

APEL PROTIV RATA

Zbirka dokumenata iz arhiva

Miroslava Simića

Apel za pomoć

Belgrade, September 1991

Actual rulers of both Serbia and Croatia (e.g. Milošević and Tuđman), most of them being of ferocious communist provenience and who came to power in an uncivilised and non democratic way, have in order to preserve their totalitarian authority and material privileges succeeded, by use of all kinds of pseudo historical and irrational cheating, to misuse the national feelings of both Serbs and Croats. Never in our history were the national feelings of these two nations so muddy, obscure and lunatic. The hate and meanness became the main pillars of patriotism, and the stupidity the hallmark of the national wisdom. Intellectually debilitated creatures or professional murderers were promoted into national saviours. Moreover, the nationalism of Serbian rulers, Bolshevistic in its form and content, appears to obtain increasing support from the Federal Army which never was depolitised and did fear to lose essential privileges. In fact, the Federal Army is able to act and is actually acting without any control by a civil authority which

would have legitimacy over the whole country, a situation which is inadmissible in a civilised society.

Unfortunately, the citizens of Yugoslavia are unable to resolve this problem. Rather they feel that are left to themselves and at the mercy of the Federal Army which acts without any control by a civil authority with legitimacy over the whole country.

What we citizens of Yugoslavia, as a part of a civilised Europe, really need is an efficient internalisation of our problems which primarily means urgent application of all possible measures by EC and UN to immediately stop the killing and devastation in our country, and create conditions for a civilised, peaceful and democratic post communistic transformation of our society based on negotiations and strict protection of civil rights of all the citizens of Yugoslavia. Obviously this also comprises participation of the international public opinion

including scientific institutions and organisations. You could also help us by sending appeals of support or by sending missions of good will or teams of experts for conflict resolution.

Apel je poslat časnicima Međunarodne unije imunoloških društava (IUIS) i Evropske federacije imunoloških društava (EFIS), kao i Predsednicima nacionalnih imunoloških društava u okviru Unije i Federacije. Simićev Apel objavljen je u celini u Londonskim novinama *"The Guardian"* (oktobar 1991), u časopisu *"New Scientist"* (novembar 1991), i u *"Buletino della Societa Italiana di Immunologija"* (septembar 1991). U skraćenom obliku objavljen je u časopisu *"Immunology Today"* (januar 1992), a takođe razaslat je (januara 1992) u vidu dopisa hiljadama članova britanskog i drugih imunoloških društava.

Podržali su ga brojni u svetu poznati naučnici kako u svoje lično ime tako i u ime institucija u kojima rade.

Tako Profesori ***Roland Gisler*** i ***Ivan Lefkovits*** u svoje ime i u ime 57 članova Bazelskog imunološkog instituta apeluju

(11. oktobar 1991):

...."Dosta s krvoprolićem !! (...) Zahtevamo od svih nacionalnih grupa u Jugoslaviji da urade sve moguće kako bi se zaustavilo brutalno, nepotrebno uništavanje njihove zemlje i naroda. Ovim izražavamo našu duboku zabrinutost za budućnost Jugoslavije i želimo da pomognemo da se zaustavi nesreća nasilja, zločina i razaranja.."

Sir Gustav J.V. Nossal, direktor The Walter and Eliza Hall Institute of Medical Research u Melbournu, Australia, u pismu Simiću između ostalog piše (25. septembar 1991):

Želim odmah da izrazim solidarnost Walter and Eliza Hall Instituta za medicinska istraživanja sa našim jugoslovenskim kolegama koje poštujemo i pozdravljamo u ovom teškom času.

Odmah ću obezbediti da Vaše pismo dospe do našeg ministra spoljnih poslova, senatora Gareth Evansa, kao i do Predsednika Australijske Akademije nauka, profesora David Curtisa, i do Predsednika Australiskog imunološkog društva, profesora Geof Shellama."

Richard Gallagher, glavni urednik časopisa

Immunology Today, Simiću piše (30. septembar 1991) :

"Hvala Vam na nedavnom pismu o situaciji u Jugoslaviji. Radi se o odvažnom i hrabrom stavu i ja se nadam da će tako prosvećeno mišljenje kao što je Vaše prevladati pre no što konflikt dalje eskalirara".

