

REQUEST FOR HONEST EQUAL RIGHTS SOLUTION

In order to ensure the equal rights guaranteed to all Yugoslav peoples by both the Constitution of SFRY and the UN Charter, in order to enable all people on the territory of (ex-) SFRY to live in freedom and peace, in order to permit good relationships among the Yugoslav nations and minorities, in order to help their peaceful developments; in order to help the UN and the whole international community to accept and support an honest effective long term solution in the sense of the UN Charter for the political and national problems in Yugoslavia, we refer to our rights guaranteed by the same documents and submit the following peaceful and human

REQUEST

to the United Nations and all its members to accept, support and enable the effective achievement of the following:

- I The full appreciation, recognition and implementation of the equal rights of all Yugoslav peoples for self-determination including separation.
- II The protected and materially supported peaceful return and safe resettlement of all the expelled persons and families to their homes and properties in (ex-) SFRY (in Krayina, Slavoniya, Bosnia and Herzegovina, in the South West part of Serbia - Kosovo and Metohiya, and in Macedonia) in the next six months.
- III The complete and strict application of the Dayton Agreement so that every deviation, distortion or ignorance of its full and rigorous implementation should be immediately stopped.
- IV The complete and strict application of the UN Resolution 1244 so that every deviation, distortion or ignorance of its full and rigorous implementation should be immediately stopped.
- V The Government of Serbia should reestablish the complete state sovereignty of the Republic of Serbia over its South West part: province Kosovo and Metohiya in the next four months.
- VI All foreigners who do not have and who do not get permission of the Government of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina or of the Government of the Republic of Srpska should leave these territories peacefully and safely in the next four months.
- VII All foreigners who do not have and who do not get permission of the Governments of the Republic of Serbia or of the Government of the Republic of Montenegro should leave these territories peacefully and safely in the next four months.
- VIII All the foreign military troops should leave peacefully and safely the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina in the next six months.
- IX All the foreign military troops should leave peacefully and safely the South West part of Serbia - Kosovo and Metohiya - in the next six months.
- X The equal right of Bosnyaks, Croats and Serbs in the Republic of Croatia, the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Republic of Srpska to decide in free national referenda in these states whether to stay in the states in which they are now or to unite with their neighboring parts in the new national states. The referenda should be held in 2003. If they accepted the former, then everybody would have to respect this free will and decision of the peoples. If they accepted the latter, then the peoples would choose the state to belong to at their municipal referenda. Afterwards, based on the results of the municipal referenda, the state boundaries should be finalized honestly at a joint peaceful conference with the participation of the UN representatives. The boundaries would be effective upon confirmations by the National Assemblies of the concerned Republics and by their entities, if applicable. Then everybody would have to respect this free will and decision of the peoples.

Messieurs

Kofi A. ANNAN, Secretary-General of the United Nations,
Tony BLAIR, Prime Minister of the United Kingdom,
George BUSH, President of the United States of America,
Jacques CHIRAC, President of the French Republic,
Pat COX, President of the European Parliament
Vladimir PUTIN, President of the Russian Federation,
Anders Fogh RASMUSSEN, Former President of the European Council, European Parliament,
Gerhard SCHRÖDER, Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany,
Jiang ZEMIN, President of the People's Republic of China,
 and

European Council Presidency: all members

Federal Parliament of the Russian Federation: all members,

German Bundestag: all members,

National Assembly of the French Republic: all members,

National People's Congress of China: all members,

United Kingdom Parliament - *House of Lords*: all members,

United Kingdom Parliament - *House of Commons*: all members,

UN General Assembly: all members,

UN Security Council: all members,

United States House of Representatives: all US Representatives,

United States Senate: all US Senators.

CC. The Presidents, the Assemblies and the Prime Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Republic of Croatia, the Republic of Montenegro, the Republic of Serbia, the Republic of Srpska and the Federal Republic State Community of Serbia and Montenegro.

Your Excellencies Messieurs

ANNAN, BLAIR, BUSH, CHIRAC, COX, PUTIN, RASMUSSEN, SCHRÖDER AND ZEMIN,

and dear Ladies and Gentlemen

Members of the UN General Assembly and of the UN Security Council,

Members of the European Council Presidency,

Members of the national Assemblies/Parliaments,

US Representatives and Senators,

Ref.: **UN, international community, Bosnyaks, Croats and Serbs:**

REQUEST FOR HONEST EQUAL RIGHTS SOLUTION

PREAMBLE

We, the signatories of this document fully understand your peaceful efforts to protect fairly and equally the human rights and the rights of the peoples of the (ex-) Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (for short: Yugoslavia or SFRY in the sequel). We acknowledge also our appreciation and recognition of all the rights that were and should be given to the Yugoslav peoples and the minorities by the Constitution of SFRY, and which have been determined by the international conventions and by the UN Charter.

The Yugoslav peoples were among the founders of the United Nations. At the end of sixties SFRY became open to foreigners to visit it and for all its citizens to go abroad. SFRY was devoted to the peaceful actions and solutions. Its army units participated in the UN peacekeeping missions. It did never

attack any other people or country. SFRY was recognized and appreciated by the international community and the UN. Consequently, the same international community and the UN were obliged to support and accept *only peaceful solutions* for the Yugoslav crisis. They should have been based on the Constitution of SFRY, on the international conventions and on the UN Charter.

