

3C.

We, the undersigned citizens of Norway, have called upon all the parties and all the peoples involved in the conflict in the former Yugoslavia to meet their obligation under International Law to bring to justice each and every individual partaking in Crimes against Peace, War Crimes, and Crimes against Humanity, and of a Common Plan or Conspiracy to commit those Crimes, regardless of the individual's nationality, political, diplomatic or military status.

Recognizing that these crimes are in violation of the Charter of the United Nations and preceding and pursuant international law,

Convinced of the need to establish that no-one shall be exempt from international justice,

Aware that current and future implementation of international justice depends on our moral obligation, as well as our obligation under Norwegian and international law, to contribute to an impartial, fair and strict implementation of the letter and spirit of international law,

Concerned that any exception made from these principles may in fact and law weaken the universal respect for and adherence to international justice and law, thus justifying and facilitating further breaches of international law,

Hereby submit the following indictment request to the tribunal:

Pursuant to the Agreement of London dated 8 August, 1945; the Charter of the Tribunal thus established, and subsequent amendments; the Charter of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia dated 11 February 1994 and subsequent amendments; the Charter of the United Nations dated 26 February 1945 and subsequent amendments; preceding and pursuant International Law, we hereby submit, in the respects hereinafter set forth, of Crimes against Peace and of a Common Plan or Conspiracy to commit those Crimes, all as defined in these Charters and pursuant International Law, these

Charges,
Accusing as Guilty
Knut Vollebæk,
Foreign Minister of the Kingdom of Norway
and Chairman of the Organization for Cooperation and Security in Europe

It is hereby charged that the accused knowingly, willfully and criminally

used the foregoing positions, his personal influence, and his intimate connection with political, administrative and military leaders of states and organizations, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), the Organization for Cooperation and Security in Europe (OCSE) and The Kingdom of Norway inter aliae in such a manner that:

he promoted the military and economic preparation for war against a sovereign state, to wit: the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia;

he participated in the planning and preparation for Wars of Aggression and Wars in Violation of International Treaties, Agreements and Assurances set forth in the Charges.

Charges and Particulars of Violations of International
Treaties, Agreements and Assurances Caused by the Accused in the Course of
Planning, Preparing and Initiating War

CHARGES: Instigation of and Preparation for, Planning and Waging of Wars of Aggression.

Violations of the Hague Convention on the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes.

Violation of the Vienna convention on The Law of Treaties.

PARTICULARS: In that NATO did, before, on or about 24 March 1999, instigate and implement a war in violation of international treaties, agreements, or assurances; that the accused in his capacity as member of government and chairman of OCSE was instrumental in planning, instigating and implementing of said act.

In that the accused, instead of attempting to settle the dispute by pacific means, up to 24 March illegally, and by means of coercion and the threat of military force, attempted to compel a sovereign state to accept an illegal occupation by foreign military forces, to abandon its sovereignty in violation of international law, to wit: the accused abused his position as chairman of the OCSE to enforce upon said sovereign clauses in a treaty ("The Rambouillet Accords") known to him to be unacceptable by said sovereign's citizens and government. In that the accused at a point prior to March 24, when it was obvious to him that his capacity as foreign minister or chairman of the OCSE prevented him from presenting a treaty draft that would contribute to a pacific settlement of the conflict, knowingly, willingly and with criminal intent neglected his duty to induct other parties to submit such solutions that did not presuppose use of military force. In that the accused falsely, knowingly and willingly depicted the treaty text as the result of multilateral negotiations, he instigated and rendered possible hostilities against the territory of a sovereign state at a point of time when said sovereign refused to endorse the treaty presented to it. In doing so, the accused has violated parts I and II of the Hague convention on the pacific settlement of international disputes.

In that this attempt constitutes a coercion of a state by the threat or use of force and contravenes article 52 of the Vienna convention of 21 March 1986. Despite the fact that the accused was aware that the "Rambouillet Accords" are rendered null and void by articles 10-15 and 53 of the Vienna convention, in his capacity as foreign minister and chairman of the OCSE he was instrumental in planning, instigating and execution of said act.

In that the accused as a member of the Norwegian cabinet willingly, knowingly and with criminal intent induced armed forces to attack a sovereign state and wage war against said sovereign; in that he by doing so violated his duty under articles 1 and 2 of the UN charter, which imposes upon its members to settle their international disputes within the principles of justice and international law and by peaceful means in such a manner that international peace and security, and justice, are not endangered and to refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state, or in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations; in that the accused willingly, knowingly and with criminal intent neglected to let his obligations under the present Charter prevail in the event of a conflict between the obligations of the Members of the United Nations under the present Charter and his obligations under any other international agreement, to wit: Instead of letting the provisions of the charter prevail, the accused used his capacity as chairman of the OCSE to fulfill his obligations to NATO and the OCSE. The accused was instrumental in defying the Security Council's resolutions 1160 and 1199, which explicitly state that the right to consider further action and additional measures to maintain or restore peace and stability in the region lies solely with the Security Council. In doing so, the accused has defied articles 24, 27, 42 and 103 of the UN charter; in that the accused knowingly, willingly and with criminal intent was instrumental in the violation of article 53 of the charter by contributing to enforcement action under regional arrangements or by regional agencies without the authorization of the Security Council.

=> [Read FULL TEXT](#)

van holst en steijnen

From: <ssicc@planet.nl>
To: <106057.1021@compuserve.com>; vlajki emil <evlajki@sprint.ca>; <michel.collon@skynet.be>; <redactie@targets.org>; <n.h.van.holst@freeler.nl>
Sent: maandag 2 april 2001 17:55
Subject: Major General Kostas X. Konstantinidis

The Committec for National Solidarity
 Tolstojeva 34, Belgrade, YU

CHARGE U.S.-NATO LEADERS WITH WAR CRIMES
 It is not the leaders of Serbia and of Yugoslavia who committed war crimes in the Balkans, it is the leaders of NATO.

They waged a cruel 78-day bombing campaign against the civilian population of Yugoslavia and lied in every way and form to justify it.

They poisoned the land, air and water by bombing refineries in Novi Sad and chemical plants in Pancevo, by firing radioactive depleted-uranium weapons.

They allowed the KLA to drive Serbs, Roma and other peoples out of occupied Kosovo.

APPEAL

WE THE EX-NATO GENERALS FOR PEACE AND DISARMAMENT
 DEMAND

1/ THE 15 NATO LEADERS AND MAINLY CLINTON, ALBRIGHT, COHEN, SOLANA, BLAIR, COOK AND CLARK, SHOULD BE BROUGHT BEFORE THE COURT FOR THEIR WAR CRIMES AGAINST THE PEOPLE, FOR THEIR CRIMES PEACE AND THEIR CRIMES AGAINST THE HUMANITY. ALSO SHOULD BE BROUGHT BEFORE THE COURT FOR THEIR WAR CRIMES AGAINST THE PEOPLE OF CYPRUS SULEIMAN DEMIREL AND HENRY KISSIGER(FOR THE ATTLA AGGRESSION IN 1974), AS WELL AS ARIEL SARON AS THE BUTHCER OF THE PALESTINIAN PEOPLE.