Profesor **Jacob B. Natvig**, tada Predsednik IUIS, piše Simiću (10. januar 1991):

... "Odmah po prijemu Vašeg pisma ... razaslao sam kopije pisma časnicima ICSU (Međunarodnog saveta Naučne unije), koja predstavlja najvišu nevladinu organizaciju u ovoj oblasti."

Profesor **Maria de Soussa**, generalni sekretar EFIS, u pismu Simiću između ostalog piše (8. januar 1992):

"Strahote onoga što se dešava u Jugoslaviji prevazilaze sve reči jednog imunologa i šta više čitave Federacije imunoloških društava. Osećala sam da je obaveza EFIS-a da manifestuje svoj stav podrške Vama na najvišem nivou. Zbog toga sam čekala da počne Maastrichtski Summit i zahtevala sam od portugalskog predsednika vlade da prosledi EFIS-ovu poruku (zajedno sa Vašim Apelom protiv rata u Jugoslaviji) drugim

evropskim predsednicima vlade".

Warren Zimmermann, ambasador SAD u Beogradu, u pismu Simiću (26. novembar 1991) između ostalog piše:(...) "*Nas koji smo ranije služili u Jugoslaviji posebno uznemirava da vidimo, kao što ste zapazili, kako su se bratske veze između naučnika i akademskih istraživača u Jugoslaviji slomile pod pritiskom nacionalizma i rata. (...) Sa svoje strane, Sjedinjene Država će učiniti sve moguće da podrže mirno rešenje konflikata putem pregovora u kontekstu Haške konferencije. Neposredan zadatak je uspostavljanje efektivnog prekida vatre. Ohrabrujem Vas da nastavite sa nastojanjima da podučite javnost o opasnostima rata kako bi moglo doći do mirnog rešenja koje uzima u obzir stvarne interese svih jugoslovenskih naroda".*



We have received a very distressing letter for support from Professor M.M. Simic, President of the Yugoslav Immunological Society, Member of the Serbian Academy of Science and Arts. The BSI draws the attention of its members to this letter. In the spirit of the United Nations Charter we endorse the freedom of scientists to pursue their endeavours, and the exchange of ideas and persons that this entails.

Professor Simic writes "Our immunological society used to operate without problems but the lives of our members are now threatened by war. We need effective internationalization of our problems, i.e. measures by the EC and UN to create conditions for a proper democratic postcommunist society. You could support us by sending appeals of support, goodwill missions or experts in conflict resolution. I am optimistic because the international immunological community is peaceful and broadminded and will help us."

Basel Institute for Immunology

Grenzacherstrasse 487
Postfach
CH-4009 Basel, Switzerland

Phone (061) 605 11 11
Direct dialing (061) 605 1
Telex 963 458 bai ch
Telefax (061) 681 13 04

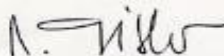
Dr. Miroslav M. Simic
Professor of Immunology
11080 Zemun
Karadjordjev Trg 7
Yugoslavia

October 11, 1991


Dear Dr. Simic,

I refer to your letter of September 1991. We are all well aware of the actual civil war in your country and are deeply concerned with the consequences for the population in general and for the scientific community in particular. Dr. Ivan Lefkovits and myself asked the members of the Institute to sign a petition helping to stop this throw-back to barbarity. As you can see, 57 members of our Institute have signed this petition. We will also send it to several other Yugoslav and international institutions.

We hope that peace will return soon and that in better times we will have a chance to meet each other.



Prof. Dr. Roland Gisler
Permanent Member
Head of Administration



Prof. Dr. Ivan Lefkovits
Permanent Member

/kaz

THE WALTER AND ELIZA HALL INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL RESEARCH

POSTAL ADDRESS: POST OFFICE, ROYAL MELBOURNE HOSPITAL, VICTORIA 3050, AUSTRALIA
TELEPHONE: International 61-3-345-2555 National (03) 345 2555 TELEX: 30625 Attention ME3659
FACSIMILE: International 61-3-347-0852 National (03) 347 0852



AFFILIATED WITH
THE UNIVERSITY OF MELBOURNE
AND
THE ROYAL MELBOURNE HOSPITAL

DIRECTOR
SIR GUSTAV NOSSAL

25th September, 1991.