The Yugoslav peoples were occupied for centuries. Their historical goals were to live freely in their own states, each of them to be entirely in one state and to strengthen their brotherhood. The first two goals have not been simultaneously realizable due to their mixture through generations. They united in the common state (the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, 1918). Their common states failed to pass the difficult historical world situation (the Kingdom of Yugoslavia, 1941) and the complex Yugoslav circumstances (SFRY, 1991). In 1991, most of the Yugoslav peoples expressed their preference to live in their own separate states rather than together in their common state. This implied impossibility for every Yugoslav people to live entirely in one separate state. It imposed the problem how to establish fairly their states so that the majority (about 85% - 90%) of every Yugoslav people lives in its state.

PART I

UN, INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY AND THE CRISES OF YUGOSLAVIA

1991 - 2002

The (first mentioned above) historical goal of all Yugoslav peoples was not an exception related just to them. It characterizes Europe. Almost all European states have been national states. If the European Community wished to eliminate sovereignty of the national member states in order to establish the common multinational country, then it would contradict its support to the dissolution of the multinational rather than national SFRY. If the European Community wished to become an entity composed of the well mutually appreciated peoples and their sovereign states, then it would contradict its ignorance of the equal right of all Yugoslav peoples to establish freely their national sovereign states.

Unfortunately, the efforts of the international community led by your predecessors have resulted in the catastrophic human, national, economic, environmental and social tragedy in Yugoslavia for the following crucial reason: they accepted to support the ambitions of the Yugoslav republican Presidents and Governments. Moreover, they prompted forcefully the acceleration of the anti-constitutional manner of solving the problems in Yugoslavia rather than to appreciate the equal rights for all Yugoslav peoples. The leader was German Minister of foreign affairs, Mr. Hans-Dietrich Genscher. They ignored the sense of the Constitution of SFRY (Appendix 1). They misused the Constitution as well as the UN Charter by accepting the attitude of the Badinter Arbitration Committee (Appendix 2).

The purpose of the UN is:

" To develop friendly relations among nations *based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, and to take other appropriate measures to strengthen universal peace;*" ...

(Paragraph 2 of the Article 1 of the UN Charter)

The UN Charter shows clearly that the right for self-determination concerns peoples rather than only individuals. However, the Badinter Arbitration Committee treated this as the human right of individuals and consequently gave the priority to the Yugoslav Republics over the Yugoslav peoples. It considered more formally than essentially particular articles by taking them out of the context of the SFRY Constitution (Appendix 2). In this way the Committee ignored the rights of the Yugoslav peoples, the following Yugoslav historical facts, reality, and the basis and the sense of the SFRY Constitution (Appendix 1):

- a) the Yugoslav peoples existed long before than the Yugoslav Republics; the Republics had to serve the peoples and minorities, not vice versa,
- b) the Yugoslav peoples united (not the Republics because they did not exist) freely in the common state,

- c) consequently, there was not colonization of any Yugoslav people in the common state,
- d) the Yugoslav Republics started to exist only in Yugoslavia after the Second World War, twenty seven years after the creation of the first common state,
- e) the Yugoslav peoples and minorities created SFRY in order to strengthen their brotherhood and unity in their common interest,
- f) the Constitution of SFRY was explicitly based on the right of the peoples for self-determination including the right for secession,
- g) the Constitution of SFRY did not permit any change of the SFRY boundaries without the agreement of all Republics and autonomous provinces,
- h) the Constitution of SFRY stipulated that the republican territories and boundaries might not be altered without the consent of the Republics concerned,
- i) the Constitution of SFRY did not give any possibility either for secession or for self-determination of the Republics of SFRY (or the autonomous provinces of the Republic of Serbia),
- j) the Constitution of SFRY forbade strictly republican statutes and other regulations to be contrary to the federal statute,
- k) the republican constitutions and the provincial constitutions were not contrary to the SFRY Constitution; hence they did not permit any possibility for secession of the Republics from SFRY,
- l) the Constitution of SFRY fixed the boundaries of the Republics only within the frontiers of SFRY but not as their exterior boundaries of the separated states,
- m) the Yugoslav peoples have not ever had a legal opportunity to freely decide about the republican boundaries, which were imposed by Tito's communist Government,
- n) there was not any justifiable reason to act against the constitutional obligation for the free and democratic election of people's representatives (delegates) to the Federal Assembly (1991) since their tenure had expired,
- o) all six republican Presidents and Governments usurped the competencies of the Federal Assembly,
- p) the Presidency of SFRY including its President did not obey their constitutional duties and their Formal Declaration (of honor),
- q) SFRY and its Constitution were well recognized by the UN and the wide international community; hence, they were obliged to support only the constitutional resolution of the Yugoslav crisis,
- r) the new generations of the Yugoslav peoples and minorities were increasingly overcoming the bloody memories from the civil war during the Second World War,
- s) SFRY was devoted to internal, regional and world peace; it did not attack any other country, consequently the UN and the international community should have supported only a peaceful resolution of the Yugoslav crisis.

