

Her Majesty

Queen ELIZABETH II, The Queen of a number of Commonwealth realms, including the United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand and Canada and the Head of the Commonwealth, a voluntary association of 53 independent countries.

Messieurs

Kofi A. ANNAN, Secretary-General of the United Nations,

Jan Peter BALKENENDE, Dutch Presidency of the European Union,

Tony BLAIR, British Prime Minister,

George BUSH, President of the United States of America,

Jacques CHIRAC, President of the French Republic,

Josep Borrell FONTELLES, President of the European Parliament,

Hu JINTAO, President of the People's Republic of China,

Prof. Dr. Horst KÖHLER, President of the Federal Republic of Germany,

H.E. Mr. Jean PING, President of the fifty-ninth session of the UN General Assembly,

Vladimir PUTIN, President of the Russian Federation,

Jean Pierre RAFFARIN, Prime Minister of the French Republic,

Gerhard SCHRÖDER, Federal Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany,

and

The Federal Parliament of the Federal Republic of Germany: for all members,

European Council Presidency: for all members,

Federal Parliament of the Russian Federation: for all members,

National Assembly of the French Republic: for all members,

National People's Congress of China: for all members,

United Kingdom Parliament - *House of Lords* (through the British Minister of the Foreign Affairs):
for all members,

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

UN General Assembly: for all members,

UN Security Council: for all members,

United States House of Representatives: for all USA Representatives,

United States Senate: for all USA Senators.

Your Majesty

QUEEN ELIZABETH II,

Your Excellencies Messieurs

ANNAN, BALKENENDE, BLAIR, BUSH, CHIRAC, FONTELLES,

JINTAO, KÖHLER, PING, PUTIN, RAFFARIN AND SCHRÖDER,

and dear Ladies and Gentlemen, Members of

European Council Presidency,

Federal Parliament of the Russian Federation,

National Assembly of the French Republic,

National People's Congress of China,

UN General Assembly,

UN Security Council,

and

USA Representatives and Senators,

Ref. ***The UN background, the demand of F. R. Germany for the permanent membership in the Security Council, the Security Council, European Parliament and Council.***

I kindly ask you for your attention to this document.

UN BACKGROUND

Facing the strong and rapidly increasing economical, financial and military power of the HITLER led Germany, the League of Peoples failed to halt HITLER's fascism. Germany organized by him became the leading enemy (in the sense defined in Point 2, Article 53, Chapter VIII of the UN Charter).

Succeeding to defeat HITLER's fascist state of Germany and by it led the enemies (the Axes), and in order to prevent a recovery of fascism and to ensure peaceful development of the humanity, the Free World led and organized by the leading antifascist countries (the Allies) established freely the Organization of the United Nations - the United Nations (UN).

The main criterion for becoming the permanent member of the Security Council was the following: **the leadership in the struggle during the Second World War against HITLER's Germany led fascism world wide**, rather than the financial and economic power.

Every country aiming at submitting its demand to become a permanent member of the Security Council, which will require the change of the UN Charter, should have proved, primarily by its leadership actions against terrorism and fascism, its capacity to assume such responsibility.

FACTS AND TRUTH ON SFR YUGOSLAVIA

Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (SFR Yugoslavia) was pacific, free, independent country, a founding member of the UN and well recognized world wide including its recognition by French Republic, Federal Republic of Germany (FR Germany), United States of America, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and all other NATO state members.

SFR Yugoslavia did neither attack any other country, hence nor FR Germany, nor was a treat to any other country including French Republic, FR Germany, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, United States of America and all other NATO state members.

SFR Yugoslavia, as the successor of the former Yugoslav states, was established by Yugoslav peoples and not by its republics (The first sentence of the Constitution of SFR Yugoslavia, in the Merrick, New York 1976 edition, p. 13).

The Constitutions of all Yugoslav republics, as they themselves, were accepting the Constitution of the F. R. Yugoslavia as the basic legitimate document. The former were in the full agreement with the latter (Article 205, Constitution of SFR Yugoslavia, p. 92).

The Constitution of SFR Yugoslavia started as follows:

"The nations of Yugoslavia, proceeding from the right of every nation to self-determination, including the right for secession, on the basis of their will freely expressed in the common struggle of all nations and nationalities in the National Liberation War"...

(Basic Principles, Constitution of SFR Yugoslavia, p. 13).

This shows clearly that SFR Yugoslavia and its Constitution were established on the recognition of the fundamental human and national right of the Yugoslav peoples for their free decision on self-determination including secession.