Dr M M Simic
President
Yugoslav Immunological Society
C/- 11080 Zemun
KARADJORDJEV TRG 7
YUGOSLAVIA

Dear Miroslav,


Yours of recent date is just to hand. I immediately wish to express the solidarity of The Walter and Eliza Hall Institute of Medical Research with our Yugoslav colleagues whom we respect and salute at this very difficult hour in your country's history. You will know, of course, that the Australian Government strongly supports the ceasefire which has just been negotiated; and furthermore has urged the United Nations to take the lead in putting pressure onto Yugoslavia.

I will immediately ensure that your letter reaches our Foreign Minister, Senator Gareth Evans, as well as the President of the Australian Academy of Science, Professor David Curtis, and the President of the Australian Society for Immunology, Professor Geoff Shellam.

I very much hope that Australia will continue to be the strongest possible promoter of human rights in your country and of conflict resolution by democratic means.

Please keep in close touch with me as the situation develops.

Yours sincerely,



G. J. V. Nossal
Director.

JAN.8.92

Dear Miroslav Simić,

The horror of what is happening in Yugoslavia exceeds all words of an immunologist or even of a Federation of Immunological Societies. I felt that EFIS had the obligation of manifesting its standing on your behalf at the highest level. For that reason I waited for the Maastricht Summit Meeting and asked the Portuguese Prime Minister to forward the EFIS message to the other European Prime Ministers. This is now enclosed.

Please accept my tender compliments.

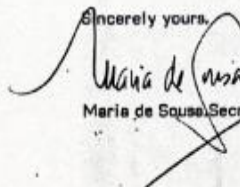
Understanding might be the job of Science. An active fight for the survival of the young the job of Women(who, I know, have tried in Yugoslavia).

My sorrow for your tragedy.

My admiration for your standing.

My trust that if the world is to change (ever) it will be with men like you.

Sincerely yours,


Maria de Sousa Secretary-General

cc: A. Capron

BJ Natvig

EMBASSY OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Belgrade, November 26, 1991

Dear Professor Simic:

I wanted to thank you for sending me a copy of the letter which you sent to the President and officers of the International Union of Immunological societies. I appreciate you sharing your views and concerns with me about the tragic situation in Yugoslavia.

For those of us who have served in Yugoslavia in an earlier era it is especially troubling to see, as you noted, how the fraternal ties among scientists and academic researchers in Yugoslavia have broken down under the pressures of nationalism and the war. Those ties, which we see directly in our bilateral cooperative science program, can form an important bridge to connect the peoples of Yugoslavia in their efforts to build a new relationship for the twenty-first century.

For its part, the United States will do everything possible to support a peaceful, negotiated solution to the conflict in the context of the Hague Conference. The most immediate task is to put in place an effective cease-fire. I encourage you to continue your efforts to educate the public to the dangers of the war so that there can be a peaceful solution that takes into account the real interest of all the Yugoslav peoples.

Sincerely,



Warren Zimmermann
Ambassador

Mr. Miroslav M. Simic
Professor of Immunology
Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts
Zemun, Yugoslavia

Bollettino della Società Italiana di Immunologia e di Immunopatologia

N.3/1991

Anno VI, n. 3, III trim. (luglio-settembre 1991)

Comitato di Redazione: Fernando Aiuti, Federico Caligaris
Cappio, Angelo Carbonara, Raffaello D'Amelio, Franco
Dammacco, Manlio Ferrarini, Franco Indiveri, Lorenzo Moretta,
Sergio Romagnani, Alfredo Salerno, Felice Salsano,
Raffaello Scorza

Direttore responsabile: Giovanni Danieli
Registrazione Tribunale di Ancona n. 21 del 1986

Spedizione in abbonamento postale gruppo IV
Pubblicità inferiore al settanta per cento
Contiene inserto

Società Editrice Il Lavoro Editoriale

Lettera del Presidente

In questo numero del Bollettino viene pubblicata la Lettera del Prof. Simic, Presidente della Società Jugoslava di Immunologia. Essa ci esprime l'angoscia dei nostri amici jugoslavi per la guerra assurda che sta sconvolgendo il loro Paese, che tra l'altro ha molte tracce della presenza italiana in tanti secoli.