Your predecessors were warned of the consequences of the disrespect for the SFRY Constitution, but they ignored the appeal of July 5 and 6, 1991, (Appendix 3), to help peaceful and democratic resolution of the Yugoslav situation based on the SFRY Constitution and free and democratic elections for the Federal Assembly.

Your predecessors followed the anti-constitutional moves of the Yugoslav republican Presidents and the Badinter Arbitration Committee attitude and conclusions.

Consequently, neither the federal Government nor the republican Presidents and Governments nor the UN nor the European countries including USSR made an attempt to realize another possibility that the Badinter Arbitration Committee referred to (Appendix 2), as well. Accordingly, the federal and the republican authorities had a possibility to freely and peacefully solve the problems by appreciating the historical goals of all Yugoslav peoples, the SFRY Constitution, the international law and conventions, and the UN Charter. Unfortunately, the Badinter Arbitration Committee concluded that the federal institutions became incapable to lead the process instead of proposing elections for the Federal Assembly. All of them just mentioned did not show their ability and/or will to understand the reality, the national heritage and the historical goals of and the facts about the Yugoslav peoples. They did not try to find a correct solution for boundaries of the national states of Croats, Bosnian Muslims and Serbs. Doubtless, the task was not easy because such state boundaries had never existed before and these three peoples were well mixed. However, the task has been the most valuable human duty for all those involved in the process since the Bosnian Muslims and Croats clearly and almost unanimously decided to separate from other Yugoslav peoples. By ignoring this task and obligation, the solution has been inherently anti-constitutional and in the crucial dispute with the cited purpose of the UN.

The consequences have become catastrophic in every sense. The war among the peoples has completely and tragically disproved the Badinter Arbitration Committee's attitude and conclusions that put the interests of the Republics above the rights of the peoples.

The anti-constitutional manner of attacking the problems was led and implemented not only by the republican Presidents, but also by the federal and all six republican state authorities - the SFRY Presidency including its President, the Federal Government including the Federal Prime Minister, and all six republican Governments, in spite of the warning of the consequences and the appeal to them to follow the Constitution and to resolve the problems peacefully (Appendix 3). They did not follow the will of the great majority of the Yugoslav people to resolve the problems fairly, peacefully and democratically. They completely ignored the Federal Assembly and even the fact that the time had passed for the elections of its new members. The communist and Islamic fundamentalist Yugoslav political leaders and/or statesmen and their supporters in SFRY were simply afraid of possible creation of inter-republican democratic parties (on the federal level). They succeeded to retain or to get the leading state positions in the new states. Your predecessors did not only acknowledge that, but they were supporting and helping them to become strongmen after the bloody anti-constitutional destruction of SFRY.

Let the attitude and the goal of Mr. Aliya Izetbegović, which he expressed in his book entitled *The Islamic Declaration* (<http://www.stopislam.com/articles/balkans.html>), illustrate the preceding point:

"There can be no peace or coexistence between Islamic and non-Islamic institutions. The Islamic movement must and can take place as soon as it is"... "numerically strong enough, not only to destroy the non-Islamic one, but to build up a new Islamic one."

In order to achieve this goal, Mr. Izetbegović cooperated well with Mujahedeens and permitted them to participate in the Muslim Army in Bosnia and Herzegovina. There are still about 300 Mujahedeens just in the village Bochinya today. They live in Serbian houses. There are many Mujahedeens also in other places in Bosnia today. Their number is estimated 3000 in Bosnia. Many of them decided to settle in Bosnia by marrying several women and starting family life in Serbian homes. Saudi Arabia has invested \$ 880 million in 158 new mosques in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Unfortunately, the international community led by your predecessors was encouraging the so created Yugoslav strongmen to continue the illegal way by providing the strongmen of Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina and of Macedonia with financial, media, military, political and/or moral support for the anti-constitutional secessions of these republics from Yugoslavia, and by recognizing them as sovereign states.

The international community artificially forced large parts of the Croatian people and of the Serbian people to live in two or three different states, instead of appreciating their constitutional rights do decide where to live and with whom to continue to live in a state. Why it is more natural, more appropriate to force a great number of Croats to live on their ancestral land in the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina separated from neighboring Croats in Croatia, or for Serbs to live on their ancestral land in the Republic of

Croatia, or in Bosnia and Herzegovina separated from neighboring Serbs in Serbia and Montenegro? The Croats decided by referendum to separate from the others in order to live together on their ancestral land in their united national state. This was ignored. The Serbs in Krayina and Slavoniya (parts of the Republic of Croatia) decided by their referendum to stay on their ancestral land together with Serbs from Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia and Montenegro.

The international community also ignored the equal right of the Bosnian Muslims in Bosnia and Herzegovina to establish their independent sovereign state. (Almost all of them have the South Slavic ancient origin, but during centuries they have developed into a separate ethnic society that was recognized officially in SFRY, on their demand, as the youngest Yugoslav nation under the name "the Muslims", who now prefers to be called "the Bosnyaks" ("the Boshnyaks")). Why is it more natural, more appropriate to force the Bosnian Muslims - Bosnyaks to live together with the great parts of Croats and Serbs in Bosnia and Herzegovina, rather than to live in their own sovereign free state since it was their preference, as well?