2/ THE BOMBING BY THE RADIOACTIVE AND HIGHLY TOXIC (FROM U-236 + PLUTONIUM) AMMUNITIONS IS A CRIME AGAINST THE HUMANITY AND THE NATURE AND SHOULD BE BANNED IMMEDIATELY.

3/ NATO MUST COMPENSATE ALL DAMAGES(HEALTH, ECOLOGICAL AND ECONOMICAL), INFLICTED IN THE FORMER YUGOSLAVIA AND BALKAN COUNTRIES FROM THEIR BOMBING.

You
 can share this Appeal with other Internet recipients

Major General Kostas X. Konstantinidis(Ret)
 (the coordinator)

Mrs Jela Jovanovic, art historian

Secretary General

STOP NOVOM SVETSKOM PORETKU



Tuesday, April 13, 1999

Almost All U.S. Airstrikes Involve 'Smart' Bombs

Weaponry: Nearly 30 years after first use in Vietnam, America is favoring the guided arms against the Serbs.

By PAUL RICHTER, Times Staff Writer

WASHINGTON--The bombing campaign over Yugoslavia has opened a new era in which virtually every bomb dropped from a U.S. warplane is a "smart" weapon with a high-technology guidance system.

Almost 30 years after smart weapons came on the scene during the Vietnam War, the Pentagon is now using such guided bombs for nearly 100% of its strikes, officials said Monday.

And though they can still go awry--as was tragically demonstrated last week in an errant strike on a Serbian apartment complex--these weapons have given air power a whole new meaning compared with the one it had in World War II, when bombardiers would sometimes entirely miss their targeted cities.

"They've completely changed the nature of warfare," said Kenneth H. Bacon, the chief Pentagon spokesman.

In the Persian Gulf War of 1991--despite the impression left by the military's flashy video footage--only 9% of munitions were smart weapons. By 1995, when the U.S. and its North Atlantic Treaty Organization allies undertook a three-week air campaign against the Serbs of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 70% of the bombs were guided munitions.

"This time, we're fighting the war that people thought we were fighting nine years ago," said John Pike, a military analyst at the Federation of American Scientists, an arms control advocacy group in Washington.

Pentagon briefers have been showing off the capabilities of these smart weapons since the campaign began 20 days ago.

In recent days, for example, they showed an army barracks in Yugoslavia that had been flattened while buildings standing only yards away were untouched.

The headquarters of the Yugoslav security police bureaucracy in Belgrade was blasted, though there was a hospital a block away that was virtually unscathed.

The majority of the smart weapons in the U.S. inventory are laser-guided bombs that have a major defect: They can be thrown off by bad weather. This has been a considerable disadvantage in the current Balkan campaign, because of regular cloud cover and fog.

But the next generation of munitions, the satellite-guided variety, will correct that, experts promise.

Most of the smart munitions in the inventory today--about 60,000 of them--are laser-guided bombs. These weapons are essentially "dumb" metal bombs of years past, except for two differences: They have laser seekers on their noses and small movable winglets on their tails.

In an airstrike, an aircraft pilot, wingman or ground controller aims a laser at the target. The laser seeker picks up that directional signal; the fins are automatically adjusted to guide the bomb in that direction.

The system can generally bring the bomb within four yards of the target--provided the laser remains fixed on the target during flight.

But if clouds or fog deflect the laser, the bomb may go in an entirely wrong direction, as happened last week, when a bomb flattened two residential areas in the small Serbian coal-mining town of Aleksinac, killing as many as 20 civilians. "They're fair-weather friends," Pike said.

When the weather has been bad, NATO forces have relied on satellite-guided munitions.

At the top end of the price list, these include the \$1-million Tomahawk cruise missiles fired from U.S. and British ships in the Adriatic and the Conventional Land Attack Cruise Missiles fired from B-52 bombers.

But also in the inventory is a new class of less expensive munitions, which are essentially dumb bombs equipped with satellite guidance systems. In this campaign, the B-2 bomber has delivered the so-called JDAMs, or Joint Direct Attack Munitions, which reach their targets following directional signals bounced off satellites.

The Pentagon is making a huge investment in this kind of munitions, hoping to avoid the kind of slowdowns forced by the weather in Operation Allied Force.

The satellite guidance technology is also less expensive than the laser-guided systems. It costs about \$50,000 to upgrade a dumb bomb with a laser-guidance "kit" but only about \$18,000 to upgrade with the satellite guidance equipment.

Some dumb bombs will probably remain in the inventory, such as the cluster munitions that release hundreds of pieces of shrapnel to kill troops and destroy vehicles.

But analysts say past wars would have been far different with the advantages of the latest generation of munitions.

"Think how World War II might have been different if we could have focused on the headquarters of the Gestapo and SS," Pike said.

* * *

2 Types of Precision Attacks

Though laser-guided bombs remain the most numerous precision weapons in the U.S. arsenal, the Pentagon is turning more to global positioning munitions, which are less dependent on clear weather. Laser weapons require a clear line of sight that is not possible in bad weather.

Sources: Federation of American Scientists, Defense Department, Associated Press

Copyright 1999 Los Angeles Times. All Rights Reserved

HOME - BACK

Independent (UK), June 7, 2000

Nato 'deliberately attacked civilians in Serbia'

By Robert Fisk

7 June 2000

Only five days after Nato was "exonerated" by the International War Crimes Tribunal for its killing of civilians in Yugoslavia last year, Amnesty International today publishes a blistering attack on the Alliance, accusing it of committing serious violations of the rules of war, unlawful killings and – in the case of the bombing of Serbia's television headquarters – a war crime.

The 65-page Amnesty report details a number of mass killings of civilians in Nato raids and states that "civilian deaths could have been significantly reduced if Nato forces had fully adhered to the rules of war".

Legalistic in nature but damning in content – the document reminds readers that Amnesty repeatedly condemned Serb atrocities against Kosovo Albanians – the report highlights inconsistencies and obfuscation by Nato's official spokesmen. Although Nato told Amnesty that pilots operated under "strict Rules of Engagement", it refused to disclose details of the "rules" or the principles underlying them. The report says: "They did not answer specific questions Amnesty International raised about specific incidents ..."

Amnesty records that Nato aircraft flew 10,484 strike missions over Serbia and that Serbian statistics of civilian deaths in Nato raids range from 400-600 up to 1,500. It specifically condemns Nato for an attack on a bridge at Varvarin on 30 May last year, which killed at least 11 civilians. "Nato forces failed to suspend their attack after it was evident that they had struck civilians," Amnesty says.

When it attacked convoys of Albanian refugees near Djakovica on 14 April and in Korisa on 13 May, "Nato failed to take necessary precautions to minimise civilian casualties".

The report says Nato repeatedly gave priority to pilots' safety at the cost of civilian lives. In several investigations of civilian deaths, Amnesty quotes from reports in The Independent, including an investigation into the bombing of a hospital at Surdulica on 31 May. The Independent disclosed in November that Serb soldiers were sheltering on the ground floor of the hospital when it was bombed but that all the casualties were civilian refugees living on the upper floors.

