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9 JUN 1981

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

DATE: 6/9/81

TO: Dick Allen

FROM: Jack Burgess

For your info \_\_\_\_\_

Per our conversation \_\_\_\_\_

Other:

It would appear that your  
office can best handle a reply  
to this. (FYI, it was handed to  
Elizbeth over the weekend at  
the RNC Ethnic Convention).

Jack

Letter from Serbian National Committee re.  
Yugoslavia

3411

JANET COLSON

*Q 10/10/32*

BUD NANCE

*Q 10/10/30*

DICK ALLEN

IRENE DERUS

JANET COLSON

BUD NANCE

KAY

CY TO VP

CY TO MEESE

CY TO BAKER

CY TO DEEVER

CY TO BRADY

*To Staffing*

SHOW CC

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RECEIVED 10 JUN 81 17

TO PRES FROM RADOJEVICH, GEORGE M DOCDATE 02 JUN 81

SEFFER, UROSH L

02 JUN 81

030386

KEYWORDS: YUGOSLAVIA

SUBJECT: LTR FM SERBIAN NATL COM RE YUGOSLAVIA

ACTION: RECOMMENDATIONS

DUE: 12 JUN 81 STATUS S FILES

FOR ACTION

FOR COMMENT

FOR INFO

STEARMAN

PIPES

COMMENTS THIS SHOULD PROBABLY BE DIRECTED TO STATE FOR A DIRECT REPLY

ON BEHALF OF THE PRES. L.

REF#

LOG

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ACTION OFFICER (S) ASSIGNED ACTION REQUIRED DUE COPIES TO

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DISPATCH

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# *Liberty and Democracy for All*

## SERBIAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE

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### Main Office

2400 W. Wilson, Suite 303  
Chicago, Illinois 60625  
Tel. (312) 271-6323

June 2, 1981

### PRESIDENT

Dr. Urosh L. Seferovich

### VICE PRESIDENTS

Vojislav D. Pantelich  
Vidak P. Chelovich  
Milutin Bajcetich  
Alija S. Konjhodzich  
Eng. Dusan M. Miletic  
Dragoslav Markovich

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Dr. George M. Radojevich

### SECRETARIES

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Miladin R. Perovich

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Milutin M. Savich

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### POLITICAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Stevan D. Trivunac  
Dr. Rajko D. Tomovich  
Branislav Zugich

President Ronald Reagan  
The White House  
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

In the name of 23 Serbian democratic organizations in the U.S.A. and the other countries of the Free World, we respectfully submit this petition to you.

We the Serbian people who from 1918 have been united in the State of Yugoslavia, always were, and today are, devoted friends of the U.S.A. and in both world wars, fought on the side of the U.S.A., England and all of the Western Allies.

In all that time from the end of World War II, the Serbian people in Yugoslavia and those in the Free World, were treated very harsh. Even here in the wonderful and democratic land of America, our State Department always preferred Tito and his regime to all of our patriotic Serbian organizations, including our church.

Never were any of our rightful petitions taken in serious consideration, many were not even answered.

For instance, we sent a memorandum to President Jimmy Carter on December 10, 1979. (Encl. No.1). As we said, on this very important memorandum we never received a reply in spite of written promises by Mr. Hodding Carter III, Assistant State Secretary, dated January 22, 1981. (Encl. No.2).

Then we sent a memorandum to the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe, where we, with clear proofs described the terrible situation and daily persecutions of all opponents in the communistic state of Yugoslavia. (Encl. No.3)

President Ronald Reagan

June 2, 1981

On this memorandum we received a few very interesting letters. For instance, a letter from Congressman Edward J. Derwinski (R.Ill.) dated November 17, 1980, (Encl. No. 4), where he acknowledged receipt of said memorandum.

Then another letter from Congressman Derwinski dated January 29, 1981 where he informed us of two very important subjects: (Encl. No. 5)

- a. About the erection of a monument for Draza Mihailovich, which all previous administrations, on the advice of the State Department, rejected in spite of petitions of hundreds of rescued American airmen who owe their lives to Draza Mihailovich.
- b. Also, regarding the changing of the person on the so-called Yugoslav desk, whose reply we can't agree with because it would be very tragic if the same people held the same position where they, for years, favored Yugoslav officers and all kinds of agents over all Serbian patriotic organizations.

We respectfully ask you, Mr. President, to change as soon as possible this intolerable situation.

Besides this we are enclosing two copies of the letters we received from Congressman Frank Annunzio (D. Ill.):

- a. A letter dated November 5, 1980 where Congressman Annunzio acknowledged receipt of our memorandum on human rights in Yugoslavia (Encl. No. 6).
- b. A letter dated November 24, 1980 where Mr. Annunzio enclosed a copy of the letter from Mr. J. Brian Atwood, Assistant Secretary of State for Congressional Relations (Encl. No. 7).
- c. A copy of said letter from Mr. Atwood dated November 19, 1980 which we also can't agree with because it entirely contradicts the findings of the U.S. Senate Committee and of many respectful American newspapers, all stated in our memorandum enclosed under No. 1.

Besides all this, Mr. President, we have to report about the present extremely grave situation in Yugoslavia. On one side the Soviet Union's agents are stirring troubles all over Yugoslavia to create the situation of intervention by force. Then we have the dangerous revolutionary situation in the autonomous province of Kosovo,

President Ronald Reagan

June 2, 1981

where Albanian extremists from the left and right side are burning Serbian churches, destroying public buildings and property. One group (Conformists) are looking to the Soviet Union and the other one is looking for help from the terroristic communistic regime in Tirana, Albania.

Then we have the Croatian terroristic group called Ustashe, in Croatia proper and in the Free World, also making trouble and also looking for help from the Soviet Union to dismantle Yugoslavia.

On the other hand, we have neighboring Bulgaria which for centuries have been causing unrest and wars in the South-East part of Yugoslavia, better known as Old Serbia, or under Communism known as "Macedonia". This province never in history was a Bulgarian Territory, but for almost fourteen centuries a Serbian territory, often called Mother Land.

They too, are now spreading unrest inside and around Yugoslavia, working for their own chauvinistic interests, and working on direct order from the Soviet Union.

Because of all this, we respectfully ask you, Mr. President

1. To change the main person on the so-called Yugoslav desk in the State Department so that we may look on them as friends and not as enemies.
2. To give instructions to the State Department and to the F.B.I. to find all the facts which we stated in memorandum No. 1 and to prevent in the future mingling of UDBA (Yugoslavia secret police) in the U.S.A. and persecutions of our democratic and patriotic Serbian leaders.

Proof for all this is given in both our memorandums under No. 1 and No. 3.

As we said above, there is the danger that pro-soviet elements in the country may either come to power or simply proclaim themselves, somewhere inside Yugoslavia, to be the legitimate government of Yugoslavia, with a view to bringing Yugoslavia back into the Soviet Orbit. These twin dangers point to the final danger; that the Soviet Union may take advantage of the situation to invade Yugoslavia under the same pretext it has used to justify its invasion of Afghanistan--that the Western Imperialist were sending agents into the country and fomenting disorders and that it had been asked by the government of Yugoslavia, makes no difference of their legalities, to send its forces into their country for the purpose of re-establishing order, whether this was done by sending in the Soviet red army or by using the military forces of its political satellites, for instance, Bulgaria and Hungary, it would amount to the same thing.

President Ronald Reagan

June 2, 1981

Yugoslavia's geographics economic and strategic importance is recognized by everyone, if the Soviets were permitted to take over Yugoslavia militarily, it would bring Soviet power to the Adriatic Sea and make the defense of Western Europe a virtual impossibility. We applaud the stand that your administration has already taken towards Moscow.

To dispel any illusions the Soviet leaders may have that the United States is simply engaging in rhetoric, like she often did under all previous administrations, we urge you to let the Soviet leaders know in plain and unambiguous terms that the invasion of Yugoslavia by the Soviet Union or it's satellites would be an intollerable challenge to the security of the entire free world. (The same stand that you, Mr. President, and all members of your Administration took during the Polish crises.) That the United States would resist such a challenge with all its power, and that it would inevitably mark the beginning of World War III. Such a warning, we are convinced, the Soviet leaders would heed like they did in Poland.

The descent of Yugoslavia from the Soviet Union requires a further commitment on the part of the United States. We call to your attention the fact that at least 90 percent of the Yugoslav peoples wish to be free and that they hate all kinds of communism, not only that coming from the Soviet Union.

The effective defense of Yugoslavia, both against Soviet subversion and the danger of Soviet invasion therefore demands that the United States support the Yugoslav peoples in the effort they will inevitably make to liberate themselves from the yoke of communism.

We therefore urge you, Mr. President, to give support to the concept of free elections in Yugoslavia under western or even United Nations auspices. Given such political freedom to choose the type of government they want, there is no doubt in our minds that the free peoples of Yugoslavia will be a truly democratic country and a true ally of U.S.A. and all west democracies.

The liberation of Yugoslavia from communism, it goes without saying, would have profound repercussions throughout the Soviet satellite empire, would significantly diminish the Soviet capacity for mischief and aggression in Europe, and in this way would contribute to the security of the entire free world.

Mr. President, we will never forget your statements as Governor of California and as a candidate for the President of the United States, about contributions to the common causes of Western Allies during the Second World War, by patriotic Serbian peoples and their leader Draza Mihailovich.

President Ronald Reagan

June 2, 1981

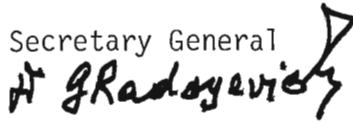
For that, Serbian patriotic and democratic people will be forever thankful to you, Mr. President.