Instead of treating the results of the referenda of all Yugoslav peoples equally in the sense of both the UN Charter cited above and the basis of the SFRY Constitution, (Appendix 1), the international community set artificial rules. The rules caused crimes, atrocities, massacres, hate, and immigration of large number of persons of all Yugoslav nations, leaving the others behind in suffering and sorrow for their lost family members and other innocent people of their own nationality. All that happened when the new generations of the Yugoslav peoples were increasingly overcoming the bloody memories from the civil war during the Second World War.

The international community led by your predecessors decided to declare one of the Yugoslav peoples guilty for all, in order to find a justification and reasons for its artificial demands, rules and orders including military commands imposed in effect on that people.

PART II

ACCUSATIONS AND ACTIONS AGAINST SERBIAN PEOPLE

Consequently, a foreign occupation befell the people in Yugoslavia that has been devoted to the following principles stipulated in the UN Charter:

- ° to save, together with the Allied Countries, succeeding generations from the scourge of war that two times in the XX century brought untold sorrow to the mankind, and five times to that people itself,
- ° to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person, in the equal rights of men and women, of all other neighboring nations and of national minorities in its ancestral land,
- ° to establish and/or to reinstate by occupiers broken conditions under which justice and respect for the obligations arising from treaties and other sources of international law can be maintained, and to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom,
- ° to practice tolerance and live together in peace with one another as good neighbors, and to unite the strength to maintain international peace and security, and to ensure, by the acceptance of principles and the institution of methods, that armed force shall not be used, save in the common interest, and to employ international machinery for the promotion of the economic and social advancement of all peoples,

and which has:

- ° refrained in its international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state, or in any other manner inconsistent with the Purposes of the United Nations,

- given the United Nations every assistance in any action it undertook in accordance with its Charter, and it refrained from giving assistance to any state that would use it to attack another state.

The very same people - the Serbian people:

- was, by sacrificing millions of lives of Serbs, fighting together with the Allied Countries in two World Wars against occupation and fascism, for freedom, dignity and humanity,
- invested its own free, sovereign and independent state - the Kingdom of Serbia into the common state for all Yugoslav peoples and related minorities in order to live together in freedom, in prosperity with equal rights, with mutual friendly relationships and good will,
- rejected the pact with Hitler (March 25 and 27, 1941),
- was the first to reject the capitulation of the Yugoslav Royal Army and to organize the first world ground struggles under the command of Serbian Colonel (later General) Drazha Mihaylovitch against Hitler's army and to continue the struggle together with the Alliance in two armies, one led by General Mihaylovitch and another one commanded by Marshal Josip Broz Tito,
- was punished in Serbia by Nazi's to lose the first ten met innocent people for one killed fascist soldier and first hundred met innocent people for one killed Hitler's officer,
- lost more than six hundred fifty thousands of innocent people, innocent babies, children, mature and old people, tortured together with more than hundred fifty thousands of Jews and Gypsies in, even for SS officers shameful, the concentration camps Jasenovac (Yasenovats) established and governed by Hitler protected Independent State of Croatia during the whole Second World War,
- was criminally punished to loose hundreds of primary school pupils who were massacred by Hitler's occupiers in Kraguyevats, Serbia,
- was exposed to the fascist Great Albania inhuman occupation in the South West part of Serbia - in the Serbian cradle Kosovo and Metohiya - during the Second World War, which resulted in a more than hundred fifty thousands of expelled autochthon Serbs and more than hundred thousands of new Albanian immigrants,
- was forbidden by the communist Government of Josip Broz Tito to help the expelled autochthon people to return to their homes and properties in Kosovo and Metohiya after the Second World War,
- was admitting, by understanding the suffering of the Albanian people under Stalinist dictatorship of Enver Hoja, hundreds of thousands of Albanian immigrants to Kosovo and Metohiya,
- was enabling the Albanian immigrants to live in freedom, with equal political rights and employment opportunities, full social and health security, cheap good apartments, and free of charge scholarship for education in their native language,
- had to observe silently and to suffer from the continued terror after the Second World War of those Albanians who were forcing Serbian families to leave their houses and properties in order to get ethnically clean Albanian region and then to separate Kosovo and Metohiya from the other part of Serbia, which was possible due to the politics and pressure of Tito's Communist Party of Yugoslavia so that Albanian immigrants were willingly becoming its members, (Appendix 4),
- was patient and tolerant in order to preserve the peace and to help overcoming the tragic souvenirs from the Second World War by hoping that a repetition would never happen again,
- was one of two constitutional autochthon peoples of the Socialist Republic of Croatia (Appendix 1) until its transformation into the independent sovereign state the Republic of Croatia; this status Serbs deserved mainly for the following reasons:

- for their contribution to the liberation of Croatia from the fascist government,
- the Yugoslav and the international community rejected to accept the decreased number of Serbs in Croatia as a reason to ignore their status in Croatia because their reduced number was the consequence of the genocidal behavior of the Hitler protected the Independent State of Croatia against Serbs;
- did not demand an autonomy in the Socialist Republic of Croatia since Serbs were one of its constitutional autochthon peoples,
- was one of the three constitutional peoples of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the status which it naturally had as one of the largest autochthon peoples in Bosnia and Herzegovina,
- expressed via referenda in Krayina, Slovenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, (organized in accordance with the SFRY Constitution), its will to stay, together with all other Yugoslav peoples and minorities in Yugoslavia and, therefore, to stay together with its part in Serbia and Montenegro rather than to separate from the largest part of the Serbian people,
- is the only Yugoslav people whose referenda were ignored in Croatia, and in Bosnia and Herzegovina, by the international community led by your predecessors and by the UN in spite it had the equal right to decide via referendum about its future like all other Yugoslav peoples,
- has been forbidden to complain for the unjust exploitation of the right of peoples for self-determination including the right for secession on which were based both the Constitution of SFRY and the Constitution of the Socialist Republic of Croatia (Appendix 1): this right was unjustifiably and wrongly transmitted to and used by the Republic of Croatia and by the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina rather than to be realized equally and freely by all: by the Bosnian Muslim people, by the Croatian people and by the Serbian people in the Republic of Croatia and in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina,
- was treated by the Badinter Arbitration Committee as the minority in spite of the fact that it was one of the constitutive peoples (in the Socialist Republic of Croatia and in the Socialist Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina),
- was falsely accused of the aggression on Slovenia; the accusation was false due to the following facts:
 - there was not any Serbian aggression on Slovenia since the great majority (over 70%) of the army soldiers and officers in the federal Yugoslav People's Army - YPA - in every Republic was from that Republic, (Appendix 1),
 - the great majority of the soldiers and officers were Slovenes in Slovenia,
 - the command of YPA in Slovenia ordered to the federal soldiers to face without any munitions in the arms well armed units of the Territorial Defense of Slovenia,
- was falsely accused of the aggression on Croatia; the accusation was false due to the following facts:
 - it was the Croatian paramilitary unit that started fighting against Serbs in Krayina and Slovenia in order to prevent Serbs in their endeavors to realize the result of their constitutional referendum,
 - the Serbs lost the status of the constitutional people in the Republic of Croatia,
 - the Serbs were forced to accept the treatment as minority in their ancestral land where their number was reduced due to the genocidal torture by the Independent State of Croatia during the Second World War, and
 - they were pressed to separate from Yugoslavia,
- is the people that led the movement in Belgrade (summer 1991), which resulted in the petition signed by more than hundred thousand people for a peaceful resolution of the Yugoslav crisis,

- has been the people forced to accept the separations of its great parts, which were caused by the anti-constitutional secessions of the Republic of Slovenia, the Republic of Croatia, the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and the Republic of Macedonia,
- was falsely accused of the aggression on Bosnia and Herzegovina; the accusation was false due to the following facts:
 - it was a Muslim group that killed the groom's father Mr. Nikola Gardovitch and wounded another their cousin at Serbian wedding in Sarajevo, (beginning of 1992);
 - it was a Croatian paramilitary unit that entered Bosnia and massacred Serbs in Bosanski Brod including its Mayor (1992),
 - the Croatian paramilitary unit continued the next day jointly with a Muslim paramilitary unit to fire Serbian village Siyekovats together with its inhabitants;
 - it was the further escalation of the atrocities committed against Serbs when Muslim paramilitary units massacred more than thousand two hundreds of innocent civil Serbs around Srebrenitsa, Skelani, Militchi and Bratunats;
 - it was the series of these events which forced Serbs in Bosnia and Herzegovina to defend themselves military in order to escape the repetition of the destiny their parents and/or grandparents had passed under the Nazi German occupation during the Second World War,
- is the people forced to suffer in silence for Muslim killing more than thousand innocent Serbs on orthodox Christmas in the village Kravitse (7 January 1993) and in burnt several villages: mainly women and children since the men were on the front,
- is the people forced to suffer in silence for video cassettes showing Muslim commander Naser Orić holding human heads, or showing him killing people, which were circulating at that time in Bosnia in order to please those who were financing Mujahedeens' participation in the war,
- is the nation whose several hundreds of thousands of people were expelled from their ancestral land Krayina and Slavoniya during the well prepared military offensive "Storm" for the ethnic cleansing (1995),
- is the nation whose people were largely expelled from their ancestral land in Bosnia and Herzegovina 1992 -1995 (Appendix 5),
- was largely demonized by international media and Occidental Governments for massacres of civilian people at the market Markale in Sarajevo in spite of the fact that it has been well known that the Muslim Government organized them:

"A few days ago Mr. Boutros Ghali informed me that the projectile which hit the Markale marketplace in Sarajevo was an act of (Bosnian) Muslim provocation".