A Simic esprimiamo il vivo augurio che la pace torni presto, così che la Jugoslavia, la Croazia e la Slovenia possano riprendere il lavoro pacifico e operoso più che mai necessario in questa fase di incertezza e instabilità del mondo a livello politico ed economico. Come ricorderete, avevamo in corso con la Società Jugoslava la preparazione di un "incontro" che non si è potuto realizzare. Infatti già alcuni mesi fa il Prof. Simic aveva avvertito che le tensioni interne non permettevano di programmare Convegni scientifici. In questi frangenti si può apprezzare ancora di più il bene della pace, indispensabile anche per la ricerca e gli scambi scientifici.

Lettere

Una lettera da Miroslav M. Simic, Presidente della Società
Jugoslava di Immunologia
pagina 3

Dear Colleague,
The Yugoslav Immunological Society, which in fact was for more than 15 years functioning as a harmonious and most efficient Union of independent immunological societies of Serbia, Croatia, Slovenia, Bosnia-Herzegovina and Macedonia, was in 1969 one of the Founding Members of the International Union of Immunological Societies. Since then, the Society as a whole, as well as many of its prominent members individually, were deeply and sincerely engaged in developing and maintaining personal and professional contacts between immunologist of various countries across all ideological barriers in favour of free, open and collaborative international scientific community. This was done successfully in spite of many obstacles often imposed by the then ruling communist authorities but without any problem due to different national belonging of the members of our Society. However, these days we witness that these activities, as well as the bare existence of the Yugoslav Immunological Society are seriously endangered, and that even lives of our young colleagues immunologists are threatened by the dirty and lunatic war which threatens to unflame the whole country. What are the main causes of such a disaster?

Briefly, the actual rulers of both Serbia and Croatia, most of them being of ferocious communist provenience and who came to power in an uncivilized and nondemocratic way, have in order to preserve their totalitarian authority and material privileges succeeded, by use of all kinds of pseudohistorical and irrational cheatings, to misuse the national feelings

newScientist

New Scientist 9 November 1991

53

LETTERS

Insane war

The Yugoslav Immunological Society, like other scientific associations in Yugoslavia, has for the past 15 years functioned as a harmonious union of independent immunological societies from Serbia, Croatia, Slovenia, Bosnia-Herzegovina and Macedonia. In 1969 it was one of the founding members of the International Union of Immunological Societies. Since then, the society has developed personal and professional contacts with immunologists across all ideological and national barriers around the world and from all parts of Yugoslavia. During this period, a modern immunology with corresponding research and teaching was developed, international and Yugoslav immunological conferences were organised, and many immunologists from Yugoslavia participated in international research projects. Now, however, all these achievements as well as the existence of the Yugoslav Immunological Society itself are seriously endangered and even the lives of our young colleagues are threatened by a dirty and insane war.

This most uncivilised and irrational war in the heart of Europe must be stopped immediately. If not, it will necessarily evolve into total ethnic, religious and civil war resulting in massive loss of



human lives, destruction of cultural monuments, devastation of vast territories, migration of huge masses of population, and finally ending with economic collapse, enormous unemployment and social misery.

Obviously, our science which was so painfully developed to become a part of the world scientific community, will be seriously crippled for a long time. Therefore we appeal to responsible and conscientious scientists around the civilised

world to help us save what still can be saved by publicly pleading, individually or through their institutions, for an urgent application of all possible measures by the European Community and the UN to stop the war immediately and to help create conditions for a civilised, peaceful and democratic postcommunist transformation of our society, based on negotiations between all involved parties and strict respect of human rights of all the citizens of Yugoslavia.

Miroslav Simić
Yugoslav Immunological Society
Belgrade, Yugoslavia

HRVATSKO IMUNOLOŠKO DRUŠTVO

Predsjednik

Prof. dr Filip Čulo
Zavod za fiziologiju i
imunologiju, Medicinski
fakultet, Salata 3
41000 Zagreb, pp. 878
tel. (041) 272-014, 271-188
telefax: (041) 424-001

Tajnik

Dr Tanja Marotti
Institut "R. Bošković"
Bijenička 54
41000 Zagreb
tel. (041) 435-111/550

Prof. dr Miroslav Simić, predsjednik
Dr. Aleksandar Dujić, sekretar
Savez imunoloških društava Jugoslavije

Zagreb, 7. listopada 1991

Poštovane kolege:

Povodom brutalne agresije na Republiku Hrvatsku, članovi Hrvatskog imunološkog društva su se sastali 03. listopada 1991 i tom prilikom donijeli slijedeći zaključak.