That is the reason why all Serbian patriots in all of the United States, except followers of the tyrannic communistic regime in Yugoslavia, on November 4, 1980 voted for you and are all proud of your stand and all your accomplishments to this day.

We assure you, Mr. President, of our whole-hearted support in dealing with the many dangers that now threaten our country and the free world.

Respectfully,

Secretary General



Dr. George M. Radojevich

President



Dr. Urosh L. Seffer



①

## *Liberty and Democracy for All* **SERBIAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE**

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**Main Office**

2400 W. Wilson, Apt. 303  
Chicago, Illinois 60625  
Tel. (312) 271-6323

**President**  
Dr. Urosh L. Seferovich

December 10, 1979

**Vice Presidents**  
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Vidak Celovich  
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Eng. Dusan Miletic  
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Dragoslav Markovich

President Jimmy Carter  
The White House  
Washington, D.C.

**Secretary General**  
Dr. George M. Radojevich

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Konstantin B. Djurickovic  
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Bogdan Zarich

**Political Advisory  
Committee**  
Stevan Trivunac  
Dusan Sedlar  
Branislav Zugich

Dear Mr. President,

In the name of 22 Serbian democratic organizations in the United States and in other countries of the Free World, we respectfully protest against certain aspects of your Administration's handling of relations with the totalitarian communist regime of Yugoslavia. We are convinced that the policy you are pursuing vis-a-vis this regime gravely imperils our constitutional rights and our very lives, that it weakens the United States internationally and in this sense endangers the peace of the world. Having said this, Mr. President, we pray that you will examine this letter carefully and that you will see fit to revise your policy toward communist Yugoslavia in a manner that conforms with your own commitment to human rights.

We know that in the field of foreign policy you operate on the basis of advice you receive from the Department of State. This may be the explanation for some of the statements you have made and some of the actions you have taken, as well as for the failure of our law enforcement agencies to investigate the activities in this country of the Yugoslav secret police, the infamous UDBA, and their failure to protect American citizens from the UDBA's hired assassins.

As loyal American citizens, we were particularly offended by the White House reception tendered in March, 1978 in honor of the communist dictator of our country, Josip Broz Tito. In honoring Tito on this occasion, you stated that this totalitarian dictator exemplifies "the eagerness for freedom, independence, and liberty that exists throughout Eastern Europe and indeed throughout the world."

As you will recall, Mr. President, your statement brought some very strong protests from some members of the House and Senate. Because of the efforts to mollify, flatter and appease the communist dictatorship in Yugoslavia, the security of our nation has been imperiled by an army of UBDA agents, operating virtually without restriction and engaging in a long catalog of crimes, ranging from harassment to espionage and political murder. These are strong statements, Mr. President - but ample proof for these statements can be found in the recent study on foreign intelligence operations in the United States put out by the Subcommittee on International Operations of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. Summarizing this report the Washington Post of August 9, 1979 said,

The State Department has actively discouraged FBI investigations of likely crimes committed in the United States by friendly intelligence services. Moreover, the department has not expelled known spies using diplomatic cover, despite repeated allegations of misbehavior by those spies.

The FBI does investigate specific complaints of criminal violations but it makes no systematic effort to ascertain the activities within the United States of "friendly" foreign intelligence services, according to the report.

... the report argues persuasively that even when the foreign intelligence agencies have not carried out their more startling plans, the pattern of "harassment and intimidation" of dissidents had had a "chilling effect" on public discussion and attitudes in this country toward governments with controversial human rights records at home.

The intimidation has worked to deprive the targeted emigres, some of whom were naturalized U.S. citizens, of constitutional rights in this country to freedom of speech and assembly that are guaranteed to all U. S. residents.

Perhaps the most shocking item in the Washington Post summary dealt with the murder in Chicago of Dragisha Kasikovich, a Serbian-American patriot and editor of the popular Serbian-American paper "Sloboda". We quote this portion of the article verbatim to underscore the fact that these are not our charges or allegations, but those of the Senate subcommittee:

A Serbian emigre, Dragisha Kasikovich, was shot to death in Chicago in June, 1977 after the FBI had received information from the CIA indicating he was a potential assassination target of the Yugoslav intelligence service. A 10-year-old girl who reportedly witnessed the murder was also killed. The report said that the FBI had received "a reliable report" that Yugoslav intelligence officers were involved in the murders. The case is still unsolved.

The startling fact that emerges from all this is that the FBI had information in advance of the UBDA's participation in the murder after the fact; but to this date there has been no statement by the United States government or the Department of Justice,

or the FBI implicating the UDBA and warning the Yugoslav government that such activities will not be tolerated in the United States. This failure imperils all of us.

Permit us, Mr. President, to quote two paragraphs on the same subject from a chilling article written by the celebrated syndicated columnist, Jack Anderson. (The quotes which follow are taken from the Jersey Journal of August 1, 1979).

Top-secret intelligence documents make clear that foreign agents can literally get away with murder in the United States, as long as the FBI and the State Department decide it doesn't affect our own national security.

Even without the CIA and the State Department on its back, the FBI faces an additional obstacle in any investigation of crimes by foreign intelligence agents. Notes the Senate report, "The aggrieved parties are frequently dissident emigres with deep suspicions....that the FBI, CIA and the foreign intelligence agency in question are somehow in league with each other." The report concludes, with understatement, that the dissidents' fears "are not entirely unfounded."

Until recent times it was unheard of for a sovereign state to tolerate this kind of activity by foreign agents. Such toleration, if we may be blunt, Mr. President, gives the impression of capitulation to a blackmailer.

We do not mean to imply by this, Mr. President, that the United States has bowed to an ultimatum from the present Yugoslav government, demanding an abdication or a partial abdication of its sovereignty. We do believe, however, that the failure to take any measures to prevent the activities of the Yugoslav secret police in the United States and the failure to even warn the Tito government that such activities will not be tolerated - we believe that these failures constitute an implicit acceptance of the right of the UDBA to operate on American soil. To the extent that these activities are tolerated, it is clear that our own sovereignty has been compromised and diminished. Such a situation can only serve to alarm all patriotic Americans.

We beg you, Mr. President, to address this situation by ordering the Justice Department, the FBI and the CIA to take whatever means may be necessary to put an end to the harassment and killing of American citizens by agents of the Tito government. The FBI and the Department of Immigration should be instructed to move as rapidly as possible to round up and deport all foreign spies and secret police agents. The FBI should also be instructed to make it a matter of priority to track down and prosecute the killers of immigrant Americans whose only crime has been that they have spoken out against the tyrannies which today govern their ancestral homeland.

As loyal subjects of the United States, and as descendants of the heroic Serbian people who made such great sacrifices as allies of the United States in both World Wars, we respectfully petition, Mr. President, that measures be taken by your Administration and by the law enforcement authorities of this country to protect our lives and our property, so that we will not be forced to protect ourselves.

There is another part of our protest that has to do basically with the defense of the Free World rather than the simple defense of the lives and property of the Serbian-American community. Examining the record of Tito's foreign policy, Mr. President, we find absolutely nothing that would justify your statement that Tito exemplifies "the eagerness for freedom, independence, and liberty that exists throughout Eastern Europe and indeed throughout the world." On issue after issue, after issue, Tito has sided with the Soviets and the Third World against the United States. Mr. Laurence Silberman, a former Deputy Attorney General who served with distinction as American Ambassador to Yugoslavia, pointed out in an article he wrote for Foreign Policy in the Spring of 1977 that on a whole series of issues, including the "decolonization" of Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Virgin Islands, the North Korean effort to marshal world pressure against the continued presence of American forces in South Korea, the Arab-Israeli war, the infamous "Zionism is racism" resolution adopted by the UN General Assembly, the Panama Canal, the human rights issue at the Belgrade Conference on the Helsinki accords, the emergence of militant pro-Soviet regimes in Black Africa - on all of these issues and many more, said Mr. Silberman, "one finds the Yugoslavs playing an ambiguous, murky role normally calculated to inflict maximum feasible damage to our position, because they regard the United States as the major obstacle to their desired world change."

Among the actions to which Mr. Silberman specifically pointed were - the support of the Tito government at the 1976 Non-Aligned Conference in Columbo for a resolution calling for the "decolonization" of Puerto Rico

- Tito's support for the PLO and for the radical Arab states, led by Libya and Iraq, and his hostility not only toward Israel but to the moderate Arab states, as exemplified by Egypt, Saudi Arabia, and Jordan

- Tito's support for the Arab invasion of Israel in 1973 and his permission at the time for Soviet military overflights for the purpose of supplying the invading Arab armies

- Tito's overt sympathy with the pro-Soviet MPLA in the Angolan civil war of 1976 and his permission to the Soviets for military overflights carrying supplies to the MPLA, at a time when the pro-Western liberation forces under Dr. Jonas Savimbi appeared to be on the verge of victory.

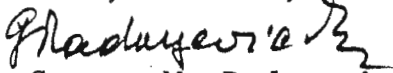
There are many more crimes of commission and omission in the catalog of Tito's anti-Western activities. Let us only remind you, Mr. President, of the anger which swept Europe just over two years ago when Tito refused to move to apprehend the notorious international terrorist, Carlos, who was then in Belgrade.

In the light of his consistent record of hostility to the United States, to the Free World, and to the cause of human rights, the deference we have shown to the Tito regime can only be qualified as appeasement.

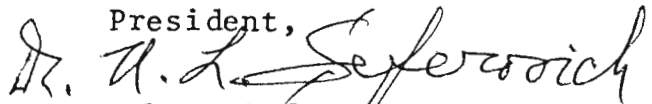
Awaiting your reply, Mr. President, we salute you and we pledge our sincere loyalty to the United States and to the cause of freedom, and Liberty.