The state institutions of French Republic, FR Germany, Great Britain, United States of America, and of many other NATO state members, and Yugoslav federal and republic state leaders and institutions had been kindly appealed to respect this constitutionally approved personal and national right given exclusively to the peoples of SFR Yugoslavia, July 5, 1991 (Appeal, Attachment 1 herein). German Bundestag and British Parliament acknowledged receipt of the Appeal.

The Occidental countries influenced by Mr. KOHL's Government of FR Germany totally ignored this right recognized also by the UN (Paragraph 2 of the Article 1 of the UN Chapter).

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However, SFR Yugoslavia and its Constitution did not give any right to the Yugoslav republics for their separation, for their secession from the Federation.

Unfortunately, the Governments of the Occidental countries, fully misled by the anti-constitutional attitude and conclusion of the Badinter Arbitration Committee, and forced by Mr. Hans-Dietrich GENSCHER, German Minister of Foreign Affairs, enforced the anti-constitutional secessions of four Yugoslav republics (Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Macedonia).

It was the inviolable and inalienable right and duty of the nations and national minorities of Yugoslavia and of its citizens to protect and defend the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and the social system of the SFR Yugoslavia established by its Constitution (Article 237, Constitution of SFR Yugoslavia, p. 99).

"No one shall have the right to acknowledge or sign an act of capitulation nor to accept or recognize the occupation of the Federal Socialist Republic of Yugoslavia or of any of its individual parts. No one shall have the right to prevent citizens of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia from fighting against the enemy who has attacked the country. Such acts shall be unconstitutional and punishable as high treason.

High treason is the gravest crime against the people and shall be punished as a serious criminal offense."

(Article 238, Constitution of F. R. Yugoslavia, p. 99).

The Assembly of the SFR Yugoslavia was the supreme organ of power within the framework of federal rights and duties. (Article 282, Constitution of F. R. Yugoslavia, p. 120).

It was only the Assembly of the SFR Yugoslavia that had legitimate competence to decide on any change of its Constitution (Article 282, Constitution of SFR Yugoslavia, p. 120).

The state institutions of French Republic, F. R. Germany, Great Britain, United States of America, of many other NATO state members, and Yugoslav federal and republic state leaders and institutions rejected the kind appeal to respect this constitutional competence given exclusively to the Federal Assembly of SFR Yugoslavia, July 5, 1991, (Appeal, Attachment 1 herein).

The Yugoslav federal and republic state leaders from the secessionist Republics, as well as the occidental Governments fully misled by the anti-constitutional attitude and conclusion of the Badinter Arbitration Committee, completely ignored the Assembly of the SFR Yugoslavia in their support to actions towards the secessions and the secessions themselves.

Kosovo and Metohiya, and Vojvodina have been parts of S. R. Serbia (now R. Serbia) (Article 1 of the Constitution of SFR Yugoslavia, p. 28).

"The boundary of Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia cannot be changed without the agreement of all republics and autonomous provinces" (The third passage of the Article 5 of the Constitution of SFR Yugoslavia).

The Serbs were minority among soldiers in the federal Yugoslav People's Army in Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Macedonia. They were minority in the federal army troops in Slovenia that accused falsely Serbia and the Serbs for not existing aggression.

Serbs officers were substantial minority among the chief commanders of the federal Yugoslav People's Army 1980 - 1992. R. Serbia and the Serbs were wrongly accused for dominating the Federal Army.

The Serbs were one of the two constitutive peoples of the S. R. Croatia ("The basic principles": Article 1 of the Constitution of S. R. Croatia). As such, they decided freely by referendum (with the majority exceeding 80 %) not to separate from SFR Yugoslavia.

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The S. R. Croatia changed its Constitution by ignoring and neglecting completely the constitutional rights of the Serbs.

Republics of Slovenia and of Croatia decided to separate anti-constitutionally from SFR Yugoslavia.

Such change of the Croatian Constitution, the separatist Croatian decision, and the Croatian Government ignorance of the result of the Serbian referendum forced the Serbs to remind themselves of the fascist crimes committed against their parents, cousins and friends by HITLER protected Independent State of Croatia that massacred about eight hundred thousands of innocent Jewish, Rome and Serbs in one of many camps - in Yasenovats, more than 80% of whom were Serbs (1941 - 1945).

Republic of Croatia justified and approved the fear of the Serbs by expelling several hundred thousands of Serbs from their Parentland (1995). Occidental reactions were only favorable. (For details see the document "REQUEST FOR HONEST EQUAL RIGHTS SOLUTION" with fifteen appendices, of May 16, 2003, which was signed by three hundred thirty persons, available at ** www.truth-action.com/people, and the document "WE ARE ASHAMED AND WE REQUEST" of March 19 through 21, 2004, which has been signed so far by six hundred seventy one persons, available at ** www.freaserbs.org/petitions/2004-03-06. Both documents were sent to you and/or to your state institutions and/or to your predecessors).