Amnesty says: "If Nato intentionally bombed the hospital complex because it believed it was housing soldiers, it may well have violated the laws of war. According to Article 50(3) of Protocol 1, [of the Geneva Conventions] 'the presence within the civilian population of individuals who do not come within the definition of civilians does not deprive the population of its civilian character'.

"The hospital complex was clearly a civilian object with a large civilian population, the presence of soldiers would not have deprived the civilians or the hospital compound of their protected status." Some of Amnesty's harshest criticism is directed at the 23 April bombing of Serb television headquarters. "General Wesley Clark has stated, 'We knew when we struck that there would be alternate means of getting the Serb Television. There's no single switch to turn off everything but we thought it was a good move to strike it, and the political leadership agreed with us.'

"In other words, Nato deliberately attacked a civilian object, killing 16 civilians, for the purpose of disrupting Serb television broadcasts in the middle of the night for approximately three hours. It is hard to see how this can be consistent with the rule of proportionality."

On 17 May last year, Nato's secretary general, Javier Solana, wrote to Amnesty in response to its "grave concern" over the TV bombing, stating that RTS (Serb Radio and Television) facilities "are being used as radio relay stations and transmitters to support the activities of the ... military and special police forces, and therefore they represent legitimate military targets".

But at a meeting with Nato officials in Brussels early this year Amnesty was informed that Mr Solana's reference "was to other attacks on RTS infrastructure and not this particular attack on RTS headquarters."

The US Defense Department, Amnesty recalls, justified the television station bombing because it was "a facility used for propaganda purposes" and Amnesty itself says that Tony Blair "appeared to be hinting [in a subsequent BBC documentary] that one of the reasons that the station was targeted was because its video footage of the human toll of Nato mistakes ... was being re-broadcast by Western media outlets and was thereby undermining support for the war within the alliance".

Of the Nato destruction of the train at Gurdulica bridge on 12 April, Amnesty says: "Nato's explanation of the bombing – particularly General Clark's account of the pilot's rationale for continuing the attack after he had hit the train – suggests that the [American] pilot had understood that the mission was to destroy the bridge regardless of the cost in terms of civilian casualties ..."

Nato had not, Amnesty adds, "taken sufficient precautionary measures to ensure there was no civilian traffic in the vicinity of the bridge before launching the first attack". Amnesty quotes the Nato spokesman James Shea as admitting that the video of the train shown to the press at the time was speeded up (to three times its original speed) because Nato analysts routinely reviewed tapes at speed.

Mr Shea, Amnesty says, "said that the [Nato] press office was at fault for clearing the tape for public screening without slowing it down to the original speed".

HOME - BACK

This web site, intended for research purposes, contains copyright material included "[for fair use only](#)"

KOSOVO, NEDERLAND EN DE VN

De promptte instemming met en deelname aan de NAVO bombardementen op Joegoslavië wekt - bevestigd? - de indruk dat het Nederlandse oog niet op de eerste plaats is gericht op het optimaal benutten van de mogelijkheden voor een vreedzame oplossing van conflicten. Het volkenrecht en de VN hebben die in de aanbieding zeker voor een land, dat de bevordering van de internationale rechtsorde tot een grondwettelijke taak van de regering heeft verheven.

Kosovaren en Serviërs zijn nu voor wat de humanitaire bescherming betreft van de regen in de drup geraakt. Nederlanders misten een serieuze kans om de wereld duidelijk te maken dat hun nadruk op de internationale rechtsorde het niet bij woorden alleen laat, ook als hun dat niet in dank wordt afgenomen. Nederland had gebruik moeten maken van het Internationaal Gerechtshof, de Veiligheidsraad en de Algemene Vergadering.

Tussen Nederland en Joegoslavië is sinds 1932 een verdrag voor de vreedzame beslechting van geschillen van kracht. Op grond daarvan kan elke partij een rechtsgechil aanhangig maken bij het Internationaal Gerechtshof (destijds het Permanente Hof van internationale Justitie), wanneer dat niet door verzoening of arbitrage kon worden opgelost. Nederland had een zaak tegen Joegoslavië kunnen aanspannen wegens de Joegoslavische massale schending van mensenrechten in Kosovo in de afgelopen jaren.

Men kan tegenwerpen dat het Internationaal Gerechtshof in de jaren zestig een *actio popularis* heeft afgewezen. Anders gezegd, een staat moet een duidelijk eigen belang hebben, bijvoorbeeld omdat zijn eigen onderdanen zijn gemolesteerd. Dertig jaar later had het Hof zijn mening echter kunnen herzien, indien het daartoe zou zijn uitgedaagd.

Nederland had in de Veiligheidsraad er op kunnen wijzen dat resolutie 1199 (1998) van 23 september 1998 geen rechtsgrond biedt voor bombardementen op Joegoslavië en Kosovo. Het had in de Algemene Vergadering kunnen wijzen op de noodzaak een speciale spoedzitting te beleggen om bombardementen te voorkomen. De resolutie 'Uniting for Peace' uit 1950 geeft de Algemene Vergadering immers de bevoegdheid om op zeer korte termijn - binnen 24 uur - bijeen te komen, wanneer de Veiligheidsraad door gebrek aan eensgezindheid onder de permanente leden niet in staat is om zijn eerste verantwoordelijkheid voor de handhaving van internationale vrede en veiligheid waar te maken. De NAVO bombardementen waren bepaald niet het resultaat van eensgezindheid van de permanente leden. Zij voldeden niet aan de voorwaarden van proportionaliteit en effectiviteit.

De Algemene Vergadering had in zo'n spoedzitting de lidstaten kunnen aanbevelen om maatregelen te nemen voor het herstel van de vrede. Zij zou met name de regering van Joegoslavië, het Kosovaanse bevrijdingsleger en de NAVO hebben kunnen oproepen om met onmiddellijke ingang alle gevechtshandelingen te staken. Dit om de weg vrij te maken voor een werkelijke dialoog over een vreedzame oplossing van de kwestie Kosovo.

De voorwaarden voor zo'n dialoog had moeten zijn de bereidheid tot een objectieve vaststelling van feiten met betrekking tot beschuldigingen van genocide, etnische zuivering en andere massale schendingen van mensenrechten - met inbegrip van het recht van volken op zelfbeschikking - en van schendingen van het geweldverbod.

De Algemene Vergadering zou over de daaraan verbonden juridische kwesties advies hebben kunnen vragen aan het Internationaal Gerechtshof in den Haag, dat immers nog steeds het voornaamste gerechtelijke orgaan van de volkenorganisatie is.

Men kan tegenwerpen dat de resoluties van de Algemene Vergadering, die Joegoslavië hebben opgeroepen tot onmiddellijke staking van de schendingen van de mensenrechten van de Kosovaren in de wind zijn geslagen. Een speciale spoedzitting had echter kunnen onderstrepen dat het de Algemene vergadering ernst was. Zij had bijvoorbeeld met grote meerderheid de lidstaten kunnen oproepen effectieve humanitaire bescherming te bieden door het sturen van grondtroepen.