Velik dio teritorija Republike Hrvatske je okupiran, razaraju se naselja, kulturni i gospodarski objekti, stradaju djeca, starci i druge civilne osobe. Razaranje svega u Hrvatskoj je nemilosrdno, krvavo i nevideno brutalno! Sasvim je očito da tu okupaciju i agresiju provode Jugoslavenska "Narodna" Armija i Republika Srbija. Istodobno se raspadaju mnoge savezne institucije, a preostale se nisu ogradile od te barbarske agresije. Jedna od takvih institucija je i Savez imunoloških društava Jugoslavije, koji, doduše, nije javno podržao agresiju, ali se nije ni ogradio od nje. Ne zavaravamo se da je SDIJ mogao izvršiti neki politički pritisak na agresora, ali smo očekivli da će, kao institucija koja bi trebala propagirati humanizam, internacionalizam i pravo na izdvojeno mišljenje, osuditi ove brutalnosti neprimjerene 20. stoljeću. Slično se odnosi i na Društvo imunologa Srbije.

Stoga, i iz razloga što ne postoje razlozi za opstojanje ikakvih jugoslavenskih institucija, Hrvatsko imunološko društvo se ovim činom izdvaja iz SDIJ i dalje će djelovati kao potpuno neovisno društvo. MID će ubuduće održavati odnose samo s onim društvima koje osuđuju agresiju na R. Hrvatsku i priznaju njenu punu suverenost.

Predsjednik Hrvatskog
imunološkog društva

Prof. dr Filip Čulo



Odgovor dr. Čulu

Predsedniku Hrvatskog imunološkog društva

Dragi kolega Čulo,

Primio sam Vaše pismo, koje mi je kao Predsedniku Saveza imunoloških društava Jugoslavije, upućeno. Dozvolite da Vam što je moguće kraće odgovorim.

Prvo. Kao čoveku, i Vašem kolegi po profesiji i Predsedniku SIDJ, duboko mi je žao što ste okolnostima bili prisiljeni da napišete takvo pismo kakvo ste napisali. S obzirom na to, smatram da ne bi bilo fer da ga komentarišem, pa zato to i ne činim.

Drugo. Zamerate SIDJ i meni lično kao Predsedniku da se nismo javno ogradili niti osudili prljavi i besmisleni rat koji, zasad pretežno u Hrvatskoj, pustoši ljudske živote, kulturne spomenike, javne ustanove i privatnu svojinu. Niste u pravu dragi kolega. U prilogu moga pisma nalazi se kopija otvorenog pisma koje sam, pre svega u lično ime a i kao Predsednik SIDJ, poslao jos sredinom prošlog meseca (septembra) Predsedniku i časnicima Međunarodne unije imunoloških društava, kao i predsednicima

naših nacionalnih imunoloških društava. Možda se nećete složiti sa svim ocenama iz mog pisma, ali uveravam Vas da sam ga napisao, a za razliku od Vašeg pisma, potpuno čiste savesti i uz sve rizike koji iz toga proizlaze. Uostalom, šaljem Vam u prilogu i kopije samo nekih od mnogih pisama uglednih svetskih imunologa koje sam dobio, da bi dobili uvid u reakcije civilizovane naučne javnosti na moje pismo.

Treće. Izlazak Hrvatskog imunološkog društva, ili bilo kog drugog republičkog društva, iz SIDJ za moje shvatanje znači raspad i sledstveno ukidanje Saveza, odnosno eventualnu njegovu transformaciju u nekakav krnji Savez što ne mogu prihvatiti. Shodno tome, smatram svojom časnom obavezom da podnesem neopozivu ostavku na funkciju Predsednika SIDJ, što ovom prilikom i činim. Meni lično je sve to veoma teško. SIDJ, ili u svetu poznatiji kao Yugoslav Immunological Society, jedan je od članova-osnivača Međunarodne unije imunoloških društava. U protekle 22 godine, SIDJ je mnogo toga dobrog i korisnog učinio za razvoj i modernizaciju imunologije u svim delovima jugoslovenskog prostora i za afirmaciju jugoslovenske imunologije u svetskoj naučnoj javnosti. Ja, koji u tim aktivnostima učestvujem od osnivanja Društva, odnosno Saveza, ne sećam se ni jednog slučaja bilo kakvih ozbiljnih poteškoća

zbog različite nacionalne pripadnosti članova Društva ili bilo kakvog i bilo čijeg hegemonizma. Verovao sam da je to zato što bavljenje imunologijom na nivou svetskih standarda pretpostavlja i odgovarajuću kosmopolitsku civiliziranost. Međutim, očigledno je, avaj, da sam bio u teškoj zabludi.