Sincerely yours,

Secretary General,

  
Dr. George M. Radoyevich

President,

  
Dr. Urosh L. Seferovich, M.D.



DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Washington, D.C. 20520

2

January 22, 1980

Dr. Urosh L. Seferovich, President  
and Dr. George M. Radojevich, Secretary  
General  
Serbian National Committee  
2400 W. Wilson, Apt. 303  
Chicago, Illinois 60625

Dear Doctors Seferovich and Radoyevich:

Thank you for your letter to President Carter concerning U.S. policy toward Yugoslavia.

I have taken the liberty of forwarding your frank letter to the Yugoslav Desk, Office of Eastern European Affairs, here in the Department. They will be contacting you in the near future.

Sincerely

Hodding Carter III  
Assistant Secretary  
for Public Affairs and  
Department Spokesman

# VIOLATIONS OF HUMAN RIGHTS IN YUGOSLAVIA

## MEMORANDUM of the Serbian National Committee

The Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe has released its report to the Congress on "Implementation of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe: Five Years After Helsinki," in Washington on November 1979 and on July 31, 1980. In spite of the numerous indications of human rights violations, including Amnesty International Reports, the Commission's Report ignores these violations in Yugoslavia!

Yugoslavia is a country which for the last thirty-five years has been one of the most severe violators of human rights in the world. That situation has not changed in the least during the five years since the Yugoslav Government affixed its signature to the Helsinki Accords.

The present one-party dictatorship in Yugoslavia seized power in the wake of Soviet tanks in 1944 and 1945. Its first task was to eliminate all political opposition, dissolve democratic political parties, and restructure the life of the country on a totalitarian pattern.

Fearing the popularity and democratic symbolism of General Mihailovich, who declined to leave his suffering country when it exchanged a bitter Axis occupation for a totalitarian Communist dictatorship at the end of the war, the Tito regime resolved to physically destroy its rival. The captured Mihailovich was tried in 1946 before a kangaroo court of Communist Party officials on ludicrous charges of collaboration with the enemy. When the more than 500 rescued American airmen offered to testify on Mihailovich's behalf, the "court" refused to consider their depositions on the ground that the accused patriot was obviously so guilty that there was no point in making any evidence for the defense!

General Mihailovich was sentenced to death and shot.

The Communist Party of Yugoslavia possesses the monopoly of power in the country. All office-holders and administrative personnel must be Party members. No other political organizations are allowed.

The legislative organs of Yugoslavia are made up exclusively of Party members. They only pass those laws which are sanctioned by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia.

The regime's survival is assured by the "Sluzba Drzavne Bezbednosti" (SDB), the dreaded secret police. SDB is not bound in its operations even by the formal guarantees given in the Yugoslav Constitution. It is impossible to escape from SDB because the courts are also staffed by Communist Party members who owe their loyalty and their jobs to the dictatorship.

The operations of SDB are not confined to Yugoslavia, but also extend abroad in a reign of terror against freedom-loving Yugoslavs who had taken refuge in democratic countries.

The "legal foundation" for this terroristic activity carried on by a government which is a signatory to the Helsinki Agreement are articles 106 and 107 of the Yugoslav Criminal Code, which read:

**Article 106: The Validity of the Yugoslav Criminal Legislation For the Yugoslav Citizens Who Commit Criminal Acts Abroad.**

The citizen of Yugoslavia (should he be found on the territory of Yugoslavia or is deported thereto) is subject to Yugoslav Criminal Legislation even when he commits abroad some criminal act other than the criminal acts anumerated in Article 105 of this Law.

**Article 107: The Validity of the Yugoslav Criminal Legislation for the Foreigner Who Commits Criminal Act Abroad.**

The Foreigner who outside the territory of Yugoslavia commits a criminal act against Yugoslavia or one of her citizens, even if it is not among the criminal acts enumerated in Article 105 of this Law, is subject to the Yugoslav Criminal Legislation should he be found on the territory of Yugoslavia, or is deported thereto.

("Official Gazette of the S.F.R. of Yugoslavia," September 8, 1976, Vol. 32, No. 44)

According to this appalling totalitarian legislation, the validity of Yugoslavia's Criminal Code extends to:

(a) all Yugoslav citizens (or former citizens, because Yugoslavia does not recognize dual citizenship anywhere in the world) who commit any act punishable under Yugoslav legislation (Art. 106), and

(b) all inhabitants of the world, or about four billion persons in all, who commit in any other country acts which would be punishable in Yugoslavia, though they might have been perfectly legal in the place where they were committed (Art. 107).

From the standpoint of the Yugoslav regime, the acquisition of new citizenship does not protect persons of Yugoslav origin now living and taking part in political activities in democratic countries from the kind of punishment they would routinely receive in Yugoslavia if they engaged there in similar undertakings.

Armed with such "legal authority," unprecedented in the annals of the jurisprudence of civilized countries, the Yugoslav secret police is sending assassination squads to Western Europe and even in the U.S., to liquidate the regime's political opponents. The victims' only offense was to demand democratic change in Yugoslavia and to express opposition to the Yugoslav dictatorship in ways which were legal under the laws of their host countries.

Partial list of crimes committed by the Yugoslav Secret Police in the free world against the Serbian political refugees since 1969 follows. This list covers only the Serbian and excludes the refugees of other national groups from Yugoslavia.

1. **Andra Loncaric**, murdered with an ax in Paris, France, on March 6, 1969. His killer, a former convict recruited by the UDBA, Bosko Paraskijevic, now reportedly in Yugoslavia.

2. **Sava Cubrilovic**, murdered in Sweden on December 25, 1969. His killer, Sop Djokic seen in Belgrade by a Norwegian reporter, who published the story in the newspaper "Aktuelen."

3. **Miroljub Lazic**, kidnapped by Yugoslav agents from Austria on July 2, 1980. Later tried and sentenced to 12 years at hard labor.

4. **Ratko Obradovic**, editor of Serbian refugee newspaper "Iskra", shot to death in Munich, Germany, in 1970.

5. **Jakov-Jasa Ljotic**, editor of Serbian refugee newspaper "Iskra", strangled to death on July 9, 1974, in Munich, Germany. Murderers have never been apprehended.

6. **Borivoje Blagojevic**, former guerrilla commander, shot to death on March 6, 1975 in Brussels. Murderers not apprehended. A year prior to Blagojevic's murder, one Slavko Trbic was approached by the UDBA agents to kill Blagojevic. He was supplied with a forged

passport, revolver Walter 7.65 with a silencer and promised a reward after the murder. Trbic, however, reported this to the French police and Blagojevic.

7. **Petar Valitch**, editor of Serbian refugee newspaper "Vaskrs Srbije" shot to death in his apartment on May 13, 1975 at Brussels. Valitch was 72 years old.

8. **Slobodan-Bata Todorovic**, prominent economic expert, kidnapped from Milan, Italy in December 1975. Now in a Yugoslav prison.

9. **Miodrag Boskovic**, one of Serbian leaders in Europe and president of the exile organization "Privrednik", shot to death in his office on August 6, 1976 in Brussels, Belgium.

10. **Dragisa Kasikovich**, 44, Serbian newspaper editor, and his fiancée's daughter, **Ivanka Milosevich**, 9, were shot and stabbed to death on June 9, 1977, in the office of the Serbian National Defense Council of America, in the city of Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A.

11. **Dusan Sedlar**, 71, president of the Serbian National Defense Council of West Germany and editor of "Beli Orao" (White Eagle) an official newspaper of the same organization, was shot to death on April 16, 1979 in Duesseldorf, West Germany.

**Every one of them was a Serbian nationalist and patriot, and everyone of them was killed or kidnapped by the dreaded secret police of Yugoslavia.**

An edition of the "Human Rights Reports," prepared by the U.S. Department of State for the Subcommittee on Foreign Assistance of the Foreign Relations Committee of the U.S. Senate (March 1977) considers the human rights situation in Yugoslavia. Though written in cautious diplomatic terms, the findings of this authoritative report fully support the conclusions developed in this Memorandum in all essential respects:

#### **Political Situation**

Internally, although the six republics and two autonomous provinces of the Yugoslav Federation possess a fair degree of autonomy, the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) is the pervading authority. Since 1971, the central role and authority of the LCY has been strengthened. There has also been an increase in ideological discipline and police activity. Political groups in opposition to the LCY are not permitted to function.

#### **Legal Situation**

The Yugoslav judicial system is part of the civil service rather than an independent branch of government. The monopoly of political power held by the LCY, however, allows it to exert a major influence on the interpretation and implementation of the law. In cases involving political crimes and perceived threats to internal stability the regime can and evidently does influence the course of justice.

#### **Observance of Internationally Recognized Human Rights**

Compared with that of the Western democracies, the Yugoslav record on human rights is weak. The Yugoslav government consistently violates certain rights, particularly those pertaining to critical political expression.

#### **Other Freedoms**

There are strong restrictions on the public expression

of thoughts and opinions. Criticism of government policies may be considered hostile propaganda, a punishable offense. The advocacy of opposition political ideas is not permitted by the government and the League of Communists... No political gatherings are permitted except on the authority of official bodies...

### **Other Human Rights Reporting**

Amnesty International's 1975-76 Annual Report noted that the period was characterized by a dramatic series of political arrests and trials which it depicted as one manifestation of the Government's efforts to insure future stability and security. It observed that in most cases groups of persons rather than individuals had been arrested for political reasons... Freedom House places Yugoslavia in the 'not free' category."