The Serbs were one of the three constitutive peoples of the S. R. Bosnia and Herzegovina. As such, they decided freely by referendum (with the majority exceeding 90 %) not to separate from SFR Yugoslavia. The Croat - Muslim dominated Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the international community ignored the Serbian referendum.

The Muslims and the Croats in Bosnia and Herzegovina decided to separate anti-constitutionally and forcefully the whole Republic from SFR Yugoslavia.

The Muslims and Croats started the war in Bosnia and Herzegovina by committing crimes against the Serbs (Sarajevo, Bosanski Brod and Syekovats, 1992. For details see the documents ** "REQUEST FOR HONEST EQUAL RIGHTS SOLUTION" and "WE ARE ASHAMED AND WE REQUEST").

These events forced the Serbs in Bosnia and Herzegovina to remind themselves of the crimes committed against their parents, cousins and friends by the Government and army of the fascist invaders of the HITLER Germany and of the Independent State of Croatia (1941 - 1945).

The Serbs were forced to defend themselves. They did not start war in any part of SFR Yugoslavia (1991/1992).

The UN did not permit any military action against SFR Yugoslavia.

**FACTS AND TRUTH ON THE SERBS,
F. R. YUGOSLAVIA, SERBIA AND MONTENEGRO, AND R. SERBIA**

The Serbian part of the Royal Yugoslav Army led by colonel (later general) Drazha MIHAYLOVITCH, started the first world fighting against HITLER's fascist invading Army, rather than to accept the capitulation.

The Serbs were the initial majority of another antifascist Yugoslav military organized and commanded by the Secretary of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia Josip BROZ - TITO, who later became marshal, and life President of SFR Yugoslavia since 1974.

Both the royal devoted Serbian military and the communist led partisan army were faithful to the Allies in the common struggle against HITLER's world wide leadership of the fascist Axes, 1941 - 1945.

FR Yugoslavia was pacific state. Serbia and Montenegro, and R. Serbia have been, pacific countries. FR Yugoslavia and R. Serbia were free and independent until NATO bombing 1999. French Republic, FR Germany,

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Great Britain, United States of America, and all other NATO state members were well recognizing them, hence their Constitutions.

FR Yugoslavia did not attack, Serbia and Montenegro, and R. Serbia have not attacked any country, hence neither French Republic, FR Germany, Great Britain, United States of America, nor any other NATO state member.

Moreover, FR Yugoslavia was not, Serbia and Montenegro, and R. Serbia have not been a treat to any country including French Republic, FR Germany, Great Britain, United States of America, and all other NATO state members.

In spite of all these facts and contrary to the highly valuable devotions of their peoples to justice, freedom and humanity, and oppositely to the Constitutions of NATO state members, NATO air forces led by the USA ex-President CLINTON Government, supported fully by the British Prime Minister BLAIR Government, the French ex-Prime Minister JOSPIN Government and the German Chancellor SCHRÖDER Government, were heavily bombing R. Serbia!

Kosovo and Metohiya, and Vovvodina have been inseparable parts of SR Serbia and of its successor R. Serbia. (Article 6 and Section VI of the Constitution of R. Serbia).

**"The territory of the R. Serbia is undivided and inalienable.
The citizens of R. Serbia decide by referendum on a change of its frontier."
(Article 4 of the Constitution of R. Serbia).**

The fascist state of the Great Albania invaded the South West part of Serbia - Kosovo and Metohiya - and imposed the inhuman occupation (1941 - 1945). This resulted in a more than hundred fifty thousands of expelled autochthon Serbs and more than hundred thousands of Albanian Nazi protected invading newcomers to Serbia.

TITO's communist Government forbade to the expelled Serbian families to return to their properties and homes in Kosovo and Metohiya after the end of the Second World War!

The national minorities enjoyed freely in Serbia all human and national rights guaranteed by the UN Charter and by the international conventions. They were greater than in any NATO state member country. They were much greater than those that the national states of the same national minorities have been ensuring to the Serbian national minorities therein.

Serbia was admitting (after 1948) thousands of Albanian immigrants to Kosovo and Metohiya in order to save them from the Stalinist dictatorship of Enver Hoja.

Serbia was enabling the Albanian immigrants to live in freedom, to become its citizens with equal political rights and employment opportunities, full social and health security, cheap good state owned apartments, and free of charge scholarship for education in their native language. They enjoyed children financial support by Serbia equally as all other citizens as long as the support existed. The Albanian birth rate in Kosovo and Metohiya has become the highest in the world.

The Albanian terrorists have been committing the permanent aggression against the Serbs since the Second World War. They were forcing Serbian families to flee from their homes and properties in order to get ethnically clean Albanian region and then to separate Kosovo and Metohiya from the other part of Serbia.

