictatorship, without the agreement of people of Serbia, Kosovo and Metokhia got a great political, police, juridical, economical and cultural autonomy with the right equivalent to veto in the Parliament of Serbia.
26. Under Tito's dictatorship, Albanian groups were forcing Serbian families to leave their homes and properties at Kosovo and Metokhia.
27. Under Tito's dictatorship, Serbian babies born in a hospital in Pristine, Kosovo, were sterilized during ten years. The director of the hospital was an Albanian woman.
28. Under Tito's dictatorship, a law was established forbidding to Serbian people to return to Kosovo and Metokhia.
29. Albanian people have been enjoying the same rights in Serbia as other people. They were getting the state children care, new apartments, free scholarship, complete medical and social assurance, and education in their maternal language including university courses, and equal political rights as other citizens of Serbia.
30. Nataly of Albanian people at Kosovo and Metokhia has been among the highest in the world.
31. Albanian trend to separate Kosovo and Metokhia from Serbia has restarted under Tito's dictatorship and has escalated this year in the form of organized broad terrorist actions and fighting's against Serbs. As a consequence, many families of all nations living at Kosovo and Metokhia have had to leave their homes.
32. Albanian terrorists has recently massacred tens of innocent civil Serbs.
33. Children are not responsible for actions of their parents and ancestors.
34. Governing politicians of the leading occidental countries are organizing military pressure with warning to order a bombardment of Serbia as they did done against innocent civil Serbian people in Republika Srpska.
35. All the innocent people of Serbia are enormously suffering.
36. Mr. Slobodan Miloshevitch, who has governed Serbia since 1988, signed an agreement with the representative of the occidental countries (October 1998), which is braking the Constitution of Serbia, which is annulling the most important heritage of Serbian people, the sovereignty of the state, its independence and liberty of the people. It is also annulling the result of the last referendum in Serbia.
37. The signature of Mr. Slobodan Miloshevitch is therefore invalid.
38. Albanian terrorists killed three Serbian policemen on Saturday, October 17, 1998.
39. Two journalists disappeared between October 17 and October 19, 1998.

In view of all this, in order to prevent a tragic development of the situation in Serbia, which can become catastrophic, and in order to orient the further development of the situation toward the peaceful life of all the citizens of Serbia in the liberty and common respect, with bright future for all children born in Serbia, we, undersigned,

APPEAL TO

- a) **Mr. Slobodan Miloshevitch to resign unconditionally as the President of F. R. Yugoslavia,**
- b) **Mr. Milan Milutinovitch to resign unconditionally as the President of R. Serbia,**
- c) **the Government and Parliament of F. R. Yugoslavia to resign unconditionally,**
- d) **the Government of R. Serbia to resign unconditionally,**

- e) **the Parliament of R. Serbia to announce, organize and realize elections for the Constitutional Parliament of Serbia and for the common Constitutional Parliament with Montenegro, and after that to transfer its competencies to the Constitutional Parliament of Serbia,**
- f) **the Parliament of R. Montenegro to announce, organize and realize elections for the common Constitutional Parliament with Serbia,**
- g) **the professional Army and Police of Serbia to realize their Constitutional and legitimate duties, that is that to protect all innocent people of Serbia, its integrity and sovereignty, as well as to eliminate all terrorists from Serbia and to prevent infiltration of any foreign soldiers,**
- h) **the governing politicians and media of the Organization of the United Nations and of all its member nations to ensure truthful information to their peoples about the situation in Serbia and its development, to stop the unbelievable unjustifiable propaganda against Serbian people, the military pressure on and sanctions against the people of Serbia, and to enable the people of Serbia to resolve the situation freely, peacefully and democratically.**

We will be grateful to you for your positive attitude to these affairs.

We, undersigned, present the following personal data in block letters: given and family name, titles, occupation, country of residence and the date of signing the Appeal, respectively.

The preliminary version of the Appeal was signed via e-mail by:

1. **Mr. Dr. Momcilo Miljkovic**
University Professor
Pennsylvania, U. S. A.
October 20, 1998

The final version differs from the preliminary only for nonessential stylistic improvements and corrected typographical errors. Later Professor Miljkovic got confirmed his signature.

The above final text of the Appeal was signed by:

1. **Mr. Lyubomir T. Gruyitch**, D. Sc., signed personally
University Professor
1, rue Marcel Paul
90000 Belfort , France
October 22, 1998.
2. **Mr. Dragic V. Vukomanovic**, Ph.D. signed personally
Research Associate, Vice President,
Ontario, Canada K7L 3N6
October 22, 1998.
3. **Mr. Aleksandar Tomovic**, Pr. Eng. signed personally
Cold Spring, MN, U. S. A.
October 23, 1998.
4. **Mr. Radenko Ristic** (signed via e-mail)
Gothenburg., Sweden
December 9, 1998
5. **Mr. Marko Miljkovic** (signed via e-mail)
Pennsylvania, U. S. A.
December 16, 1998
6. **Mr. Milan Pavlovic** (signed by e-mail)
New York, U. S. A.
December 17, 1998