The diplomatic phrasing of the Report notwithstanding, it is evident that in the view of competent State Department analysts Yugoslavia is a major violator of human and political rights. It is particularly noted that the 1975-1980 period, i.e. while the Helsinki Accords were in effect, was marked by "a dramatic series of political arrests and trials." Those violations must become a subject of discussion at the forthcoming Conference in Madrid.

Courageous voices of dissent have risen in Yugoslavia to denounce the denial of human rights resulting from the dictatorial methods of the regime. One such action was the "Memorandum to the Supreme Court of Yugoslavia" submitted by 46 leading university professors and intellectuals in 1976.

Once more we have a courageous demand for freedom in Yugoslavia.

The following appeal was submitted to the Yugoslav government early last June. While it received wide coverage in Europe, it has been ignored by the American press.

### **TO THE PRESIDENCY OF THE SOCIALIST FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA**

In accordance with Article 157, and in relation to Article 314 of the Constitution of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, we request the enactment of the following:

#### **LAW OF AMNESTY**

**Article 1.** Amnesty is granted to all those individuals who, prior to the enactment of this law, committed the offense of expressing prohibited political views.

**Article 2.** If criminal proceedings have not been initiated against those individuals to whom this amnesty refers, then such proceedings should not subsequently be started; if criminal proceedings are currently in progress, then they should be stopped; if the above mentioned individuals have already been sentenced, then they should be acquitted; and if they have started serving their prison sentences, they should be released.

**Article 3.** The Law of Amnesty also refers to security measures that forbid all forms of public expression and to the legal consequences of a sentence, which include prohibition of all further public expression.

We consider that the enactment of this law would be in the general interest of our society.

The State Department deliberately ignored this brave Appeal. WHY?

The Serbian National Committee believes that the democratic countries which signed the Helsinki

Agreement have a moral obligation to consider human rights issues wherever they legitimately arise. As the record proves, Yugoslavia alone presents a rich terrain for human rights inquiry to occupy the Conference.

On September 4, 1980 from Belgrade, the following statement **Yugoslavia**, came by telephone to The Democracy International Committee to aid Democratic Dissidents in Yugoslavia:

"On the eve of the Madrid Conference we can state that the human rights situation in Yugoslavia is not substantially different from that of Poland or Hungary, although the conditions are somewhat better than Romania and Bulgaria.

"There has been no improvement in these conditions since the Belgrade Conference. For example, the punishment for so-called verbal crimes in Yugoslavia ranges from 8 to 12 years.

"On the basis of vague official information, it is our estimate that at the present time, there are about 600 political prisoners in Yugoslavia, ninety percent of them condemned for verbal crimes. This means that over 500 people are in jail for expressing their opinions."

The Conference in Madrid will be a new opportunity for a thorough and honest discussion of the signatories' respect for human rights.

The potential targets of the inquiry - among them the Government of Yugoslavia - cannot stage manage these proceedings in order to suppress embarrassing facts or silence recalcitrant critics. Every delegation is free to voice its views according to the dictates of its conscience. World public opinion, both captive and free, will be eagerly watching the representatives of democratic countries for signs of determination to make the Conference live up to its purpose.

The American delegation will be under particularly close scrutiny, not the least because of the Inaugural words of President Jimmy Carter, which have inspired the free and given new hope to the oppressed:

"Because we are free, we can never be indifferent to the fate of freedom elsewhere. Our moral sense dictates a clear-cut preference for those societies which share with us an abiding respect for individual human rights."

The Serbian National Committee is convinced that those noble sentiments will guide the American and other Free World delegations at the Helsinki Follow-up Conference in Madrid.

Signed,

**Dr. Urosh L. Seffer, President**

**Dr. George M. Radoyevich, Secretary General**

Oct. 21, 1980.

Since the Helsinki Accord, signed by the Yugoslav Government, does not stipulate as a crime a verbal or written criticism of the existing socio-political order, and since the nonviolent exercise of human rights, freedom of expression and association are being punished by imprisonment, it is clear that the Yugoslav Government is violating the Helsinki Accord. In support of this contention, a partial list of arrests and sentences given, since the Accord was signed, is attached.

**POLITICAL ARRESTS 08/01/75-08/01/80**

08/15/75—Dusan Brkic, former deputy premier of Croatia, and five others, for "Cominformist leanings". NYT.

09/13/75—Kostadin Dimevski, a salesman; Pende Eftimov, a reporter; and Djordje Ordev, publishing house employee, for "Macedonian separatism". VUS.

09/17/75—Esad Ajdini, 30, for "connection with emigre groups". VUS.

10/25/75—Branko Nazor, 28, a returnee from Australia, for "belonging to Croatian separatist organization", in Split, 3 yrs. BOR.

11/01/75—Arrested in Croatia: Lav Znidarcic, a defense attorney; Definka Vecerina, a lawyer; Tomislav Drazic, editor of daily Vjesnik; Mladen Grubisic and Mile Vukosav. LEM.

11/07/75—Thirty-five Cominformist sympathizers reported arrested. TEL.

11/23/75—Nine persons arrested for being "pro-Soviet communists". NYT.

11/27/75—Laszlo Toth, 43, US citizen, in a secret trial for "economic espionage", 7 yrs. NYT. Toth was released (07/24/76 NYT), however, the fate of the Yugoslav plant manager, the director of research, and the plant photographer, who were sentenced with Toth, is unknown.

12/21/75—A Swedish couple jailed for "passing out religious literature", 20 days. NYT.

12/25/75—In Banja Luka: Slavoljub Vranjesovic, 71, a former army officer, 9 yrs; Petar Trivunovic, 33, a worker, 12 yrs; Krstan Jagodic, 28, a worker, 2½ yrs; and Bozidar Gajic, 35, a worker, 2½ yrs. OSJL.

01/--/76—In Tuzla, on variety of charges, from "hostile propaganda" to "insulting the President of the Republic": Branko Rakisic, 59, to 7 yrs; Danica Rakisic, 42, to 2½ yrs; Vinko Jozic, 50, to 4 yrs and Stjepan Blazevic, 46, to 1½ yrs.

02/06/76—Seventeen persons including an Orthodox priest, sentenced in Belgrade for "opposing the regime of Marshal Tito." NYD.

02/14/76—Prof. Adam Demaci, 40, and others for "association against the People and the State", in Pristina. Prof. Demaci, 15yrs; Skender Kastrati, 29, to 12yrs; Ethem Bajrami, 30 to 7yrs; Hasan Dermalu to 7yrs; Osman Dumusa, 30, to 7yrs; Recep Malja, 25, to 9 yrs; Seljani Novoseli, 31, 7yrs; Ilijaz Pireva, 28, to 7yrs; Hakmir Salobu, 25, to 7yrs; David Dermaku, 27, to 9yrs; Sefir Masurica, 27, to 7yrs; Sami Dermaku, 27, 6yrs; Zihadin Spahiu, 31, 5yrs; prof. Isa Kastrati, 29, to 6yrs; Ahmet Hoti, 29, 6yrs; Nijaju Korca to 6yrs; prof. Irfan Sadjiri, 26, to 7yrs; Hilmi Ramadavi, 23, to 5yrs; Nazim Surlani, 26, to 4yrs. A78, VUS, NYT (04/26).

03/05/76—Rev. Miroslav Cvitkovic, 50, to 6yrs, and Drago Govan, 46, to 3yrs, for bringing "antigovernment publications to Yugoslavia." VEN. Rev. Cvitkovic released in November 1977.

03/11/76—In Valjevo, Srdja M. Popovic, 38, an attorney, for "maliciously spreading false information and causing public disorder" while defending his client, to 1yr. NYT (NYT editorial 03/26). The sentence was suspended 05/27.

03/13/76—Milivoje Stevanovic, 64, former editor of Tanjug, 10yrs; Dusan Brkic, former deputy premier of Croatia, 8yrs. (released Nov. 77); Radovan Zigic, 55, former

minister of industry, 8½yrs, and Ljubomir Radulovic, 58, to 7½yrs, for allegedly "asking Yugoslav emigres if the Soviet army would interfere in Yugoslavia after Tito's death." NYT.

03/13/76—Ivan Ćirk, 40, a returnee from abroad, for "hostile acts against the state." 12yrs. VUS.

03/16/76—In Sarajevo: Milorad Dacic, 45, an attorney, 8yrs, and Hristofor Siljanovic, 58, 5yrs, 8mos., for "nationalistic, dogmatic and separatist ideas". BOR, VUS(03/27).

03/16/76—In Novi Sad, for "forming an illegal organization with the aim to change, by force, the existing social system": Djuro Sargin, 63, to 15yrs; Velimir Moraca, 46, to 15yrs; Djordje Bickicki, 60, to 15yrs; Grga Lubic, 63, to 13yrs; Nikola Zec, 51, to 12yrs; Milena Sargin, 56, to 10yrs; Roman Milic, 36, an engineer, to 10yrs; Miroslav Moraca, 28, a student, to 10yrs; and Dr. Bojan Rucnov, 28, to 4yrs. BOR.

03/21/76—In Titograd, Radisav Gajic, 23, as a member of a Croatian separatist group. LEM.

03/22/76—In Zajecar, Milan Petrojkic, 38, a lawyer, for "attempting to form an enemy group", 13yrs. POL, LEM(03/25).

03/31/76—Stipe Kasunovic, 46, for "uttering hostile remarks", near Sibenik, sentence unknown. POL.

03/31/76—In Zajecar, Dragoljub Jovanovic, 47, a lawyer, for "defamatory and false statements", 2yrs. POL.