The artificially granted autonomies to Kosovo and Metohiya, and Vovvodina were changed legally and legitimately by the valid legitimate decisions of their Assemblies (1989).

The Serbs did not expel the Albanian people. The Serbs did not commit the so called massacre of civil Albanians in Rachak (1999). However, the Serbs were falsely accused by NATO, in particular by the CLINTON's USA Government, in order to justify unjustifiable NATO bombing Serbia and Montenegro, in order to hide the truth that the Albanian exodus had started only the third day of the bombing and that NATO planes bombed not only the civil Serbs and other non-Albanian civil people but also civil Albanians (1999).

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NATO heavy bombing of Serbia lasted continuously 78 days and nights by killing more than thousand five hundreds of innocent people including children (see ** www.truth-action.com/people). It destroyed largely the country. It was led by CLINTON's Government of the USA with the main participation of the army forces of French Republic, FR Germany and Great Britain.

The fully unjustifiable NATO bombings (1995 and 1999) with the depleted uranium have been sowing continuously everyday death in Republic Srpska and Serbia. The bombings destroyed their industrial structure, civil objects including schools, hospitals and churches, as well the historical cultural heritage.

The UN did not permit any military action against FR Yugoslavia, hence against R. Serbia.

The Albanian terrorists, partially organized by Mujahedeens and instructed by Bin Laden, who came freely to fight in Bosnia and Herzegovina and in Serbia - Kosovo and Metohiya, partially instructed by the USA military experts, have become protected, sometimes even indirectly supported, by the unbelievable KFOR passivity against their terror.

The Serbs have been expelled almost completely (more than two hundred fifty thousands) from Kosovo and Metohiya. Their ancient invaluable and internationally appreciated monuments, churches, monasteries, as well as homes and other private properties, have been destroyed in the presence of the international UN troops. Their celebrated Christian frescos and natural richness of their mines have been robbed articles on the black market. The industrial and thermal plants built by the financial investments of the people of Serbia are now robbed and property of the Albanian invaders.

The armed Albanians have been massacring almost every day innocent civil Serbs, often children, (more than three thousands only after the NATO bombardment 1999) in the presence of the international, so called peacekeeping, UN troops led mainly by the Governments of USA, FR Germany and French Republic.

The Albanian escalating terrorism has re-become its fascism against the Serbs and other non - Albanian people in Serbia, in particular in Kosovo and Metohiya. Its strong intensification, which re-blazed up on March 17, 2004, has been only formally verbally condemned by the UN and its Security Council. It has been continuously reinforcing. It has continued to expel or kill Serbs and other non-Albanian people including children, to destroy further Serbian monuments and properties. The goal is the complete elimination of all proves, signs and indications that Kosovo and Metohiya is the Serbian ancestor land, and the realization of the Albanian fascist dream - Kosovo and Metohiya inhabited exclusively by Albanians and its secession by all means from Serbia.

The Albanian occupational government has been re-established in Kosovo and Metohiya - sixty years after the defeat of the HITLER supported fascist Great Albanian invasion on this part of Serbia!

In spite of all these facts, the Occidental Governments, the Security Council and the European Parliament, continue unbelievably to force the Serbs to accept and to obey, in such fascist manner created, the Albanian occupational Government, rather than to halt the Albanian fascism and to respect the UN Charter, the International Law, the antifascist devotion of the Serbs and sovereignty of R. Serbia over Kosovo and Metohiya!

**FACTS AND TRUTH ON INTERNATIONAL ACTIONS OF
FR GERMANY IN YUGOSLAVIA AND SERBIA,
RELATIVE TO THE UN BACKGROUND AND CHARTER**

**" Nothing in the present Charter shall impair the inherent right of individual or collective self-defence if an armed attack occurs against a Member of the United Nations, until the Security Council has taken measures necessary to maintain international peace and security."
(Article 51, Chapter VII, UN Charter).**

" For the first time in centuries, we Germans are no longer a source of strife on the agenda of Europe. Our unification was not forced on Europe; rather, it was achieved in peaceful agreement. It is part of a common historical development,

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one which assures nations their liberty and which can overcome the division of our continent. We Germans in particular want to contribute resolutely to this process and have a special obligation to do so. Our unity is dedicated to it. In doing so, we fulfill the mandate of our constitution together."

Richard von Weizsacker, the First President of the reunited FR Germany
(Constitution of FR Germany).

"The German people therefore acknowledge inviolable and inalienable human rights as the basis of every community, of peace and of justice in the world."