Niets van dat alles is de revue gepasseerd. Het resultaat is dat de VN buiten spel zijn gezet ten aanzien van het voorkomen van en het optreden tegen schendingen van de internationale vrede en veiligheid. Het einde van deze eeuw kan daarmee niet tippen aan dat van de vorige eeuw, toen de Haagse vredesconferentie de noodzaak van vreedzame geschillenbeslechting centraal stelde. Idealisme? Kom nou, de VN waren toch opgericht om komende geslachten te behoeden voor de gesel van de oorlog, niet om ze er aan bloot te stellen!

Paul de Waart, emeritus hoogleraar volkenrecht

27-4-99
**'NAVO oorzaakt
etnische zuivering'**

LONDEN - De bombardementen van de NAVO op Servische doelen hebben de etnische zuiveringen in Kosovo in de hand gewerkt. Dat vindt Lord Carrington, oud-secretaris-generaal van de alliantie en ex-minister van buitenlandse zaken in Groot-Brittannië. „Wat we deden maakte alles alleen maar erger. Ik denk dat het een grote fout is geweest om ons te mengen in een burgeroorlog”, zo zegt hij in de vandaag verschenen editie van het maandblad Saga.

KOSOVO, NEDERLAND EN DE VN

De promptte instemming met en deelname aan de NAVO bombardementen op Joegoslavië wekt - bevestigt? - de indruk dat het Nederlandse oog niet op de eerste plaats is gericht op het optimaal benutten van de mogelijkheden voor een vreedzame oplossing van conflicten. Het volkenrecht en de VN hebben die in de aanbieding zeker voor een land, dat de bevordering van de internationale rechtsorde tot een grondwettelijke taak van de regering heeft verheven.

Kosovaren en Serviërs zijn nu voor wat de humanitaire bescherming betreft van de regen in de drup geraakt. Nederlanders misten een serieuze kans om de wereld duidelijk te maken dat hun nadruk op de internationale rechtsorde het niet bij woorden alleen laat, ook als hun dat niet in dank wordt afgenomen. Nederland had gebruik moeten maken van het Internationaal Gerechtshof, de Veiligheidsraad en de Algemene Vergadering.

Tussen Nederland en Joegoslavië is sinds 1932 een verdrag voor de vreedzame beslechting van geschillen van kracht. Op grond daarvan kan elke partij een rechtsgeschil aanhangig maken bij het Internationaal Gerechtshof (destijds het Permanente Hof van internationale Justitie), wanneer dat niet door verzoening of arbitrage kon worden opgelost. Nederland had een zaak tegen Joegoslavië kunnen aanspannen wegens de Joegoslavische massale schending van mensenrechten in Kosovo in de afgelopen jaren.

Men kan tegenwerpen dat het Internationaal Gerechtshof in de jaren zestig een *actio popularis* heeft afgewezen. Anders gezegd, een staat moet een duidelijk eigen belang hebben, bijvoorbeeld omdat zijn eigen onderdanen zijn gemolesteerd. Dertig jaar later had het Hof zijn mening echter kunnen herzien, indien het daartoe zou zijn uitgedaagd.

Nederland had in de Veiligheidsraad er op kunnen wijzen dat resolutie 1199 (1998) van 23 september 1998 geen rechtsgrond biedt voor bombardementen op Joegoslavië en Kosovo. Het had in de Algemene Vergadering kunnen wijzen op de noodzaak een speciale spoedzitting te beleggen om bombardementen te voorkomen. De resolutie 'Uniting for Peace' uit 1950 geeft de Algemene Vergadering immers de bevoegdheid om op zeer korte termijn - binnen 24 uur - bijeen te komen, wanneer de Veiligheidsraad door gebrek aan eensgezindheid onder de permanente leden niet in staat is om zijn eerste verantwoordelijkheid voor de handhaving van internationale vrede en veiligheid waar te maken. De NAVO bombardementen waren bepaald niet het resultaat van eensgezindheid van de permanente leden. Zij voldeden niet aan de voorwaarden van proportionaliteit en effectiviteit.

De Algemene Vergadering had in zo'n spoedzitting de lidstaten kunnen aanbevelen om maatregelen te nemen voor het herstel van de vrede. Zij zou met name de regering van Joegoslavië, het Kosovaanse bevrijdingsleger en de NAVO hebben kunnen oproepen om met onmiddellijke ingang alle gevechtshandelingen te staken. Dit om de weg vrij te maken voor een werkelijke dialoog over een vreedzame oplossing van de kwestie Kosovo.

De voorwaarden voor zo'n dialoog had moeten zijn de bereidheid tot een objectieve vaststelling van feiten met betrekking tot beschuldigingen van genocide, etnische zuivering en andere massale schendingen van mensenrechten - met inbegrip van het recht van volken op zelfbeschikking - en van schendingen van het geweldverbod.

De Algemene Vergadering zou over de daaraan verbonden juridische kwesties advies hebben kunnen vragen aan het Internationaal Gerechtshof in den Haag, dat immers nog steeds het voornaamste gerechtelijke orgaan van de volkenorganisatie is.

Men kan tegenwerpen dat de resoluties van de Algemene Vergadering, die Joegoslavië hebben opgeroepen tot onmiddellijke staking van de schendingen van de mensenrechten van de Kosovaren in de wind zijn geslagen. Een speciale spoedzitting had echter kunnen onderstrepen dat het de Algemene vergadering ernst was. Zij had bijvoorbeeld met grote meerderheid de lidstaten kunnen oproepen effectieve humanitaire bescherming te bieden door het sturen van grondtroepen .

Niets van dat alles is de revue gepasseerd. Het resultaat is dat de VN buiten spel zijn gezet ten aanzien van het voorkomen van en het optreden tegen schendingen van de internationale vrede en veiligheid. Het einde van deze eeuw kan daarmee niet tippen aan dat van de vorige eeuw, toen de Haagse vredesconferentie de noodzaak van vreedzame geschillenbeslechting centraal stelde. Idealisme? Kom nou, de VN waren toch opgericht om komende geslachten te behoeden voor de gesel van de oorlog, niet om ze er aan bloot te stellen!

Paul de Waart, emeritus hoogleraar volkenrecht

na de verkiezingen niet hij even makkelijk weer vallen. controverseeel was ook zijn idaatstelling voor het presi- schap, enkele weken geleden. ad altijd gezegd dat hij voor zelf geen politieke ambities erte en dat hij achter Mega- stonk. Wel beweerde hij steed- dat hij de presidentsverkie- en zeker zou winnen als hij daarmee zou inlaten. verwarring over zijn kandi- ur was des te groter omdat id zich liet voordragen door gezworen vijand Amien Rais

zwakken, en bestrijding van de corruptie staan daarin centraal. Zijn talent om de uiteenlopende politieke partijen en het leger te verenigen worden hoog aangesla- gen.