I na kraju, molim Vas da kopiju moga pisma sa priložima dostavite svim članovima Hrvatskog imunološkog društva. Poznavajući Vašu savesnost, ubeđen sam da ćete to i učiniti.

Oktobar 1991

Pismo doktorima Miletiću i Miloševiću

Drage kolege Miletić i Milošević,

Pre svega, želim da vam toplo zahvalim na počasti koju ste mi ukazali pozvavši me za jednog od moderatora Stručnog sastanka o kliničkom značaju limfokina. Ja sam taj poziv od pre skoro dva meseca prihvatio sa velikim zadovoljstvom uveren da ću svojim poznavanjem problema nastojati da doprinesem najviše što mogu

uspehu sastanka. U međuvremenu, međutim, zbili su se događaji koji, bar što se mene lično tiče, čine moje učešće nespojivim sa sopstvenom čistom savešću.

Prvo. Moja ljudska savest nalaže mi da ne mogu ni na koji način saučestvovati u podržavanju privida kao da je sve kod nas ovde normalno, pa se i o limfokinima može raspravljati kao u nekadašnjim mirnim vremenima. A u stvari, ništa oko nas ovde nije više normalno, jer rat koji je u toku na tlu jugoslovenskih zemalja odnosi svakodnevno brojne mlade živote, uništava kulturna, materijalna i prirodna dobra, nanosi nenadoknadivu štetu dušama naših ljudi, i praćen je opsedanjem i razaranjem gradova kao u najcrnja vremena Tridesetgodišnjeg rata.

Drugo. Moja naučna savest mi govori da bi moja nameravana rasprava o najnovijim tehnološkim dostignućima u oblasti kliničke primene limfokina, u stvari predstavljala nedopustivo obmanjivanje mladih kolega u odnosu na realne mogućnosti njihovog rada u našoj skoroj budućnosti. Ovo jasno zahvaljujući samo bezumnoj politici naše sadašnje vlasti koja će nas i u naučno-tehnološkom smislu izolovati od Evrope i civilizovanog sveta i vratiti bar pedesetak godina unazad.

Novembar 1991

Poslednje pismo Predsedniku IUIS

Prof. J. B. Natvig
President of IUIS
Inst. of Immunology and Rheumatology
Rikshospitalet University Hospital
Oslo1
Norway

20 April, 1992

Dear Dr Natvig,

In the preceding letter (December 1991) I have informed you about my resignation as a President of the Union of Immunological Societies of Yugoslavia (internationally known as the Yugoslav Immunological Society) because this association, similarly as the state of Yugoslavia itself, has disintegrated. Thus, I am writing this letter simply as a colleague immunologist who, from the time of foundation of the Yugoslav Immunological Society until recently, was intensely engaged in many of its activities. The aim of this letter is to present, objectively as much as possible, to you as President, as well as to the Council and general Assembly of IUIS, some facts which, according to my personal opinion, are important for understanding the situation and could help reaching the optimal solutions, for some of the

problems the immunologists of the former Yugoslavia are at present facing.

1) In 1968 a group of immunologists from Belgrade and Zagreb have founded the Yugoslav Immunological Society, which shortly thereafter joined IUIS as one of the founding members. Several years later, as the number of immunologists has significantly increased to permit foundation of separate immunological societies of Serbia, Croatia and Slovenia, the Society was reorganised and transformed into the Union of Immunological Societies of Yugoslavia with the Executive Committee composed of Officers elected by General Assembly, in which each member-society was represented by an equal number of delegates. However, at the first meeting of the General Assembly it was consensually decided that, mainly because of pragmatic reasons, in communications with international scientific organisations, including IUIS and EFIS, the name Yugoslav Immunological Society instead of the Union of Immunological Societies of Yugoslavia, will be used. Later, the meanwhile founded immunological societies of Bosnia-Herzegovina and Macedonia have joined the Union. It is well known to all immunologists in former Yugoslavia that for the last 20 years the Yugoslav Immunological Society was functioning as a harmonious Union of independent immunological societies engaged in developing and maintaining personal and professional contacts, on one hand, with immunologists from various countries across all ideological or national barriers and, on the other hand, between immunologists from all parts of multinational