(Point 2, Article 1, Basic Rights, Constitution of FR Germany)

- "1. The Federation shall establish Armed Forces for Defense purposes. Their numerical strength and general organizational structure shall be shown in the budget.**
- 2. Apart from Defense, the Armed Forces may only be used insofar as explicitly permitted by this Basic Law."**

[*Article 87a.* (Establishment and powers of the Armed Forces) Constitution of FR Germany]

"Aber das Engagement im Kosovo entsprach unserer gewachsenen internationalen Verantwortung, nachdem wir unsere nationale Souveränität zurück erlangt hatten. Und es war klar, dass ohne ein militärisches Engagement unsere politischen Initiativen (Stichwort: Balkan-Stabilitätspakt) keine Aussicht auf Erfolg gehabt hätten."

German Chancellor Gerhard Schröder, April 12, 1999.

<http://www.bundeskanzler.de/Biografie-.7737.htm>

(Copied October 10, 2004). The English translation reads:

"But the engagement in Kosovo corresponded to our increased international responsibility, after regaining our sovereignty. And it was clear, without the military action our political initiatives (Under title: Balkan - Stabilization Pact) would not have any chances for success."

"The bombing campaign -- 15,000 bombs and missiles so far -- is working", says ***Germany's Gen. Klaus Naumann***, NATO's senior military officer, on bombing Serbia and Montenegro.

"We will see how they will feel after a few more weeks and months or what have you of continuously pounding them into pieces."

(Slate Magazine, May 5, 1999

http://www.diaspora-net.org/food4thought/bombing_yugoslavia.htm)

The FR Germany was recognizing SFR Yugoslavia and FR Yugoslavia, hence their Constitutions. This obliged FR Germany to restrain of both any anti-constitutional action in these states of Yugoslavia and any support to such an action.

The state authorities of the FR Germany were kindly appealed (July 5, 1991: Attachment 1 herein) to support legitimate pacific and democratic resolution of the Yugoslav crises and, therefore, to respect the Federal Assembly as the only competent institution to lead constitutional changes. The German Bundestag acknowledged (after three weeks) receipt of the Appeal.

Besides, the state authorities of FR Germany were kindly asked to support the honest, equal rights based, legitimate pacific solution of the Yugoslav problems (the document ** " REQUEST FOR HONEST EQUAL RIGHTS SOLUTION", and the document " WE ARE ASHAMED AND WE REQUEST". The state authorities of FR Germany acknowledged receipt of the latter.)

Unfortunately, the Governments of FR Germany have been acting oppositely to these appeals. Let this be briefly illustrated.

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FR Germany has violated the UN Member duty (Point 4, Article 2, Chapter I, UN Charter) to refrain in its international relations from the treat or use of force against the territorial integrity and political independence of any state, which in this case were SFR Yugoslavia, FR Yugoslavia, Serbia and Montenegro, and R. Serbia.

FR Germany was acting as enemy against SFR Yugoslavia, FR Yugoslavia, Serbia and Montenegro and R. Serbia

by recognizing and supporting anti-constitutional secessions of Slovenia and Croatia from SFR Yugoslavia,

by forcing the Occidental Governments to recognize these secessionist Republics of SFR Yugoslavia as sovereign and independent states, and

by participating in bombing the innocent people in these countries and states in order to destroy the Serbs and their lands,

thus acted again as enemy against a Yugoslav state - SFR Yugoslavia, and against FR Yugoslavia, hence against R. Serbia- in the sense of enemy defined in Point 2, Article 53, Chapter VIII of the UN Charter.

FR Germany has been acting against peace and humanity

by supporting the anti-constitutional annihilation of the peaceful and antifascist SFR Yugoslavia, which caused the civil war and crimes in the country,

by participating in the bombing the innocent people, and

by supporting the Albanian fascist occupation of Kosovo and Metohiya.

FR Germany has been violating:

- **its own Constitution** by participating in the bombing the Serbs and their ancestor lands, and by destroying their liberty and peaceful life for the third time in less than hundred years, by imposing the power of military occupation against the people of R. Srpska and of Serbia and Montenegro, hence of R. Serbia.
- **the devotion of the German people as stated by the first President *Richard von Weizsacker* after the Germany re-unification** (cited above) by participating in NATO destruction of:
 - independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the antifascist SFR Yugoslavia, which was the first important international engagement of FR Germany after its re-unification,
 - independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the antifascist both FR Yugoslavia, and Serbia and Montenegro, in particular of R. Serbia,
 - by participating in the NATO forceful setting the people and the state institutions of the Serbia and Montenegro, and of R. Serbia into the deep humbling and humiliating vassal position,
 - by participating in the NATO support to the recovery of the Albanian fascism and its occupation of the Serbian cradle - the South West part of Serbia - Kosovo and Metohiya.