04/--/76—In Banja Luka, for "Creating a counter-revolutionary organization": Gojko Bjelajac, to 12yrs; Djordje Dadjenkovic, to 5yrs; Cedo Knezevic, to 6yrs; Dusan Strbac, to 1yr; Dr. Branka Mraovic, to 9yrs; Dr. Tufko Bukva, to 8yrs; Jefko Tadic, to 7 yrs; Milenko Jankovic, to 7yrs; and Momcilo Pavicevic, to 6yrs.

05/12/76—In accordance with the report of Amnesty International, five newspaper reporters have disappeared in Yugoslavia. LEM.

05/21/76—In Split: Nikola Bjader-Kutlicic, to 8yrs; Slavko Stanic, to 3yrs; and Andrija Bakota to 2yrs., for "organizing a group to fight against Yugoslav socialist structure and its constitution".

05/27/76—Ms. Irina Pozega, 30, a Soviet Citizen, to 5yrs, for "spying". Fate of three Yugoslavs arrested with her is unknown. Ms. Pozega was released 07/20/76. NYT. LEM.

06/20/76—Rev. Ljubo Krasic, a permanent resident in the U.S., forcibly detained in Yugoslavia. NYT.

06/26/76—In Bihac: Rev. Marko Srdic, 28, to 9yrs; Bogoljub Vidovic, 58, a plant manager, to 15yrs; Lazar Arezina, 30, a barber, to 7yrs., for "hostile activities against the state while travelling abroad". POL.

07/26/76—In Belgrade, Vladimir Dapcevic, 59, a Belgian citizen and a former colonel in Tito's army, after abduction from Romania, to 20yrs, as an alleged Soviet agent. NYT.

07/18/76—Robert Edwards, British subject, editor of London Sunday Mirror, arrested for "photographing a steam engine". Sunday Mirror.

07/22/76—In Rijeka, four persons sentenced for "Cominformist connections", from 5 to 15yrs. LEM.

07/28/76—One of the five Americans held in Yugoslav prisons is Mihajlo Sedmak, 60, arrested in September 1974 on "spying" charges. NYT.

08/03/76—Rev. Peter Devey, a British subject, and Ms. Hillary Rishetts, sentenced to 30 and 15 days respectively, and held incommunicado. NYT.

09/29/76—In Ljubljana, Viktor Blazic, a writer for the Party paper Delo, to 2 yrs, for "articles in defence of Edvard Kocbek's ideas". NYT.

10/16/76—In Kranj, Judge Franc Miklavcic, 55, for "disseminating hostile propaganda", to 6 yrs. NYT.

11/08/76—Djordje Djuranovic, 55, a retiree from Vranje, for "handing out leaflets with enemy contents regarding our social system. . .", 4 yrs. NOV.

03/12/77—In Sarajevo, Mate Rajic, 53, a lawyer, for his activities as a "counter-revolutionary, Cominformist and nationalist", 5 yrs. VUS.

04/13/77—In Sarajevo, Zivadin Radovic, an engineer, for stating that there will be "more freedom after Tito's passing", 2½ yrs. IHT.

04/29/77—Momcilo Jokic, the editor of Pobeda, Party paper in Titograd. NYT.

05/07/77—Vitimir Djilas, 41, a lawyer, for "advocating democratic liberties in a letter", 2½ yrs. (The letter to a Belgrade newspaper was never published). NYT.

07/31/77—There are 201 persons serving prison terms for political offenses in Croatia, 127 persons sentenced but had not begun to serve their terms, and the prosecution of 180 others is still pending. NYT.

07/--/77—In Banja Luka, Dzemal Zulic, 31, upon returning from West Germany for having "hostile emigre papers" and belonging to a "terrorist group", to 9 yrs. Sentence reduced to 3 yrs. in Nov. 1979. A78.

08/06/77—Dr. Nikola Novakovic, medical doctor, for "establishing contact with hostile groups abroad" (in 1962), and for "disseminating hostile propaganda", in Sarajevo, to 12 yrs. LEM, A78.

08/27/77—Franjo Rupic, in Djebala near Ejelovar, for passing out "enemy, pro-western materials", to 3 yrs. VUS.

10/30/77—For the first half of 1977 there were 102 persons accused of political crimes, compared to 152 for the same period in 1976. NIN.

11/01/77—Trajko Canovski and Mihailo Nastasievic, director and president of central worker's committee of shoe factory "Cik", for "abuse of self-management", in Kumanovo. POL.

11/29/77—In Tuzla, Manda Paric, a nurse, for "contacts with emigres", to 6yrs. NYT. A79.

12/03/77—Rev. Stjepan Brajkovic, 46, from Mostar, for "hostile propaganda", to 5 yrs. A78.

--/77—In Sarajevo, Mirko Kovacevic, a high-school teacher, for "enemy propaganda", to 8 yrs. A79.

--/77—Nenad Vasic, a lawyer, for "hostile propaganda" (opinion expressed in a private conversation), in Sarajevo, to 10 yrs. A79.

03/02/78—Bogdan Jovovic, member of the illegal communist party was kidnapped from abroad. TEL.

03/--/78—In Sremska Pozega, Anton Brkic, 22, for "hostile propaganda and possession of Croatian emigre publications", to 3 yrs. A78.

04/13/78—In Belgrade, Mileta Perovic, 54, general secretary of the illegal communist Party, kidnapped from Switzerland, his

arrest announced 11/23/77, for "counter-revolutionary activities", to 20 yrs. A78.

08/-/78—Vjenceslav Cizek, in Nov. 1977 disappeared while on a trip from Germany to Italy. Subsequently sentenced for "acting from counter-revolutionary positions subversive to Yugoslav social system", in Sarajevo, to 15yrs. A79.

10/01/78—Mirko Rajcic, Marko Juranovic, Fabjan Dumancic, Jakoslav Rojnica, and Ante Rakic, all students from Zagreb, sentenced to prison terms for "liaison with emigres". A79.

12/-/78—Dr. Veselin Masic, 56, a gynaecologist, for "hostile propaganda" (conversation in his own home), in Tuzla, to 6yrs. A79.

02/18/79—In Skopje, Dragan Bogdanovski, former editor of a Macedonian emigre paper, for "having conspired against the Yugoslav state and having illegally entered Yugoslavia", to 13yrs. LEM, A79.

03/18/79—Zvonimir Kisic, 53, a barber, who demanded free Dubrovnik Republic, for "slandering social and political conditions in the country", to 2yrs. VJE.

05/23/79—Vladimir Markovic, 28, a student, sentenced to mandatory treatment in a psychiatric hospital, for "spreading false information". RCD.

08/08/79—In Sabac, Bogdan Stefanovic and a group of his followers from "Realistic European Union—Yugoslav Movement European", sentenced to terms of 1½ to 6yrs.

09/15/79—In Zajecar, Milan Budic, 26, a factory worker, for "falsely presenting socio-political conditions in the SFRY", to 2yrs. POL.

10/16/79—In Belgrade, Dragoljub Ignjatovic, a writer and the editor of the underground journal Casovnik (The Clock), for "illegal publication", to 30dys. NYT.

12/09/79—Jovo Ilic, a factory worker, upon return from West Germany, for "association with emigre political organization", in Tuzla, to 9½ yrs. POL.

03-11-80—Zlatko Tomicic, writer and former editor of the Croatian Literary Journal, arrested in Jan. 1980 for "writing his memoirs from prison" (previously served 3-5yrs). Presently free in Rijeka, pending his trial. LEM.

03-12-80—Ivan Zalembar, 46, for "bringing banned publications into the country", in Osijek, to 5yrs.

03/15/80—In Cacak, during 1979 seven persons sentenced for "enemy activity against the country", sentences range from 3½ to 9yrs. POL.

03/30/80—Fifty Albanian nationalists in the Province of Kosovo to be tried for allegedly undermining "brotherhood and unity". POL.

04/04/80—In Zadar, Pavao Despot, professor of Croatian language, arrested for "enemy propaganda". VEL.

04/09/80—In Doboj, Zarko Aleksic, a lawyer, to 7yrs for "nationalistic activities", and Milorad Joksimovic, 40, a worker, for "attacking the policy of the LCY and our constitution", while living abroad. BOR.

04/25/80—In Belgrade, Momcilo Selic, 34, an architect and a writer, for disseminating "enemy propaganda". This was in a six page article given to friends, to 7yrs. OSJ.

05/23/80—Dragutin Trumbetas, graphic artist and factory worker, author of the book 'Gastarbeiter', arrested upon return from West Germany. Released pending trial. GUA.

06/02/80—In Smederevo, Miroslav Cvetkovic, 28, a locksmith, for "enemy activities while living abroad", to 8 yrs.

06/10/80—In Pristina, for "enemy propaganda and for forming a coalition for enemy activities": Sefcet Jasari, 36, an interpreter, to 8 yrs; Ramadan Plana, 33, a student, to 7 yrs; Avdi Kelmendi, 29, a foreman, to 5 yrs; Avdulj Ljahu, 36, a clerk, to 4 yrs; Isa Demaj, 34, a teacher, to 4 yrs; Sulejman Djucala, 26, a factory worker, to 4 yrs; Skender Jasari, 26, a clerk, to 3 yrs, and Hisen Grvala, 39, a farmer, to 3 yrs. BOR.

06/17/80—In Zagreb: Andrija Mart, 45, to 15 yrs; Franjo Belancic, 38, to 13 yrs; Stjepan Jankovic, 62, to 8 yrs; Ivo Juric, 36, to 10 yrs; Djuro Krznar, 43, to 7 yrs; Branko Hodak, 43, to 6 yrs, and Vladimir Uzelac, 37, to 5 yrs, for alleged "terrorist activities". TAN.