Yugoslavia. This was done successfully and without any problems despite to the differences in the national belonging of the members of the Society. During this period a modern immunology with corresponding research and teaching facilities was developed, several international and Yugoslav immunological congresses, conferences, symposia, etc. were organised, many immunologists from Yugoslavia participated in international research projects and many young immunologists were educated and trained in prominent laboratories abroad. Unfortunately, all these activities now belong to the past.

2) During the last year a most barbarian war has destroyed many cities and regions in Croatia causing almost 20.000 victims, and now is threatening to devastate also Bosnia-Herzegovina. This war, initially instigated and sustained by both nationalistic rulers of Croatia and the national-socialistic rulers of Serbia, but in which the main aggressor became the Federal Army with incorporated armed Serbian nationalists being in service of belligerent Serbian rulers to create a great Serbia, has resulted in disintegration of Yugoslavia and subsequent justified recognition of sovereign and independent states of Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina and hopefully also Macedonia. Accordingly, Croatian and Slovenian Immunological Societies have withdrawn from the Yugoslav Immunological Society, which being a Union of Immunological Societies, has thus ceased to exist. Obviously, as a non-existing Society it cannot be a member of IUIS, nor it can be legitimately represented at the IUIS General Assembly Meeting.

3) The endeavour of actual rulers of Serbia and Montenegro to found a new federation composed of these two states and with pretensions to succeed the name and legal continuity of former Yugoslavia is an absurd fake, because Yugoslavia was originally founded in 1919 on the basis of an agreement between Serbian, Croatian and Slovene peoples. Accordingly, an eventual attempt of the Serbian Immunological Society (at present, there are no immunologists in Montenegro) to succeed the Yugoslav Immunological Society by usurpation of its name would be illegitimate and should not be supported nor accepted by the General Assembly of IUIS and EFIS.

4) The most rational and legitimate solution would be to accept the already existing immunological societies of Serbia, Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina and Macedonia as members of IUIS and EFIS. Therefore, my suggestion to Secretary – General of both IUIS and EFIS would be to invite all these societies to designate their legitimate representatives to the general Assembly where the matter of acceptance into IUIS and EFIS could be properly treated.

5) Finally, I must reconfirm my strong conviction that once when we will eventually achieve in reaching a much higher level of a civilised post-communistic transformation, the temporarily broken spiritual and intellectual ties, as well as awareness of common scientific interest, among immunologists of former Yugoslavia could be restituted, and that in a possible new Union

of all Yugoslav sovereign and independent states the Yugoslav Immunological Society could eventually be renewed. Obviously only under the condition that meanwhile we will succeed in throwing from our shoulders all the burdens of hate and intolerance together with those who have instigated and produced them.

IUIS Archives

The University of Maryland,
Baltimore County
The Albin O. Kuhn Library and Gallery
1000 Hilltop Circle
Baltimore, MD 21250, speccoll@umbc.edu

Records of the International Union of Immunological Societies 1969 – 2001

Size of Collection: 18.5 linear feet: 39 manuscript boxes.

Accessions: MSS 95-02, MSS 95-10, MSS 95-14, MSS 96-09,
MSS 96-10, MSS 99-01, SARCV 99-05, MSS 2000-06

Records created by: The International Union of Immunological
Societies.

Short Description of Collection

The records of the International Union of Immunological Societies (IUIS) 1969 – 2001 document the history of the Union beginning with its initial organization in 1969. The correspondence, council and general-assembly meeting minutes, agendas, reports, accounting, and membership files provide a clear view of the early development and the growth of the Union. Extensive Committee files such as those for the Standardization Committee, the Nomenclature Committee, the Clinical Immunology Committee, the Veterinary Immunology Committee

and others illustrate the interests and activities of the IUIS. In addition, there is significant documentation for the meetings of International Congress of Immunology, considered one of the most important functions of the organization. The collection is organized into five series: Officers and Council, Membership, Meetings, Committees, and Affiliated Organizations.