The current demand of the FR Germany to become a permanent member of the Security Council

- in spite of all its enemy actions against antifascist states of SFR Yugoslavia, FR Yugoslavia and Serbia and Montenegro, in particular against R. Serbia, and against the Serbian people,

and

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- in spite of its support to the recovery of both HITLER founded Albanian fascism and its Great Albany occupation of Kosovo and Metohiya,

is an additional illustration of the German Government inability and/or the lack of readiness and/or its misunderstanding of the obligation to obey the UN background. Its reference to the German all over great current power reminds of Germany of 1938 and of all what it caused later. Such German Government's reference sounds as its full ignorance of the UN fundamental: the permanent elimination of the fascism world wide.

FR Germany has failed to prove its determination to the fundamentals of the UN
(as stated in the Preamble of the UN Charter)

- to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war, which twice in our lifetime has brought untold sorrow to mankind caused by German states, and
- to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person, in the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small, and
- to establish 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.

FR Germany has violated the following basic obligations of all UN members (Preamble of the UN Charter) rather than to prove that it has become ready and fully able

- to practice tolerance and live together in peace with one another as good neighbors, and
- to unite the international 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.

FR Germany has not proved its readiness and ability to perform duties of the permanent Member of the Security Council and to assume its responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security (Point 1, Article 24, Chapter V, UN Charter). It has not proved its permanent devotion to the antifascist background of the UN.

This document is a trial not only to assist the UN, European Parliament and European Council, but also to help the state institutions of the FR Germany to face honestly and bravely what they have been doing, to halt its support to the recovery of Albanian and other fascism against the antifascist Serbian people, and to lead the FR Germany faithfully to antifascism by expressing the devotion of the current generations of the German people, rather than to betray its own people and to ignore the noble faith of the Allies obtained for its pacific unification.

**FACTS AND TRUTH ON INTERNATIONAL ACTIONS OF
MEMBER STATES OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL, AND OF
EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND EUROPEAN COUNCIL
IN YUGOSLAVIA AND SERBIA**

The UN background, the demand of F. R. Germany for the permanent membership in the Security Council, the Security Council, European Parliament and Council.

The KOHL Government of FR Germany influenced substantially the Governments of member states of the Security Council - of French Republic, Great Britain, and in particular acted as a challenge to the CLINTON Government of the United States of America relative to the influence in Yugoslavia. They and the European Parliament and Council joined the FR Germany in violating the cited UN principles equally as FR Germany. Passivity of Russia and PR China, their reluctance to assume an initiative in the Security Council against the support to terrorism escalating into fascist movements and military operations undertaken against the antifascist Serbs were helpful to the former.

If the Security Council, the European Parliament and/or the European Council continued that way by supporting the re-established Albanian fascism instead of halting it, instead of re-recognizing and re-respecting the full sovereignty and independence of Serbia and Montenegro, hence of R. Serbia over Kosovo and Metohiya, instead of re-recognizing and re-respecting the equal human and national rights of the Serbs in their ancestral lands, then the Governments of the member states of the Security Council, the European Parliament and/or the European Council would betray the noble and courage antifascist warriors from their own peoples and from other nations, who devoted their lives to liberate the humanity of fascism, and they would destroy the UN background.

With the hope that the Governments of the member states of the Security Council, the European Parliament and the European Council will restart to act in the full sense and spirit of the UN background, the UN Charter, the UN principles, the International Law and the antifascist devotion of the their peoples, and that the Government of FR Germany will be permanently faithfully devoted to them and will be acting accordingly, I am in advance grateful to you and I stay

Belfort, France, October 10 - 13, 2004

With deep respect,

Lyubomir T. GRUYITCH
20 rue Gaston Defferre
90000 Belfort, France

Attachment 1: *The appeal of July 5, 1991*

Attachment 1

SUBJECT

PEACE OR WAR IN YUGOSLAVIA AND WORLD

ADDRESSEES

This telegram, cable, is addressed to the Organization of United Nations, leaders and governments of all states around the World, to all international and national institutions for public informing; to all federal and republic leaders and institutions, leaders of all churches, all academies and institutions for public informing and all people in and of Yugoslavia.

FACTS

- Yugoslav nations united freely in order to live with equal rights and to develop themselves in peace, freedom and democracy.
- Yugoslav nations will do live either together or with other Yugoslav nations on the territory of Yugoslavia in one or more states, respectively.
- The mandate to the Federal Parliament of Yugoslavia elapsed several months ago.
- Every election and vote in Yugoslavia should be democratic, that is that, it should be equally right, free and honest.
- The boundary of every new state of any Yugoslav nation becomes legal, legitimate and real only after it has been accepted by other Yugoslav nations and by the international community.
- Development of Yugoslav situation is now unpredictable. Fightings are continuing. The war in Yugoslavia can destroy the European and secular peace.
- Yugoslavia and mankind are looking for a new, peaceful politics that will be free of the Ancient Age and Middle Age primitiveness.