Er is echter één maar. Gus Dur is bijna blind en als gevolg van twee beroertes kan hij amper meer lopen. Dat maakt hem uiter- mate afhankelijk van informatie door derden. Bovendien bestaat het gevaar dat een nieuwe atlaque een voortijdig einde maakt aan zijn presidentschap.

Gerrit de Boer

is die door... kritiek van de Nederlandse rege- ring op schendingen van de men- senrechten.

Premier Kok zei woensdag dat Wahid steun verdient. 'Vanuit Ne- derland wordt die steun en het vertrouwen ook gegeven, in de hoop dat hij zal slagen in zijn moeilijke opdracht. Er wordt veel van hem gevraagd.' De premier zei te hopen dat Wahid zal bijdra- gen aan maatschappelijke stabili- teit en economisch herstel.

Volgens het ministerie van Bui- tenlandse Zaken komen de minis-

hulp niet door de strot van de Indonesiërs duwen.' Hession (VVD) wil dat Indonesië op de lijst komt, maar pas nadat de plan- nen van de regering bekend zijn.

Het CDA pleitte in juni al voor het hervatten van de hulprelatie. CDA-Kamerlid Van Ardonne vindt Herfkens te afwachtend: 'Ik roep Herfkens op het nu te doen.' GroenLinks steunde het CDA af- gelopen zomer. Maar Groen- Links-woordvoerder Karimi zei gisteren de politieke situatie nog te onduidelijk te vinden.

panner Matsuura gaat Unesco leiden

onze correspondent

15

hiro Matsuura, de Japanse assadeur in Frankrijk, is dsdag in Parijs gekozen tot teur-generaal van de VN-or- satie Unesco. Hij volgt de rjaard Federico Mayor op, die lf jaar aan het hoofd van sco heeft gestaan en een ziende organisatie achterlaat.

Matsuura werd in de derde veringsronde gekozen door 34 de 58 landen die zitting heb- in de Uitvoerende Raad. De didaat van Saudi-Arabië eide met dertien stemmen op de ede plaats. Ook Nederland een kandidaat voorgedragen, Egyptenaar Ismail Serageldin. haalde slechts drie stemmen. e overwinning van de Japan- leidde onmiddellijk tot gemor le gangen van het Unesco-ge- w, waar de 'chequeboek-di- natie' van Japan van vele kan- werd gekritiseerd.

ok de Egyptenaar Serageldin zich ontvallen dat 'de staats- on heeft getriomfeerd over de gramina's van de kandidaten, over de onafhankelijkheid van directeur-generaal van Unes-

Voor Japan, dat zich stiefmoe- lijk behandeld voelt op het wet- toneel, is het belangrijk een tal hoge internationale posten de wacht te slepen.

Matsuura kwam uit zijn sollici- gesprek met de Uitvoerende ad van vorige week tevoor- lijn als een kundig manager, ar zonder visie. De meeste esco-landen zijn het erover is dat de VN-organisatie voor derwijs, Wetenschap, Cultuur Communicatie na twaalf jaar yor een grondige opknopbeurt lig heeft.

Diplomaten van een paar wese- landen betwijfelden of Matsuura degene is die Unesco nieuw n kan geven.

WAAR ZIJN de lijken? Waar bevinden zich de massagraven? Waar blijft het forensische bewijs van alle misdaden die de Serviërs in Kosovo hebben begaan?

Macabere vragen, toegegeven, maar daarom niet minder belangrijk. De westerse leiders Blair en Clinton hebben hun ingrijpen in Kosovo gerechtvaardigd met een verwijzing naar de 'genocide' die in Kosovo is gepleegd. De Serviërs, zo beweerde NAVO-woordvoerder Jamie Shea in het voorjaar, hadden tienduizend doden op hun geweten. Onschuldige Kosovaren, mensen die niet waren betrokken bij de bevrijdingsbeweging van het UCK, vrouwen en kinderen waren in koelen bloede afgeslacht. Zei Shea. Het woord genocide nam hij nooit in de mond, omdat hij daarvoor geen bewijzen had.

Ruim vier maanden na het einde van de oorlog blijft het bewijs voor een genocide uit. Dat is vreemd, want met de intocht van het internationale vredesleger KFOR trokken onderzoeksteams uit dertig landen het strijdtonel binnen. Hun taak was het bewijzen te zoeken voor de

Genocide blijkt valse grond voor NAVO-actie

oorlogsmisdaden die de Serviërs zouden hebben begaan. Die bewijzen zouden worden voorgelegd aan het Joegoslavië-Tribunaal in Den Haag.

In plaats van tienduizend slachtoffers hebben deze onderzoeksteams enkele honderden lijken gevonden. De grootste vondst wordt op het conto van de FBI geschreven: 124 lijken in een graf, gevonden in de door de Britse troepen gedomineerde sector van Kosovo. In totaal vonden de Amerikanen 200 lijken. Het Spaanse onderzoeksteam vond er 187, niet bij elkaar, maar afzonderlijk begraven.

Natuurlijk is het mogelijk dat er nog meer bewijzen van gruweldaden opduiken, maar met de dag wordt dat minder waarschijnlijk. Het is niet zo eenvoudig om massagraven te verbergen, zeker niet omdat er verwoed naar wordt gezocht - niet alleen door de buitenlandse experts, ook door overlevenden, die willen weten wat er met hun familie is gebeurd. De onderzoeksteams die de *killings fields* van nazi-Duitsland, Rwanda en Cambodja bezochten, deden hun belangrijkste ontdekkingen spoedig na aankomst.

In Kosovo hebben we elfduizend doden gevonden, zei de speciale VN-gezant Bernard Kouch-

ner in augustus. Hij zou zijn gegevens van het oorlogstribunaal hebben gekregen, maar dat ontkent te weten hoeveel lijken er zijn gevonden. Sindsdien heeft Kouchner zijn bewering niet herhaald.

Ongetwijfeld hebben de Serviërs zich op grote schaal schuldig gemaakt aan martelingen, verdwijningen en andere mensenrechtenschendingen. Hoe erg ook, dat gebeurt vaker en in mis- schien wel ernstiger vorm elders op de wereld.

'Wij moeten nu in actie komen om duizenden onschuldige mannen, vrouwen en kinderen te vrijwaren van de dood', zei premier Blair in maart, een dag voor het uitbreken van de oorlog, in het Lagerhuis. Blair en Clinton voerden genocide aan als rechtvaardiging voor de aanval op Servië. Sterker, juist door die massamoorden was de NAVO moreel verplicht in actie te komen.

De Joegoslavische regering heeft vanaf het begin de juistheid van de geallieerde beschuldigingen ontkend. Volgens de Serviërs lieten de westerse regeringen zich om de tuin leiden door de propagandamachine van het UCK. De Kosovo-vaarse bevrijdingsbeweging had er immers alle belang bij om de internationale gemeenschap bij haar strijd te betrekken.