06/19/80—Josip Cesarec, 25, for stating "a day will come when the political system in Yugoslavia will collapse", in Osijek, to 4 yrs.

07/08/80—Prof. Gani Sula, to 6 yrs; Muharem Shaliani, an attorney, to 5 yrs, and Ms. Hatixhe Maliqi, a student, to 3 yrs, in Skopje, for "anti-state activities". RAB.

07/13/80—In Sarajevo, Rev. Franjo Vidovic, 21, and Franciscan novice Ivan Turudic, 20, for "enemy propaganda", to 6 and 5½ yrs respectively. GLK.

Their sole "offense" was a non-violent attempt to argue their rights under the existing laws of Yugoslavia!

#### ABBREVIATIONS FOR SOURCES

A78 Amnesty International Report 1978.  
A79 Amnesty International Report 1979.  
BOR Borba, organ of the LCY, daily.  
GLK Glas Koncila, Zagreb, weekly.  
GUA The Guardian, London, daily.  
IHT Inter. Herald Tribune, daily.  
LEM Le Monde, Paris, daily.  
NIN Belgrade, weekly.  
NOV Novosti, Belgrade, daily.  
NYD Daily News, New York.  
NYT The New York Times.  
OSL Oslobodjenje, Sarajevo.  
POL Politika, Belgrade, daily.  
RAB Radio Belgrade.  
RCD Religion in Communist Dominated Areas, New York, mo.  
TAN Yugoslav Press Agency  
TEL The Daily Telegraph, London.  
VEL Vecernji List, Zagreb.  
VEN Vecernje novosti, Belgrade.  
VJE Vjesnik, Zagreb, daily.  
VUS Zagreb, weekly. ●

SERBIAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE

2400 W. Wilson Ave.  
Chicago, Ill. - 60625 - USA

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Tel. (312)-271-6323

EDWARD J. DERWINSKI  
4TH DISTRICT, ILLINOIS

WASHINGTON OFFICE:  
1401 LONGWORTH BUILDING  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515  
(202) 225-3961  
DISTRICT OFFICE:  
12236 SOUTH HARLEM AVENUE  
PALOS HEIGHTS, ILLINOIS 60463  
(312) 448-3500

**Congress of the United States**  
**House of Representatives**

Washington, D.C. 20515

November 17, 1980

COMMITTEES:  
FOREIGN AFFAIRS

SUBCOMMITTEE:  
INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS  
POST OFFICE AND CIVIL SERVICE  
RANKING MINORITY MEMBER

SUBCOMMITTEE:  
INVESTIGATIONS  
EX OFFICIO MEMBER OF ALL OTHER  
SUBCOMMITTEES

COMMISSION ON  
CONGRESSIONAL MAILING  
STANDARDS

INTERPARLIAMENTARY UNION

TREASURER—U.S. GROUP  
MEMBER—IPU COUNCIL

Mr. George M. Radojevich  
Secretary General  
Serbian National Committee  
2400 West Wilson  
Apartment 303  
Chicago, Illinois 60625

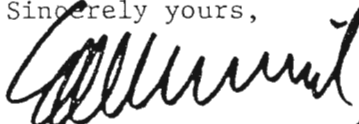
Dear Mr. Radojevich:

Thank you for your recent correspondence  
and for enclosing a copy of the memorandum  
keeping me advised of the recent developments  
in Yugoslavia.

You can be assured that I will continue to  
work in cooperation with various groups in seeing  
that freedom will soon be restored to the peoples  
of Yugoslavia.

Again, I appreciated hearing from you and  
the Serbian National Committee.

Sincerely yours,



Edward J. Derwinski  
Member of Congress

EJD/flp

EDWARD J. DERWINSKI  
4TH DISTRICT, ILLINOIS

WASHINGTON OFFICE:  
1401 LONGWORTH BUILDING  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515  
(202) 225-3961

DISTRICT OFFICE:  
12236 SOUTH HARLEM AVENUE  
PALOS HEIGHTS, ILLINOIS 60463  
(312) 448-3500

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**Congress of the United States**  
**House of Representatives**  
**Washington, D.C. 20515**

January 29, 1981

COMMITTEES:  
FOREIGN AFFAIRS  
SUBCOMMITTEE:  
INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS  
INTERNATIONAL OPERATIONS  
POST OFFICE AND CIVIL SERVICE  
RANKING MINORITY MEMBER  
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CONGRESSIONAL MAILING  
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INTERPARLIAMENTARY UNION  
TREASURER—U.S. GROUP  
MEMBER—IPU COUNCIL

Mr. George M. Radojevich  
Secretary General  
The Serbian National Committee  
2400 West Wilson  
Suite 303  
Chicago, Illinois 60625

Dear Mr. Radojevich:

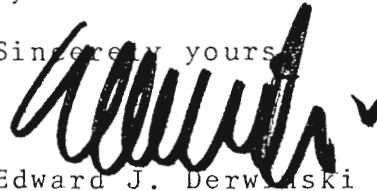
Thank you for your recent letter, and I am pleased to respond to your questions.

With regard to legislation calling for the designation of a monument for Draza Mihailovich, I plan to reintroduce my bill in this session and will urge the new Administration to look at this proposal more objectively.

The people who serve in the capacity that you described at the State Department are career Foreign Service employees who are not subject to automatic change when a new Administration takes over, and therefore, not subject to political appointment.

Again, I appreciated receiving your views.

Sincerely yours,

  
Edward J. Derwinski  
Member of Congress

EJD/flp

FRANK ANNUNZIO

11TH DISTRICT, ILLINOIS

COMMITTEES:

BANKING, FINANCE AND  
URBAN AFFAIRS

SUBCOMMITTEES:

CHAIRMAN, CONSUMER AFFAIRS  
FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS SUPERVISION,  
REGULATION AND INSURANCE

HOUSE ADMINISTRATION

SUBCOMMITTEES:

CHAIRMAN, PERSONNEL AND POLICE

Congress of the United States  
House of Representatives  
Washington, D.C. 20515

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DISTRICT OFFICE  
SUITE 201  
4747 WEST PETERSON AVENUE  
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60646  
(312) 736-0700

LOOP OFFICE  
SUITE 3816  
KLUCZYNSKI BUILDING  
230 SOUTH DEARBORN STREET  
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60604  
(312) 353-2525

WASHINGTON OFFICE  
SUITE 2303  
RAYBURN OFFICE BUILDING  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515  
(202) 225-6661

November 5, 1980

Mr. George M. Radojevich  
Secretary General  
Serbian National Committee  
2400 West Wilson  
Apartment 303  
Chicago, Illinois 60625

Dear Mr. Radojevich:

Thank you for sending me a copy of the Serbian National Committee's memorandum entitled, "Violations of Human Rights in Yugoslavia."

In accordance with your request, I was glad to forward a copy of this document to the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe and also to the Department of State, and for your information, I am enclosing copies of my letters. I shall be back in touch with you when I receive replies.

With every best wish, I am

Sincerely,

*Frank Annunzio*

FRANK ANNUNZIO  
Member of Congress

FA/dah  
Enclosures

FRANK ANNUNZIO

11TH DISTRICT, ILLINOIS

COMMITTEES:

BANKING, FINANCE AND  
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HOUSE ADMINISTRATION

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Congress of the United States  
House of Representatives  
Washington, D.C. 20515

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SUITE 201  
4747 WEST PETERSON AVENUE  
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60648  
(312) 736-0700

LOOP OFFICE  
SUITE 3816  
KLUCZYNSKI BUILDING  
230 SOUTH DEARBORN STREET  
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60604  
(312) 353-2525

WASHINGTON OFFICE  
SUITE 2303  
RAYBURN OFFICE BUILDING  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515  
(202) 225-6661

November 24, 1980

Mr. George M. Radojevich  
Secretary General  
Serbian National Committee  
2400 West Wilson  
Apartment 303  
Chicago, Illinois 60625

Dear Mr. Radojevich:

The enclosed letter from J. Brian Atwood, Assistant Secretary of State for Congressional Relations, along with an enclosure, regarding human rights in Yugoslavia, is for your information and is self-explanatory.

I was glad to be of assistance to you in this matter.

With every best wish, I am

Sincerely,



FRANK ANNUNZIO  
Member of Congress

FA/dah  
Enclosures



DEPARTMENT OF STATE

November 19, 1980

Washington, D.C. 20520

8

Dear Mr. Annunzio:

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the views of the Serbian National Committee as given to you by Mr. George Radojevich, the Secretary of that organization.

The Department's latest assessment of the human rights situation in Yugoslavia is contained in the February 1980 Report of the House Foreign Affairs Committee and the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, entitled "Country Reports on Human Rights Practices for 1979." I have enclosed a copy of the country report for Yugoslavia for your information.

The Department's assessment differs somewhat from that of the Serbian National Committee. The Committee states that Yugoslavia has been "one of the most severe violators of human rights in the world." The Department's report comes to a different conclusion. For example, it states that, in contrast to the citizens of other Communist countries, Yugoslavs enjoy broad freedom of movement and of emigration. Yugoslavs have access to many foreign publications and to radio broadcasts, and the Yugoslav Government emphasizes the fulfillment of the basic economic needs of the population.

The Department's report goes on to note that Yugoslavia does impose serious restrictions on political activity which the authorities consider to be subversive of the unity and territorial integrity of the state or the brotherhood of the peoples of Yugoslavia. The Yugoslav authorities have demonstrated special concern about individuals suspected of terrorist activity against Yugoslavia and with persons (so-called Cominformists) suspected of opposing the decision taken by Yugoslavia many years ago to conduct foreign and domestic policies independent of the Soviet Union.