DEMANDS

1. All struggles, fightings, war and bloody operations in Yugoslavia should stop immediately.
2. New elections and votation should be immediately announced for the Federal Parliament of Yugoslavia, for the Parliament and President or Presidency of each Yugoslav republic.
3. New elections and votation should take place simultaneously in all republics of Yugoslavia by the end of September this year.
4. The elections and votation should be really democratic throughout Yugoslavia.

APPEAL

- to all people in Yugoslavia to go out to streets and squares and stand peacefully till the First and Second Demand are realized.
- to all international leaders and institutions to apply all peaceful modern means supporting realization of the first Demand.

GRATEFUL

Professor Ljubomir T. Grujić, D. Sci., Dr. H. C.
John Kennedy Street No. 31/15, 11070 Belgrade, Serbia, Yugoslavia

Belgrade, 5 July 1991 at 10:30 AM.

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THE APPEAL WAS	
CABLED IN YUGOSLAVIA TO:	AIR MAILED ABROAD TO:
<p>Assemblies, Parliaments</p> <p>Assembly of R. Bosnia and Herzegovina Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina</p> <p>Parliament of R. Croatia Zagreb, Croatia</p> <p>Parliament of R. Macedonia Skopje, Macedonia</p> <p>People's Assembly of R. Serbia Belgrade, Serbia</p> <p>Assembly of R. Slovenia Ljubljana, Slovenia</p> <p>Federal Assembly of SFRY Belgrade, Serbia, Yugoslavia</p>	<p>Assemblies, Parliaments * Sent also to the Embassy in Belgrade</p> <p>Bundestag* Bon, Germany</p> <p>Congress of the United States of America Washington, D. C.</p> <p>General Assembly of the Organization of the United Nations New York, USA</p> <p>Security Council of the Organization of the United Nations New York, USA</p> <p>National Parliament of Argentina Buenos Aires, Argentina</p> <p>National Parliament of Australia Canberra, Australia</p>
<p>Presidents</p> <p>Mr. President of R. Montenegro Momir Bulatovitch Titograd, Montenegro</p> <p>Mr. President of R. Macedonia Kiro Gligorov Skopje, Macedonia</p> <p>Mr. Vice-President of Presidency of SFRY Dr Branko Kostitch, Belgrade, Yugoslavia</p> <p>Mr. President of R. Slovenia Dr Milan Kučan Ljubljana, Slovenia</p> <p>Mr. President of the Federal Government of SFRY Ante Marković Zagreb, Croatia</p> <p>Mr. President of R. Serbia Slobodan Miloshevitch Belgrade, Serbia</p> <p>Mr. President of R. Croatia Dr Franjo Tudjman Zagreb, Croatia</p>	<p>National Parliament of Austria* Vienna, Austria</p> <p>National Parliament of Belgium* Brussels, Belgium</p> <p>National Parliament of Canada Ottawa, Canada</p> <p>National Parliament of P. R. China Beijing, P. R. China</p> <p>National Parliament of Finland* Helsinki, Finland</p> <p>National Parliament of Great Britain London, England</p> <p>National Assembly of French Republic Paris, France</p> <p>National Parliament of Greece Athens, Greece</p>

The UN background, the demand of F. R. Germany for the permanent membership in the Security Council, the Security Council, European Parliament and Council.