Special Collections

IUIS - Scope and Content

This collection of records of the International Union of Immunological Societies 1966 – 2000 documents the origins of the Union, its growth in membership and committees and the developments in the International Congress of Immunology. These records have been organized into five series: Officers and Council, Membership, Meetings, Committees, and Affiliated Organizations.

The first series, Officers and Council, contains the correspondence and reports of the president, vice-president, secretary-general and treasurer, the minutes, agendas, reports, and correspondence of the meetings of council, the organization's financial records and some miscellaneous administrative files and photos. There is a complete run of correspondence for the President from 1971, the date of the beginning of the Union through 1998 and a nearly complete run of Treasurer's correspondence. The correspondence files for the Vice-President and Secretary-General are considerably more sporadic. Among the correspondence files are some, dating from as early as 1966,

detailing the discussions leading up to the founding of IUIS, decisions pertaining to the choice of name, issues relating to the proposed constitution and the organization of the first IUIS committees, Standardization and Nomenclature. Of particular interest is a significant group of letters exchanged in the early 1990's between the president of the Yugoslav Immunological Society and the Officers of IUIS. These documents provide a unique view into the disintegration of Yugoslavia including depictions of the causes for the strife between the Serbs and the Croates and the impact of this conflict on the scientific community. In addition, the correspondence files provide a look into how the scientific community balanced the desire to respond to the needs of one of its member societies and the desire to remain apolitical.

This series also contains the minutes of all the council meetings beginning with the 1970 meeting and continuing up to 1998. Agendas, reports, correspondence and other materials connected with these meetings are, however, only available from 1979 - 1997.

There are a small number of President's reports and very few reports of the Secretary- General but there is a reasonably good run of Treasurer's reports. There is one copy of the 1st International Congress budget for 1971 and another financial report for 1973 after which there is a fairly good run of treasurer's reports for the years 1980 – 1995.

The accounting records available in this collection are practically non-existent for the first ten years of the organization. There is a pair of handwritten ledgers for the year 1972 and then nothing until 1982. Records from 1982 forward include banking and investment information, files pertaining to income and

expenditures including invoices, receipts, budgets, and audits, and files concerning the expenses of specific committees.

The second series, Membership, comprises the bulk of the records that relate to dues, subscription, member societies and regional federations. There are an extensive number of invoices, receipts, and correspondences pertaining to member payments, as well as correspondence files that provide information about the relationship of IUIS with immunological societies and regional federations throughout the world. These together with printed membership directories show the growth of the Union over time. Among the records pertaining to many member societies and regional federations, from Europe to the Peoples Republic of China, are documents relating to the immunological societies in the Balkans. These clearly illustrate the impact of the political breakup of Yugoslavia on the makeup of professional scientific societies within the region.

Series three, Meetings, primarily holds documents relating to the International Congresses on Immunology but also include some records for the IUIS Conference on Clinical Immunology, and the International Immunopathological Symposium. The files include the minutes of the General Assembly, as well as agendas, reports and budgets, programs and correspondence. There are also a significant number of files relating to the planning and arrangements for the congresses. These include schedules, contracts, proposals, brochures, budgets, correspondence, memos, and management agreements.

The files in **the fourth series, Committees**, are the records of the actions of eight IUIS committees. Some of the committees have retained very few documents while others such as the Clinical Immunology Committee, the Nomenclature Committee, the

Standardization Committee and the Symposia Committee have records spanning most of the time they have been functioning. Of the IUIS committees the Veterinary Immunology Committee has maintained most extensive record of their work. Committee files include some or all of the following: correspondence, memos, minutes, agendas, proposals, budgets, reports, articles, programs, and a questionnaire. Of some interest are the correspondences and reports of the Clinical Immunology Committee that predate its organization. They provide a view into the concerns that lead up to its formation.

The last series is Affiliate Organizations. These records pertain to organizations that have some type of formal working relationship with IUIS. For most of the represented organizations there is very little material present but the records do include some correspondence, memos, reports, and a charter. On the other hand, there is quite a substantial amount of documents for the International Council of Scientific Union (ICSU). These files contain correspondence, audited accounts, dues and exchange rate information, grants, reports, and newsletters.