Tijdens de oorlog al bleek hoe afhankelijk de NAVO was van het UCK om op de hoogte te raken van wat zich in Kosovo op de grond afspeelde. Van het UCK kwam bijvoorbeeld het bericht dat een aantal prominente Albanese intellectuelen was omgebracht. Een paar dagen later doken die intellectuelen weer op en moest NAVO-woordvoerder Shea met het schaamrood op de kaken toegeven dat hij het bij het verkeerde eind had gehad.

De vraag rijst hoe gruwelijk mensenrechtenschendingen moeten zijn om een gewapende interventie te rechtvaardigen. Het is van belang te weten wanneer de grens wordt gepasseerd.

De Amerikaanse denklank Strafor, die deze week als eerste in het Westen de vraag stelde waar de lijken zijn gebleven, vraagt zich het volgende af: 'Als een handvol - een paar dozijn, een paar honderd - mensen worden gedood tijdens perioden van sociale onrust, heeft de internationale gemeenschap dan het recht om gewapenderhand tussenbeide te komen?'

Als het antwoord nee is, moet de conclusie luiden dat de NAVO 'Servië schadevergoeding schuldig is. Als het antwoord ja is, zijn we toe aan een ingrijpende herziening van het begrip staatssoevereiniteit.

Geert-Jan Bogaerts

HUMAN RIGHTS WATCH

[HOME](#) | [SITEMAP](#) | [SEARCH](#) | [CONTACT](#) | [REPORTS](#) | [PRESS ARCHIVES](#)[Federal Republic of Yugoslavia: HRW World Report 2000](#)FREE [Join the HRW Mailing List](#)**New Figures on Civilian Deaths in Kosovo War** НОВИ БРОЈИ ЖРТВА

(Washington, February 7, 2000)—About five hundred civilians died in ninety separate incidents as a result of NATO bombing in Yugoslavia last year, Human Rights Watch said in a new report released today.

"Once it made the decision to attack Yugoslavia, NATO should have done more to protect civilians. All too often, NATO targeting subjected the civilian population to unacceptable risks."

Kenneth Roth
Executive Director of Human Rights Watch

"Once it made the decision to attack Yugoslavia, NATO should have done more to protect civilians," said Kenneth Roth, executive director of Human Rights Watch, an international monitoring organization based in New York. "All too often, NATO targeting subjected the civilian population to unacceptable risks." Roth urged NATO governments to make a serious evaluation of the war's effects on civilians.

Human Rights Watch conducted a detailed investigation of civilian deaths in the Yugoslav war, visiting ninety-one cities, towns, and villages in the former Yugoslavia over a three-week period in August 1999, and inspecting forty-two of the sites where civilian deaths occurred.

The investigation concluded that NATO committed violations of international humanitarian law. Human Rights Watch called on NATO governments to establish an independent and impartial commission to investigate these violations and issue its findings publicly. NATO governments should also alter targeting and bombing doctrine to ensure compliance with international humanitarian law, Human Rights Watch said.

The 79-page Human Rights Watch report reveals for the first time that U.S. commanders issued a secret executive order in May 1999 for U.S. forces to cease using cluster bombs, whose use had been documented in a Human Rights Watch report on May 11. As many as 150 civilians died in various incidents involving the use of cluster bombs until May 13. British forces continued using cluster bombs even after U.S. forces discontinued their use.

"For a war with the reputation of being the smartest in history, there is an unfortunate pattern of NATO ignoring many important lessons from previous conflicts," said William M. Arkin, military consultant to Human Rights Watch and the team leader of the Yugoslav bomb damage assessment. He said that restrictions on daylight attacks, prohibitions on the use of cluster bombs, greater care in attacking mobile targets, and more care in identifying military targets could all have reduced the level of civilian casualties during Operation Allied Force, as the NATO bombing campaign was known.

The Human Rights Watch report concludes that a third of all the incidents and more than half the deaths occurred as a result of attacks on illegitimate or questionable targets. Nine incidents were a result of attacks on targets that Human Rights Watch concludes were non-military in function. This includes the headquarters of Serb Radio and Television in Belgrade, the New Belgrade heating plant, and seven bridges that were neither major transportation routes nor had other military functions.

Other cases of illegitimate targeting include seven confirmed and five possible incidents where civilians died as a result of the use of cluster bombs, seven attacks on convoys, and a number of cases where the target was poorly identified or mistaken (such as the Surdulica sanatorium and the Palic weather station).

The report also reveals that after several daylight strikes on urban bridges resulted in civilian casualties, U.S. military commanders issued an order restricting attacks to periods when civilians would be less at risk.

Human Rights Watch concludes that about one-third of the incidents in which civilians died occurred in Kosovo, many of them attacks on mobile targets or military forces in the field. Attacks on convoys were some of the deadliest incidents of the war, and also resulted in NATO tightening rules of engagement so that pilots had to visually identify military vehicles before mounting attacks.

Thirty-three incidents that resulted in civilian deaths occurred as a result of attacks on targets in densely populated urban areas (including six in Belgrade). Despite the exclusive use of precision guided weapons in attacks on the capital, Belgrade experienced as many incidents of civilian death as any other city.

Related Materials[Serbian Language Version](#)

[Civilian Deaths in the NATO Air Campaign](#)
HRW Report, February 7, 2000

Photo Gallery

For photographs of sites where civilians were killed by NATO bombs, please contact SABA Press Photos at 212-477-7722.

[Ticking Time Bombs](#)
[NATO's Use of Cluster Munitions in Yugoslavia](#)
HRW Report June, 1999

[Kosovo: Focus on Human Rights](#)

The Pentagon has suggested that only twenty to thirty incidents resulted in civilian deaths during Operation Allied Force. The Yugoslav government has claimed that NATO was responsible for at least 1,200 and as many as 5,000 civilian deaths.

Human Rights Watch is preparing further studies of NATO conduct during the war in Yugoslavia, including an assessment of NATO's bombing of civilian infrastructure.

For Further Information, Contact:

In English: Kenneth Roth 1-212-216-1801 [New York]; Bill Arkin 1-802-457-3426 [Vermont]

In French: Jean-Paul Marthoz 322-732-2009 [Brussels]

In German: Lotte Leicht 322-732-2009 [Brussels]

In Spanish: Wilder Tayler 44 171-713-1995 [London]

In Dutch: Joost Hiltermann 1-202-612-4359 [Washington, D.C.]

In Serbian: Bogdan Ivanisevic 1-212-216-1282 [New York]

In Albanian: Fred Abrahams 1-212-216-1270 [New York]

In Russian: Carroll Bogert 1-212-216-1244 [New York]

HUMAN RIGHTS WATCH

[HOME](#) | [SITEMAP](#) | [SEARCH](#) | [CONTACT](#) | [REPORTS](#) | [PRESS ARCHIVES](#)

Novi Sad weet niet waarom het werd gebombardeerd

De VN-milieuorganisatie UNEP heeft op de Balkan tientallen ecologische hot spots onderzocht - plaatsen waar sprake is van milieurampen. Novi Sad in Servië is op meer dan een manier zwaar getroffen in de Kosovo-oorlog.