<p>Minister</p> <p>Minister of Defense of SFRY Mr. General Veljko Kadijević Belgrade, Yugoslavia</p> <p>Universities</p> <p>Assembly, Scientific and Teaching Council, and Rector of the University of Arts of Belgrade Ms. Professor Dr Darinka Matitch - Marovitch Belgrade, Serbia</p> <p>Assembly, Scientific and Teaching Council, and Rector of the University of Banja Luka Mr. Professor Dr Rayko Kuzmanovitch Banja Luka, Bosnia and Herzegovina</p> <p>Assembly, Scientific and Teaching Council, and Rector of the University of Belgrade Mr. Professor Dr Rayko Vrachar Belgrade, Serbia</p> <p>Assembly, Scientific and Teaching Council, and Rector of the University of Bitola Mr. Professor Dr Toma Traykovski Bitola, Macedonia</p> <p>Assembly, Scientific and Teaching Council, and Rector of the University "Dzermal Byeditch" Mr. Professor Dr Berislav Blažević Mostar, Bosnia and Herzegovina</p> <p>Assembly, Scientific and Teaching Council, and Rector of the University "Kiril i Metodiy" Mr. Professor Dr Dragi Danev Skopje, Macedonia</p>	<p>National Parliament of India New Delhi, India</p> <p>National Parliament of Italy* Rome, Italy</p> <p>National Parliament of Japan Tokyo, Japan (returned, undelivered as unknown)</p> <p>National Parliament of the Netherlands The Hague, The Netherlands</p> <p>National Parliament of Norway* Oslo, Norway</p> <p>National Parliament of Spain* Madrid, Spain</p> <p>National Parliament of Sweden* Stockholm, Sweden</p> <p>Senate of the United States of America Washington, D. C.</p> <p>UN Secretary</p>
<p>Assembly, Scientific and Teaching Council, and Rector of the University of Lyublyana Mr. Dr Veljo Rus, Ljubljana, Slovenia</p> <p>Assembly, Scientific and Teaching Council, and Rector of the University of Maribor Mr. Professor Dr Alojz Križman Maribor, Slovenia</p> <p>Assembly, Scientific and Teaching Council, and Rector of the University of Nish Mr. Professor Dr Branimir Djordjevitch Nish, Serbia</p>	<p>Mr. Secretary General of OUN 1991 Javier Pérez de Cuéllar New York, USA</p> <p>Presidents and Prime Ministers</p> <p>Mr. President of the USA George Bush White House, Washington D. C., USA</p>

The UN background, the demand of F. R. Germany for the permanent membership in the Security Council, the Security Council, European Parliament and Council.

<p>Assembly, Scientific and Teaching Council, and Rector of the University of Novi Sad Mr. Dr Dragoslav Herceg Novi Sad, Serbia</p>	<p>Mr. President of the USSR Mihail Gorbachov Moscow USSR</p>
<p>Assembly, Scientific and Teaching Council, and Rector of the University of Prishtina Mr. Dr Radoye Papovitch Prishtina, Serbia</p>	<p>Mr. Prime Minister of Great Britain John Major London England</p>
<p>Assembly, Scientific and Teaching Council, and Rector the University of Rijeka Mr. Dr Elso Kuljanić Rijeka, Croatia</p>	<p>Mr. President of French Republic François Mitterrand Paris France Replies</p>
<p>Assembly, Scientific and Teaching Council, and Rector of the University of Sarajevo Mr. Professor Dr Nenad Kecmanovitch Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina</p>	<p>The only replies were obtained from the German Bundestag after about three weeks and from the Parliament of the United Kingdom after about six weeks.</p>
<p>Assembly, Scientific and Teaching Council, and Rector of the University of Split Mr. Professor Dr Josip Lovrić Split, Croatia</p>	
<p>Assembly, Scientific and Teaching Council, and Rector of the University "Svetozar Markovitch" Mr. Professor Dr Iliya Rositch Kraguyevats, Serbia</p>	
<p>Assembly, Scientific and Teaching Council, and Rector of the University of Tuzla Mr. Professor Dr Sadik Latifagić Tuzla, Bosnia and Herzegovina</p>	
<p>Assembly, Scientific and Teaching Council, and Rector of the University of Zagreb Mr. Professor Dr Marijan Šunjić Zagreb, Croatia</p>	
<p>Assembly, Scientific and Teaching Council, and Rector of the University "Velyko Vlahovitch" Mr. Professor Dr Bozhidar Nikolitch Titograd, Montenegro</p>	
<p>Assembly, Scientific and Teaching Council, and Rector of the University "Yosip Yuray Stros Mayer" Mr. Dr Aleksandar Šolc Osijek, Croatia</p>	
<p>Media "BORBA" Mr. Ivan Mrdjen Belgrade, Serbia</p>	

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*The UN background, the demand of F. R. Germany for the permanent membership
in the Security Council, the Security Council, European Parliament and Council.*

Mr. Sergije Princip

Sarajevo, Bosnia and Hercegovina

"VECHERNJE NOVOSTI"

Mr. Radisav Boyovitch

Belgrade, Serbia

"VJESNIK"

Mr. Hido Bišćević

Zagreb, Croatia

Replies

Nobody replied. Nowhere published.

Retyped: Belfort, France, October 18, 2002.

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*to the Faculty of Mechanical Engineering,
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Lyubomir T. Gruyitch

(**Ljubomir T. Grujić**

In 1991 the given name and family name were written
in the Croatian Roman alphabet because it was
officially obligatory for the given name and the family
name of every holder of the passport of the Socialist
Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.)

20, rue Gaston Defferre, 90000 Belfort, France.

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Belfort, France, December 17, 2004.

Lyubomir T. Gruyitch

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It can be read in Serb at:

<http://www.pogledi.co.yu/diskusije/viewtopic.php?p=119865#119865>

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