President Mitterrand of France, 1995

Citation from: Who was responsible for the market place massacres in Sarajevo ? by Seán Mac Mathúna in:
http://www.flamemag.dircon.co.uk/bosnia_sarajevo.htm
- was forced to be silent when it was falsely accused that it had organized concentration camps in Bosnia, which should have been proved by showing a falsified photo,
- was bombed in the Republic of Srpska for the never happened widely claimed massacre of seven thousands of innocent civil Muslim people in Srebrenitsa (Appendix 6 - Appendix 9); many of them (more than three thousands), whose names were on the list of the victims, appeared later alive; moreover, the trend of decreasing the number of victims continued;
 - in his report to the French National Parliament General Philippe Morillon said:
After the beginning of the crisis, marked by an initial action by Serbs who entered Srebrenica, the town was retaken and the enclave was under control by the Bosnyak forces and Naser Oric. The latter, who was the commander of the Bosnyak forces in that enclave, understood by himself that he had to lead a war from that enclave which provoked massacres of Serbian population from the neighboring villages. He became the

public enemy No. 1 for Serbs, in particular after an action for which they could not ever forgive him and which took place in the night of orthodox Christmas, holly night of January 1993, when he led the raids on Serbian villages and committed massacres of the population. That led to that what protected those zones - in the interior of which we were not capable to forbid the action of Bosnyak forces themselves - were progressively becoming the zones in the interior of which the Bosnyak forces could find themselves relatively secure and which they used as the basis for lancing attacks against Serbs. the Bosnyak forces retired before the fall of Srebrenica; Naser Oric left Srebrenica a week before the fall of Srebrenica... I do not hesitate to say that Mladic fell in a trap in SrebrenicaI told you that Naser Oric, in my eyes, obeyed an order that he got from Sarajevo to leave the zone. ... I am not afraid to say that it was Sarajevo that, intentionally, provoked the drama. It is the Presidency, it is Izetbegovic. Naser Oric obeyed the Bosnyak Presidency in Sarajevo When I told you that he fell in the trap and that the trap was intentional, it is not a critic that I do against Izetbegovic. In my eyes, he did not have other means to provoke that what he wanted, that is to get the position of the international community on his side...

("Srebrenica: Le rapport de la mission parlementaire", Balkan Infos, No. 63, February 2002, pp. 4,5);

- in its first official report on Srebrenitsa events in July 1995, the Government of the Republic of Srpska (RS) stated that there had been killed about 2,000 Bosnyaks: about 1,800 Bosnyak soldiers were killed in the direct battles against the Army of the Republic of Srpska during their escape from Srebrenitsa, about 100 were killed due to the personal revenge and about 100 died being exhausted; "The Army of RS lost from 300 up to 500 soldiers. In the region of Srebrenica the units of the Army of BiH under the commandment of Naser Orić killed more than 1,000 of Serbian civilians from May 1992 till January 1994.",
 - is the people that was internationally forced to accept to retain in the Republic Srpska by the Dayton Agreement only 49% of its ancestral land in Bosnia and Herzegovina where autochthon Serbs were inhabiting more than 73% and were possessing and defending through centuries more than 62% of the land being their family heritage private property,
 - is the nation that consequently lost its freedom, whose state has lost sovereignty and independence, the nation which has become essentially subjected to the foreign occupation in the Republic of Srpska,
 - is forced to accept the large and essential violations of the Dayton agreement by the international community,
 - is forced both to obey the orders of the UN High Representative acting as the foreign Governor so to accept his change of the Constitution of the Republic of Srpska and to accept all other his decisions as superior than those of the President, the Government, the National Assembly of the Republic of Srpska and/or of the people of the Republic of Srpska expressed at the free elections,
 - was unjustifiably sanctioned in Serbia and Montenegro (the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia - FRY in the sequel) for false accusations that Albanians had lost illegally their human rights, which contradicts the truth that the communist granted autonomy to Kosovo and Metohiya had been changed legally by the valid decision of its Assembly (1989),
 - was unjustifiably accused of the never happened massacre of innocent Albanian people in Rachak, but such a false accusation, together with the former false accusations that Albanian people did not enjoy human, social and political rights in Serbia, was used as the reason and justification to start bombing the people of Serbia and Montenegro,
 - was unjustifiably accused of the exodus of the Albanian people, which started only on the third day of the NATO bombardment as its consequence,