Door onze redacteur PETER MICHELSEN
NOVI SAD, 16 MEI. Twaalf keer heeft de NAVO ons aangevallen, zegt Vladimir Dopudja. „Ik ben alle 78 dagen van de Kosovo-oorlog hier op het terrein van de olieraffinaderij geweest, ik ben niet naar huis gegaan, als de vliegtuigen kwamen gingen we de schuilkelder in. Het ergst, het ergst was het op 1 mei en op 7 juni 1999, dat waren de dagen van de tapijtbombardementen, we werden de eerste keer door 108 raketten getroffen, de tweede keer door 120 raketten.”

Vladimir Dopudja is plaatsvervangend manager van de olieraffinaderij NIS in Novi Sad, de hoofdstad van de groene, vruchtbare, vlakke Vojvodina in het noorden van Servië, aan de Donau. De raffinaderij was in de Kosovo-oorlog van 1999 een vaak bestookt doelwit van de NAVO-bommenwerpers. Vladimir Dopudja heeft ze zien komen en gaan, en aan het eind van de oorlog was van zijn raffinaderij niet veel meer over. „De hemel was oranje, en daarna dagenlang pikzwart. De hitte bij de explosies was zo groot dat het zand smolt”, zegt hij tussen de brullende en sissende buizen en leidingen van zijn bedrijf, de gigantische tanks, de metalen torens, ingesponnen door buizen. Het resultaat nu, twee jaar later: een raffinaderij die op twintig procent van de oude productie draait. Een en gigantisch milieuprobleem.

Bij de bombardementen werden 74.000 ton olie en oliederivaten vernietigd, negentig procent verbrande, de rest kwam in de grond en in de rivier terecht. Dagenlang hing een verstikkende en met zwaveldioxyde vergiftigde rook boven de oude barokstad aan de Donau, met zijn 280.000 inwoners. Het grondwater raakte ernstig vervuild, en dat terwijl de belangrijkste drinkwaterbronnen zich op twee kilometer van de raffinaderij bevinden: zestig procent van het drinkwater van Novi Sad wordt daar opgepompt, uit bronnen op 25 meter diepte. We moeten een dam bouwen tussen de raffinaderij en die drinkwaterbronnen, zegt Dopudja, want de vervuiling van het grondwater ruikt op richting bronnen. Een bijkomend probleem is dat het ondergrondse systeem voor het vervoer van het afvalwater van de raffinaderij is vernield. Op dit moment vloeit dat afvalwater ongezuiverd in de Donau. „We weten zelfs niet waar de pijpleidingen gebroken zijn”, zegt Dopudja.



Bombardementschade op het terrein van de olieraffinaderij van Novi Sad. (Foto Alain Keler)

De schade van de Kosovo-oorlog is in Novi Sad niet beperkt gebleven tot de olieraffinaderij: de NAVO schoot ook de drie bruggen over de Donau in puin, en maakte daarmee niet alleen het scheepvaartverkeer op de belangrijkste waterverbinding van de Balkan onmogelijk, maar verbrak ook een van de belangrijkste wegverbindingen tussen Midden- en Zuid-oost-Europa. Het maakt burgemeester Borisav Novaković van Novi Sad nog steeds boos: „We waren verbaasd en gefrustreerd dat we zo zwaar bestookt werden. Dit was een oppositiestad: maar zes van de zeventig gemeenteraadsleden waren lid van de partij van Slobodan Milošević. We hadden het gevoel dat we gestraft werden voor onze oppositie tegen Milošević.” We weten nog steeds niet waarom we zo zwaar onder vuur werden genomen, zegt hij. „Maar goed, het antwoord zou ons nu ook niet verder helpen. Laten we maar zeggen dat het onderdeel is van de geschiedenis.”

'Hot spot' Novi Sad in Vojvodina



De verwoesting van de bruggen was en is een ramp voor Novi Sad, zegt de burgemeester. Ze isoleerde de 50.000 inwoners aan de overkant van de rivier van de 230.000 aan deze kant. Met man en macht, zegt de burgemeester, moesten we een jaar lang zorgen dat die mensen aan de overkant schoon drinkwater kregen: de waterleidingbu-

zen naar de overkant zaten in de verwoeste bruggen. „Het is ons grootste succes dat er geen epidemie is uitgebroken, zelfs geen toename van ziekten, aan de overkant.”

De Vrijheidsbrug - zes rijbanen - ligt nog steeds voor de helft geknakt in de rivier. Een tweede brug met twee rijbanen is provisorisch

hersteld: er is op de pijlers een provisorische metalen constructie gelegd waarop - in twee banen - lange files zich langzaam voortbewegen. De derde brug is een spoorbrug, die eveneens provisorisch hersteld is, maar die verhoogd zal moeten worden als er weer schepen onderdoor moeten. Tot het zover is, doet een pontonbrug dienst. „De internationale gemeenschap heeft ons onder druk gezet, die pontonbrug hindert het scheepvaartverkeer en moet dus weg”, zegt Novaković. „Maar als we die weg halen hebben we nog maar twee rijbanen over naar de overkant, en een stad van 280.000 inwoners met maar twee rijbanen, dat kan toch niet? Dat is de totale ineenstorting.”

De Vrijheidsbrug - daar draait het om, zegt de burgemeester. De rivier moet worden geruimd. De brokstukken van de brug die in de rivier liggen moeten dus worden opgegraven. Maar dat moet ook gebeuren met de onontpofte NAVO-bommen en raketten die nog op de rivierbodem liggen - en

hoeveel dat er zijn, en waar ze liggen, dat weet niemand. Daarna moet de Vrijheidsbrug worden opgebouwd, moet de pontonbrug verdwijnen en moet de spoorbrug worden verhoogd. Het kost naar schatting negentig miljoen euro - geld dat noch de stad, noch de regering in Belgrado heeft.

De internationale gemeenschap, zegt Novaković, moet uitkomst bieden, de Donau-conferentie. „Buitenlands geld bepaalt het lot van de regering en het lot van het stadsbestuur.” Buitenlanders, zegt hij, moeten hier investeren, ze moeten economische moed tonen. Doen ze dat niet, zegt Novaković - en hij dreigt een beetje dan gaan straks de Olympische Spelen in Athene niet door, want hoe moeten de honderdduizenden bezoekers van Europa naar Griekenland rijden als ze in Novi Sad op drie verwoeste bruggen stuiten?

Deel vier in een serie over milieuproblemen op de Balkan. De vorige delen verschenen op 12, 14 en 15 mei.

UNEP heeft op de Balkan tientallen ecologische hot spots onderzocht – plaatsen waar sprake is van milieurampen. Pančevo, bij Belgrado, werd in de Kosovo-oorlog een milieuprobleem.

Door onze redacteur PETER MICHELESEN
PANČEVO, 18 MEI. „Ik ben de burgemeester van een ongelukkige stad”, zegt Borislava Kruška. „Een wanhopige stad.” Ze heeft wallen onder de ogen. De stress staat haar op het gezicht te lezen. Pančevo, vijftien kilometer van Belgrado, was twee jaar geleden in de Kosovo-oorlog met Novi Sad het favoriete doelwit van de NAVO-bommenwerpers. Een barokstad aan de Donau, met 80.000 inwoners, plus nog eens 50.000 in de omgeving. Een barokstad met de pech van een industriële zone aan de zuidrand van de stad.