With regard to the charges of assassination of

The Honorable  
Frank Annunzio,  
House of Representatives.

individuals listed in the Serbian National Committee's Memorandum, I would comment only on the one case which occurred in the United States, the murder of Dragisa Kasikovich and his fiance's daughter Ivanka Milosevich. The investigation of that case by competent authorities produced no evidence of the involvement of the Yugoslav intelligence services. Allegations to the contrary are false.

It has been and continues to be United States policy to support firmly and publicly the independence, territorial integrity and unity of Yugoslavia. The Administration also emphasizes to the Yugoslav authorities the importance the United States attaches to human rights, and points out that Yugoslavia's respected position in this country stems in considerable part from its relatively liberal human rights record and from a belief that the situation will continue to evolve favorably. We do not hesitate to call attention to the human rights situation in Yugoslavia and President Carter discussed our commitment to human rights during his visit to Belgrade in June.

Sincerely,

J. Brian Atwood  
Assistant Secretary  
for Congressional Relations

Enclosures:

1. Correspondence returned.
2. 1979 Country Human Rights Report: Yugoslavia



## U.S. National Archives & Records Administration

### Current Status Details for SECL RECID: 033325SS MAIN SUBCODE: C0176

Current Status	None
User Name	dbarrie
Status Date	2010-02-20
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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Washington, D.C. 20520

FRP 4261  
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034390  
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00176  
July 13, 1981.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. RICHARD V. ALLEN  
THE WHITE HOUSE

Subject: Copy of "Protocol Practice in the Socialist  
Federal Republic of Yugoslavia"

Enclosed for your information is a copy of  
"Protocol Practice in the Socialist Federal Republic  
of Yugoslavia" which was sent to the Office of the  
Chief of Protocol by Diplomatic Note from the Embassy  
of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

*John H. Kelly*  
for L. Paul Bremer, III  
Executive Secretary

Enclosure: as stated

NSC # 8104261



July 6, 1981

The Ambassador of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia avails himself of this opportunity to renew to the Honorable Chief of Protocol the assurances of his highest consideration.



The Honorable  
Leonore Annenberg  
Chief of Protocol  
Department of State  
Washington, D.C.

## PROTOCOL PRACTICE IN THE SOCIALIST FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA

### I. PROTOCOL TREATMENT OF MEMBERS OF THE PRESIDENCY OF THE SFR OF YUGOSLAVIA

1. The Presidency of the SFR of Yugoslavia works, and makes its decisions in conformity with the principles of collective work and shared responsibility.

Under the Constitution of the SFRY, the President, the Vice-President and members of the Presidency of the SFR of Yugoslavia have equal rights and duties.

The President of the Presidency of the SFRY represents the Presidency at home and in the relations with foreign countries. However, the Presidency may appoint a member of the Presidency of the SFRY to represent it in the country and in the relations with foreign countries, with the rights and powers mentioned in paragraph two above.

In accordance with their equal status in the Presidency of the SFR of Yugoslavia, the President, the Vice-President and members of the Presidency are accorded the same protocol treatment.

## II. VISITS OF FOREIGN PERSONALITIES TO THE SOCIALIST FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA

2. Invitations to heads of foreign states to pay a visit to the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia are extended by the Presidency of the SFRY through the President, who acts as host to the visiting head of state.

In case the President of the Presidency is prevented from performing his functions or absent the Vice-President or a member of the Presidency of the SFR of Yugoslavia will act as host to the visiting foreign head of state.

- Invitation to the head of a socialist state to pay a visit the SFRY, who is also the first political personality /leader of the Party in power/ is extended by the Presidency of the SFRY and by the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia through their Presidents. The President of the Presidency of the SFRY is, as a rule, the host, while part of the duties of host is also assumed by CC of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia.

- The President of the Presidency of the SFRY, as a rule, also conducts talks with the first personalities of the socialist countries who are not heads of state.

- Invitations to heads of foreign states, who are at the same time prime ministers, are extended by the Presidency of the SFRY and by the President of the Federal Executive Council. The host, as a rule, is the President of the Presidency, while part of the duties of host is also performed by the President of the Federal Executive Council.

- Invitations to vice-presidents of republics, vice-presidents of states or revolutionary councils and to heirs to the throne are extended, on behalf of the Presidency of the SFRY, by the Vice-President or a member of the Presidency, who will be host to the guest.

- Invitations to the delegations of foreign parliaments are extended, on behalf of the Assembly of the SFRY, by the President of the Assembly. Host to the visiting delegation is the delegation of the Assembly of the SFRY.

- Invitation to a delegation of a house of a foreign parliament is extended, on behalf of the respective Chamber, by the President of that Chamber of the Assembly of the SFRY.

- Invitations to presidents of foreign parliaments are extended by the President of the Assembly of the SFRY, who acts as host to the guest.

- Invitation to the president of a house of a foreign parliament is extended by the President of the Assembly of the SFRY or by the President of the respective Chamber of the Assembly of the SFRY.

- Invitations to prime ministers, premiers, or presidents of councils of ministers are extended by the President of the Federal Executive Council, who is host to those personalities.

The President of the Presidency of the SFRY receives visiting prime ministers, presidents of foreign parliaments and presidents of houses of foreign parliaments.

- Other delegations of foreign parliaments, are, as a rule, received by the Vice-President or a member of the Presidency of the SFRY.

- Invitations to ministers for foreign affairs, ministers for defence and other ministers are extended by the Federal Executive Council through the respective member of the Federal Executive Council or federal secretary, who is host to those personalities.

- Ministers for foreign affairs and ministers for defence are, as a rule, received by the President, the Vice-President or a member of the Presidency of the SFRY.

3. Official visits of heads of foreign states, as a rule, last up to three days, and working visits up to two days.

Visits of heads of foreign states and of other foreign guests take place, as a rule, during the working days.

4. Ceremonial welcome and ceremonial farewell for heads of foreign states take place, as a rule, at the airport, railway station or port.

During the official visits, heads of foreign states and first political personalities of socialist countries, paying a visit in the capacity of head of state, are rendered full military honours on the arrival and departure in conformity with the Rules of Service of the Armed Forces.

Military honours in the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia are rendered from 07.00 to 20.00 hours.

Heads of foreign states paying a working visit are rendered limited military honours in conformity with an agreement reached in advance.

Vice-presidents of republics, heirs to the throne and prime ministers, when on an official visit, are rendered limited military honours only on the occasion of the ceremonial welcome, and on the basis of reciprocity.

Ministers of defence are rendered military honours in conformity with the Rules of Service of the Armed Forces.

Other foreign personalities when visiting the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia are not rendered military honours.

Ceremonial welcome and ceremonial farewell, with military honours, for heads of foreign states when coming on an official visit to the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia are, as a rule, arranged in Beograd, the capital city of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. Ceremonial farewell may also be organized in other cities of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia when the visit terminates there.

5. Ceremonial welcome and ceremonial farewell for heads of foreign states during official visits are, as a rule, attended by the highest-ranking officials and leaders of the Federation, the socialist republic, or the socialist autonomous province and the President of the Assembly of the city in which the arrival or departure takes place.

During the visits which are not of an official nature, a proportionately smaller number of personalities are present on the arrival or departure.

A corresponding number of personalities are present at the ceremonial welcome and ceremonial farewell for vice-presidents of republics, states and revolutionary councils and heirs to the throne, prime ministers, ministers for foreign affairs and ministers for defence.

6. As a rule, no welcoming speech is made on the occasion of the arrival of heads of foreign states.

7. No organized participation of the population is provided for on the arrival or the departure of foreign guests from the SFRY.

8. During the visit to the SFRY heads of foreign states are, as a rule, accommodated in official guest houses. In Beograd - at the Palace at Dedinje - and in the republics and the autonomous provinces, in the official residences.

9. On the occasion of the visits of heads of foreign states or governments and other high foreign personalities, flags are flown, as a rule, at the place of arrival, the residence of the guest, the building in which talks take place and on the automobile of the guest.

10. The suite of honour assigned to a head of a foreign state during the official visit is, as a rule, composed of: a member of the Federal Executive Council, in the capacity of head of the suite of honour, the ambassador of the SFR of Yugoslavia accredited to the respective country, a General of the Yugoslav People's Army /if the visiting head of state in his official title also has a military rank/ and the Chief of Protocol of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs or the Chief of Protocol of the Presidency of the SFRY.

If the head of a foreign state is accompanied by his wife, the wife of the head of the suite of honour also joins the suite of honour.

11. On the occasion of the first official visit to the SFRY, the visiting head of a foreign state lays a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier Mount at Avala ; if he so wishes, he can also lay a bouquet of flowers at the Grave of President Tito.

12. On the occasion of the official friendly visits of heads of foreign states, the President, the Vice-President or a member of the Presidency of the SFRY acting as host, may offer:

a/ an official meal /dinner or luncheon/  
at which toasts are exchanged.

b/ private meal at the beginning or on

It is not customary in the SFR of Yugoslavia for heads of foreign states to offer an official meal or reception. Exceptionally, a meal or reception in return may be offered by the head of a foreign state if he wishes so.

13. At an official meal toasts are, as a rule, proposed at the end; the toast is proposed at the beginning of the meal only if so agreed in advance.

14. Decorations are, as a rule, exchanged between the head of a foreign state and the President of the Presidency of the SFRY. On that occasion, decorations may be conferred on the participants in the talks and on a limited number of personalities accompanying the guest as well as on persons directly concerned with the promotion, of co-operation with the respective country. The head of a foreign state may, as a rule, be decorated once during the official visit and only if so agreed in advance between the two countries.