- was subjected to this false accusation that combined with the preceding ones was used not only to demonize further the Serbs but also to justify the continuation of bombing the people of Serbia through 78 days and nights altogether,
- is the autochthon people that was internationally forbidden to defend itself from the spreading and growing terrorism of the Albanian illegal military units which were fighting for further expelling Serbian and other non-Albanian people in order to separate Kosovo and Metohiya and to establish (again after half a century) an independent Albanian state in that South West part of Serbia,
- is the people that was forbidden to defend itself in its ancestral land from the terror organized by Mujahedeens and supported by Bin Laden, who came freely to fight in Bosnia and Herzegovina and in Serbia - Kosovo and Metohiya,
- is the people that has been subjected to the foreign occupation in the South West part of Serbia - Kosovo and Metohiya - since 1999,
- is the autochthon nation whose people, in the presence of the international peacekeeping forces, have been expelled almost completely (more than two hundred fifty thousands) from Kosovo and Metohiya,
- is the people whose ancient invaluable and internationally appreciated monuments, monasteries, as well as private properties, have been destroyed in the presence of the international UN troops of forty thousands soldiers (Appendix 10 - Appendix 15),
- is the people whose many (more than three thousands only after the NATO bombardment 1999) innocent civil Serbs have been massacred every day in the presence of the international UN troops (Appendix 10 - Appendix 15),
- was forced under the completely unjustifiable NATO bombardment to accept the UN Resolution 1244,
- has been pressed to obey the full failure of both the UN international High Representatives and peacekeeping forces to fulfil the Resolution (Appendix 10 - Appendix 15),
- is the people whose 7,000 children were killed in Yugoslavia's Civil Wars, twice as many as Croat and Muslim children combined (<http://www.stopislam.com/articles/balkans.html>): tragedy for all,
- is the people whose Governments (of the Republic of Serbia, of the Republic of Montenegro, of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and of the Republic of Srpska) must stay silent in order not to be unjustifiably accused and imprisoned for the Hague institution known as the *International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia*, established by the UN Security Council without a UN General Assembly agreement as required by the UN Charter; the institution that in reality ignores those atrocities and crimes that caused the wars and which forced the Serbs to defend themselves; the institution that is concentrated mainly to prosecute Serbs for their consequent defensive reactions.

PART III

REQUEST FOR HONEST EQUAL RIGHTS SOLUTION

In order to ensure the equal rights guaranteed to all Yugoslav peoples by both the Constitution of SFRY and the UN Charter, in order to enable all people on the territory of (ex-) SFRY to live in freedom and peace, in order to permit good relationships among the Yugoslav

nations and minorities, in order to help their peaceful developments; in order to help the UN and the whole international community to accept and support an honest effective long term solution in the sense of the UN Charter for the political and national problems in Yugoslavia, we refer to our rights guaranteed by the same documents and submit the following peaceful and human

R E Q U E S T

to the United Nations and all its members to accept, support and enable the effective achievement of the following:

- I The full appreciation, recognition and implementation of the equal rights of all Yugoslav peoples for self-determination including separation.**
- II The protected and materially supported peaceful return and safe resettlement of all the expelled persons and families to their homes and properties in (ex-) SFRY (in Krayina, Slavoniya, Bosnia and Herzegovina, in the South West part of Serbia - Kosovo and Metohiya, and in Macedonia) in the next six months.**
- III The complete and strict application of the Dayton Agreement so that every deviation, distortion or ignorance of its full and rigorous implementation should be immediately stopped.**
- IV The complete and strict application of the UN Resolution 1244 so that every deviation, distortion or ignorance of its full and rigorous implementation should be immediately stopped.**
- V The Government of Serbia should reestablish the complete state sovereignty of the Republic of Serbia over its South West part: province Kosovo and Metohiya in the next four months.**
- VI All foreigners who do not have and who do not get permission of the Government of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina or of the Government of the Republic of Srpska should leave these territories peacefully and safely in the next four months.**
- VII All foreigners who do not have and who do not get permission of the Governments of the Republic of Serbia or of the Government of the Republic of Montenegro should leave these territories peacefully and safely in the next four months.**

- VIII All the foreign military troops should leave peacefully and safely the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina in the next six months.
- IX All the foreign military troops should leave peacefully and safely the South West part of Serbia - Kosovo and Metohiya - in the next six months.
- X The equal right of Bosnyaks, Croats and Serbs in the Republic of Croatia, the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Republic of Srpska to decide in free national referenda in these states whether to stay in the states in which they are now or to unite with their neighboring parts in the new national states. The referenda should be held in 2003. If they accepted the former, then everybody would have to respect this free will and decision of the peoples. If they accepted the latter, then the peoples would choose the state to belong to at their municipal referenda. Afterwards, based on the results of the municipal referenda, the state boundaries should be finalized honestly at a joint peaceful conference with the participation of the UN representatives. The boundaries would be effective upon confirmations by the National Assemblies of the concerned Republics and by their entities, if applicable. Then everybody would have to respect this free will and decision of the peoples.

With hope that you will kindly consider and accept our Request, we, the signatories, remain yours respectfully.

November 11, 2002 - February 25, April 18, May 5, 9, 16, 2003.

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233. Milorad Mikic, Belgrade, Karadjordjeva 49, Serbia and Montenegro,
234. Milica Vuckovic, Belgrade, Marijane Gregoran 71, Serbia and Montenegro,
235. Petar Zivkovic, Belgrade, Stevana Djukica 31, Serbia and Montenegro,
236. Miroslava Glisic, Belgrade, Varvarinska 17, Serbia and Montenegro,
237. Gordana Jovanovic, Belgrade, Ivana Milutinovica 11, Serbia and Montenegro,
238. Jelena Vasic, Belgrade, Pozeska 166, Serbia and Montenegro,
239. Zora Matijasevic, Belgrade, Romena Rolana 14, Serbia and Montenegro,
240. Ljiljana Dragojevic, Belgrade, Ustanicka 157, Serbia and Montenegro,
241. Miodrag Dimitrijevic, Belgrade, Krunska 86, Serbia and Montenegro,
242. Dragana Sotirovic, Belgrade, Vlajkoviceva 14, Serbia and Montenegro,
243. Biserka Vasiljevic, Belgrade, Vojvodjanska 385, Serbia and Montenegro,
244. Radmila Coric, Belgrade, Borska 11, Serbia and Montenegro,
245. Gordana Pesic, Belgrade, 29. Novembra 112, Serbia and Montenegro,
246. Marija Jankovic, Belgrade, Radmile Rajkovic 7, Serbia and Montenegro,
247. Mirjana Mihailovic, Belgrade, Osogovska 17, Serbia and Montenegro,
248. Jasmina Paunovic, Belgrade, 29. Novembra 68, Serbia and Montenegro,
249. Milan Valcic, Belgrade, Prizrenska4, Serbia and Montenegro,
250. Dragica Ovcin, Belgrade, Ilije Garasanina 42, Serbia and Montenegro,
251. Sava Ristic, Belgrade, J.Gagarina 201, Serbia and Montenegro,
252. Radovan Racic, Belgrade, S.Stanojevica 7, Serbia and Montenegro,
253. Aleksandra Racic, Belgrade, S.Stanojevica 7, Serbia and Montenegro,
254. Jelena Tomasevic, Belgrade, Bul. AVNOJ-a 109, Serbia and Montenegro,
255. Zoran Nikolic, Belgrade, B.Petronijevica 17, Serbia and Montenegro,
256. Dusanka Mirkovic, Belgrade, K.Glavinica 17, Serbia and Montenegro,
257. Mija Vasic, Belgrade, Trg Republike 10, Serbia and Montenegro,
258. Radovan Radovic, Belgrade, Karadjordjeva 41, Serbia and Montenegro,

259. Miroslav Jovanovic, Belgrade, V.Dobrnjca 18, Serbia and Montenegro,
260. Miljan Djukic, Belgrade, P.Komune 29, Serbia and Montenegro,
261. Ljiljana Dinic, Belgrade, B.Grima 22, Serbia and Montenegro,
262. Tomislav Ilic, Belgrade, Gandijeva 133, Serbia and Montenegro,
263. Milivoje Markovic, Belgrade, Djusina 10, Serbia and Montenegro,
264. Gordana Colic, Belgrade, S. Boraca 46, Serbia and Montenegro,
265. Zoran Aleksic, Belgrade, B. M. Pupina 183, Serbia and Montenegro,
266. Ljiljana Grujakovic, Belgrade, Ilije Garasanina 39, Serbia and Montenegro,
267. Anica Zupanjevac, Belgrade, B.Bataljona 49, Serbia and Montenegro,
268. Miroslav Markovic, Belgrade, B.Grima 8, Serbia and Montenegro,
269. Vladimir Stanimirovic, Belgrade, Mike Alasa 50, Serbia and Montenegro,
270. Mirjana Strbac, Belgrade, B.Jerkovica 85, Serbia and Montenegro,
271. Zorica Milosevic, Belgrade, Savnicka 58, Serbia and Montenegro,
272. Ladisav Rakovic, Belgrade, Nehruova 55, Serbia and Montenegro,
273. Lazar Milutinovic, Belgrade, Kralja Milutina 37, Serbia and Montenegro,
274. Olivera Milovanovic, Belgrade, S. Filipovica 31, Serbia and Montenegro,
275. Svetlana Milosevic, Belgrade, D. Kej 23, Serbia and Montenegro,
276. Srdan Popovic, Belgrade, G. Jovanova 16, Serbia and Montenegro,
277. Jovan Rasic, Belgrade, J. Gagarina 37, Serbia and Montenegro,
278. Ljiljana Jovanovic, Belgrade, J.Gagarina 261, Serbia and Montenegro,
279. Bogoljub Stojkovic, Belgrade, Zidarska 1, Serbia and Montenegro,
280. Radmila Vojnovic, Belgrade, Solunska 20, Serbia and Montenegro,
281. Bogdanka Prekic, Belgrade, Karadjordjeva 28, Serbia and Montenegro,

Note 1. The signatories whose names and data are listed from No. 2 to No. 42 signed the document via e-mail sent to the first signatory before the petition was airmailed on Friday, November 29, 2002. Other signatures were received also via e-mail on or after Tuesday, December 2, 2002. The list ends with 281 signatures today, May 19, 2003.

Note 2. The document (with all appendices) was airmailed to all addressees on November 29, 2002. It was acknowledged that the letter was received for all of them except for Mr. Jiang ZEMIN, President of the People's Republic of China, National People's Congress of China, United Kingdom Parliament - *House of Lords*, United States House of Representatives, United States Senate.

Note 3. The document and **all appendices are available on:**

<http://cyberserb.com/equalrights/index.htm>

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<http://www.slobodnasrpska.org/en/fs/aktuelno/un/index.php>

<http://www.slobodnasrpska.org/en/fs/aktuelno/un/PetitionUN13Srp.doc>