15. Depending on a previous understanding, appropriate gifts and souvenirs are exchanged between the President of the Presidency of the SFRY and the head of a foreign state only on the occasion of official friendly visits. On that occasion, members of a part of the official suite may be offered suitable souvenirs.

On the same occasion, officials of the SFRY may also receive appropriate souvenirs.

16. For travel inside the SFRY, in accordance with the programme of the visit, Yugoslav means of transport are used as a rule /automobile, airplane, vessel, train, etc./.

17 a/ During the official visits or heads of foreign states, the Yugoslav side covers the costs of stay for up to twenty persons. If the programme of visit provides for a tour of the country, the Yugoslav side covers the travel costs and the costs of sojourn for another four persons from the Embassy of the respective country. As far as the advance party is concerned, the Yugoslav side covers the costs for up to three persons for three days. The crews of special airplanes cover their own costs of stay, and the Yugoslav side will cover such cost only on the basis of reciprocity.

Foreign journalists cover their own costs of stay and of other services rendered to them during their stay in the SFRY. The Yugoslav side covers the costs of telephone and other PTT services only for the head of a foreign state.

b/ During the official visits of vice-presidents of republics, heirs to the throne, vice-presidents of state or revolutionary councils, presidents of parliaments and prime ministers, the Yugoslav side covers the costs of stay for up to twelve persons.

Unless a parliamentary delegation is headed by the president of the parliament, the Yugoslav side covers the costs for up to eight persons. However, when a delegation is made up of several members of parliament, the limit of eight persons is increased by the number of members of parliament comprising the delegation.

c/ During the official visits of ministers, the Yugoslav side covers the costs for up to eight persons.

d/ Special envoys of heads of foreign states bringing messages for the Presidency of the SFRY cover their own costs of stay in the SFR of Yugoslavia. Exceptionally, the Yugoslav side may cover their costs of stay on the basis of reciprocity. In such a case, depending upon the rank and position of the special envoy concerned, the Presidency of the SFRY designates the host and covers the costs.

### III. VISITS TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES

18. Invitations for official visits to foreign countries at the level of the Presidency of the SFRY should be addressed to the Presidency.

The Presidency of the SFRY decides on the acceptance of the invitation and also on who shall make the official visit on behalf of the Presidency.

19. During the official visits to foreign countries at the level of the Presidency of the SFRY, the President, the Vice-President, or a member of the Presidency will, as a rule, be accompanied by the corresponding officials of the Federation, officials from economic and other institutions, including the required number of technical staff - totaling twenty persons.

The President, the Vice-President or a member of the Presidency of the SFRY is usually accompanied by his wife, if the invitation has been extended to the wife as well.

20. In accordance with a previous understanding, decorations are exchanged only on the occasion of the official visits to foreign countries at the level of the Presidency of the SFRY.

21. During the official visits to foreign countries by the President, the Vice-President or a member of the Presidency of the SFRY, an appropriate gift may be offered to the head of the foreign state concerned and/or the host and his wife, and suitable souvenirs to persons concerned with the arrangements for the visit.

22. On the occasion of the official visits, the President, the Vice-President or members of the Presidency, as a rule, do not offer a meal or reception in return.

#### IV. OBLIGATIONS TOWARDS THE HEADS OF DIPLOMATIC MISSIONS ACCREDITED TO THE SFR OF YUGOSLAVIA

23. Letters of credence and of recall of foreign diplomatic representatives accredited to the Presidency of the SFRY should be addressed to the Presidency of the SFRY and are received by the President of the Presidency on behalf of the Presidency of the SFRY.

The presentation of the letters of credence is attended, as a rule, by the Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs or his deputy, the Secretary-General of the Presidency of the SFRY or his deputy, and by the adviser to the President of the Presidency of the SFRY for foreign policy affairs.

The presentation of the letters of credence takes place, as a rule, within the first fifteen days following the date of the arrival of the head of a foreign diplomatic mission to the SFR of Yugoslavia.

24. The heads of foreign diplomatic missions may also be received by the Vice-President or a member of the Presidency of the SFRY for the farewell visit or for the purpose of the presentation of a decoration.

25. The heads of foreign diplomatic missions do not pay courtesy calls on the President, the Vice-President or members of the Presidency of the SFRY. They are introduced jointly at a reception held annually on the occasion of the election of the new president and vice-president of the Presidency of the SFRY.

26. The President, the Vice-President and members of the Presidency of the SFRY only exceptionally receive the heads of foreign diplomatic missions in working visits.

27. The President, the Vice-President or a member of the Presidency of the SFRY, as a rule, inscribes his name in the Register of Condolences, which is opened in foreign diplomatic missions at the death of the head of a foreign state or prime minister, if the first political personality of the country.

28. On the occasion of the 29th of November - the Republic Day - the Presidency of the SFRY holds an official reception to which the heads of foreign diplomatic missions are also invited.

The Present Protocol Practice will be applied from the date of its notification to foreign diplomatic and consular missions in the SFR of Yugoslavia.

The Chief of Protocol presents her compliments to His Excellency the Ambassador of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and has the honor to acknowledge with appreciation the receipt of his note dated July 6, 1981, transmitting a copy of "Protocol Practice in the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia".

Copies of the document have been made available to interested officials in this Department.

Department of State

Washington, D.C., July 10, 1981

Drafted by:S/CPR:MKPaskus  
7/10/81 x20256  
Concurrence:S/S-S:EDenam,  
7/10/81 x21295

RECEIVED 14 JUL 81 10

TO ALLEN

FROM BREMER

DOCDATE 13 JUL 81

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KEYWORDS: YUGOSLAVIA

SUBJECT: COPY OF PROTOCOL PRACTICE IN SOCIALIST FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA

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TO

PRES

FROM KRAIGHNER, SERGEJ

DOCDATE 20 OCT 81

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KEYWORDS: YUGOSLAVIA

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SUBJECT: MSG FM PRES KRAIGHNER WHILE OVERFLYING US ON WAY TO CANCUN SUMMIT

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ETATPRIORITE

,,HIS EXCELLENCY

RONALD REAGAN PRESIDENT

OF THE UNITED STATES OF

AMERICA

221710



WASHINGTON

WHILE OVERFLYING THE TERRITORY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,  
IT IS WITH PLEASURE THAT I AVAIL MYSELF OF THIS OPPORTUNITY TO  
CONVEY TO YOU MY HEARTFELT GREETINGS TOGETHER WITH THE BEST  
WISHES FOR THE PROSPERITY OF

BE0571 ,,HIS PAGE 2/15

THE FRIENDLY AMERICAN PEOPLE.

SERGEJ KRAIGHER PRESIDENT OF THE PRESIDENCY OF THE SFR OF  
YUGOSLAVIA''

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White House Guidelines, August 23, 1997  
By CCB NARA, Date 10/6/08

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RONALD REAGAN-PRESIDENT U.S.A.

WHITE HOUSE

2100 PENNSYLVANIA AVE

NORTH WESTASHINGTON DC

ON MY WAY BACK FROM MEXICO, I AM PLEASED TO BE ABLE TO GREET  
YOU ONCE AGAIN, AND TO WISH YOU AND THE FRIENDLY AMERICAN  
PEOPLE ALL THE BEST.

SERGEJ KRAIGHER PRESIDENT OF THE PRESIDENCY  
OF THE SFR OF YUGOSLAVIA''

NNNN

TNEF

NSC#8106085

REFERRAL

DATE: 29 OCT 81

MEMORANDUM FOR: STATE SECRETARIAT

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

DOCUMENT DESCRIPTION:

TO: PRES

SOURCE: KRAIGHER, SERGEJ

DATE: <sup>23</sup>29 OCT 81

KEYWORDS: YUGOSLAVIA

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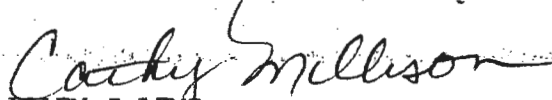
SUBJ: MSG FM PRES KRAIGHER WHILE OVERFLYING US

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REQUIRED ACTION: FOR INFORMATION

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FOR ALLEN J LENZ

STAFF DIRECTOR

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FOR INFO STEARMAN

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TO PRES

FROM KRAIGHER, SERGEJ

DOCDATE 20 OCT 81

KRAIGHER, SERGEJ

23 OCT 81

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KEYWORDS: YUGOSLAVIA

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SUBJECT: MSGS FM PRES KRAIGHER WHILE OVERFLYING US

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BEOGRAD 55/53 23 1559

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White House Guidelines, August 28, 1997

By 6015 NARA, Date 10/6/08

ETATPRIORITE  
RONALD REAGAN-PRESIDENT U.S.A.  
WHITE HOUSE  
1600 PENNSYLVANIA AVE  
NORTH WEST WASHINGTON DC

**\*\*HAND DELIVERY\*\***

ON MY WAY BACK FROM MEXICO, I AM PLEASED TO BE ABLE TO GREET  
YOU ONCE AGAIN, AND TO WISH YOU AND THE FRIENDLY AMERICAN  
PEOPLE ALL THE BEST.  
SERGEJ KRAIGHER PRESIDENT OF THE PRESIDENCY  
OF THE SFR OF YUGOSLAVIA''

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TO PRES

FROM KRAIGHER, SERGEJ

DOCDATE 20 OCT 81

KRAIGHER, SERGEJ

23 OCT 81

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KEYWORDS: YUGOSLAVIA

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SUBJECT: MSGS FM PRES KRAIGHER WHILE OVERFLYING US

ACTION: FOR RECORD PURPOSES

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