Drie fabrieken liggen in die zone, naast elkaar, een olieraffinaderij, een kunstmestfabriek en een petrochemische fabriek. Drie kankers van fabrieken. Kanjers van werkgevers. Toen. Nu: drie kankers van milieuproblemen.

„We zijn hier, met die drie grote fabrieken naast elkaar, altijd bang geweest voor een milieuramp”, zegt Borislava Kruška. „Maar bombardementen? Wie had dat kunnen denken? Dat de olieraffinaderij een doelwit van de NAVO was – oke. Maar de petrochemische fabriek? En de kunstmestfabriek? Kunstmest en plastics zijn toch niet van militair belang?”

Bij de NAVO-bombardementen op de petrochemische fabriek kwamen 460 ton vinylchloride mo-

nomer (vcv), een grondstof voor pvc, vrij. „Vcm is verschrikkelijk giftig”, zegt Borislava Kruška. „Overall elders is het toegestane percentage vcm in het milieu nul. In Joegoslavië is een heel kleine hoeveelheid toegestaan, maar is het verboden daar langer dan een kwartier aan blootgesteld te zijn. Na de bombardementen werd hier een hoeveelheid vcm geconstateerd van 10.500 keer dat maximum. En vcm verdwijnt, nu is er niets meer terug te vinden, maar straks gaan de mensen dood aan de gevolgen. En dan weten we niet eens zeker of ze aan de gevolgen van vcm zijn gestorven”, zegt de burgemeester. „Het is perfecte moord.”

Vcm is niet haar enige hoofdpijn. Na de bombardementen verbrandde 70.000 ton olie, 30.000 ton olie kwam in de grond en de Donau terecht. Vijf dagen bleef de olie branden. „De regen was zwart”, herinnert Kruška zich. Acht ton kwik (in de petrochemische fabriek gebruikt voor electrolyse) kwam in de grond terecht – vier ton is dankzij UNEP, de VN-milieuorganisatie (voor een deel met geld van de Nederlandse regering), geborgen, maar vier ton kwik zit nog steeds in de grond. Kwikdampen zijn kankerverwekkend.

Het ergste is de EDC, dat gebruikt wordt voor de productie van plastics. EDC staat voor 1,2 dichloroethaan. Het is, net als kwik, uiterst gevaarlijk. Daar komt bij, zegt Kruška, dat niemand weet wat er gebeurt als EDC ondergronds in aanraking komt met andere stoffen – met kwik bijvoorbeeld. Bij de bombardementen is

Pančevo wanhoopt over 'perfecte moord'



op het terrein van de petrochemische fabriek 2.100 ton EDC weggelekt uit stukgeslagen tanks. Duzend ton eindigde in de Donau, de rest zakt – het is zwaarder dan water – elke dag verder weg in de grond, en in het grondwater. Het is bovendien, anders dan vcm, zeer stabiel, het wordt niet makkelijk afgebroken. EDC, zegt Borislava Kruška, zal ons leven nog jaren be-

palen. „We praten hier over chemicaliën en tonnen. Maar voor ons gaat het over kanker, gaat het over ons leven, ongezondheid, onze voedselketen. Het gaat over onze kinderen”, zegt Borislava Kruška.

Het enige gelek was dat enkele dagen vóór de bombardementen tanks met 9.500 ton ammoniak zijn geleegd. Met man en macht heeft men gewerkt om de gevaarlijke

stof te bergen voordat de NAVO-bommenwerpers zouden komen, zegt Kruška. Uiteindelijk is 'slechts' 400 ton ammoniak in het grondwater en de Donau terechtgekomen. Was de voorzorgsmaatregel niet genomen, dan waren hier heel veel doden gevallen.

Wat al deze milieu-ellende twee jaar na dato voor de gezondheid van de inwoners betekent weet Kruška nog niet: de statistieken zijn niet betrouwbaar. Maar, zegt ze, er is hoe dan ook sprake van een toegenomen sterfte door hartproblemen onder jongeren. Vreemde ziekten duiken op, botkanker bij honden bijvoorbeeld, een ziekte die nooit eerder is geconstateerd. Vorig jaar stierven tien honden door botkanker. „Ik kan alleen maar hopen dat het geen indicatie is van wat ons nog te wachten staat.”

Inmiddels is de productie bij de drie bedrijven hervat, nog voordat de grond is schoongemaakt. Tien-duizend mensen zijn of gaan er weer aan het werk. Kruška ziet dat niet graag, maar een burgemeester

heeft geen jurisdictie over wat staatsbedrijven doen.

Dmitar Krivokuća is technisch manager van de petrochemische fabriek HIP. Hij werkt er al 26 jaar: het is zijn kind dat werd gebombardeerd. Aan de muur hangen ingelijst Westerse onderscheidingen: zijn HIP was high tech, werkte met Westerse standaarden. Krivokuća vertelt hoe acht van zijn mensen bij de bombardementen gewond werden, achttien anderen werden met EDC vergiftigd, sommigen van hen, zegt hij, zijn blijvend invalide.

EDC blijft, met kwik, het hoofdprobleem, zegt Krivokuća: „We zitten in de voortdurende zorg dat de EDC het drinkwater bereikt, en dus de voedselketen, of dat het in de Donau belandt, en via de vis in de voedselketen terecht komt. Het schoonmaken van de grond zal zeker een jaar duren. Niemand in de wereld heeft ervaring met het schoonmaken van met EDC vervuilde grond”, zegt Krivokuća. „We pompen het grondwater op en geven het een biologische behandeling. Of het werkt? We weten het niet”, zegt hij.

Dat hier weer mensen werken, nog vóór de schoonmaak, vindt hij geen probleem: hij werkt er zelf. „Gevaar is er alleen bij werk ondergronds. Elektrische kabels moeten worden gelegd, gerepareerd, vervangen. Daarvoor moet de grond open. Al toen we de zaak onderzochten, is het tot vergiftigingsgevallen gekomen.”

En hij leidt zijn gasten rond, langs de door bommen en bomscherven getroffen buizenstelsels en de als propfen papier verfrommelde opslagtanks. Kijk hier,

Rond de jaarwisseling groeide in verschillende landen die troepen hebben geleverd aan militaire missies op de Balkan onrust over ernstige ziektegevallen (waaronder leukemie) die in verband werden gebracht met het gebruik van munitie met verarmd uranium. De onrust leidde tot een hele reeks nationale en internationale onderzoeken, zowel onder de bevolking in de oorlogsgebieden, als onder militairen die aan de oorlogen rond Bosnië (1994 en 1995) en Kosovo (1999) meededen. Tot dusver hebben de experts in geen van die onderzoeken vastgesteld dat het gebruik van de betreffende munitie noemenswaardige risico's heeft opgeleverd voor de gezondheid van betrokkenen. Wel zijn de instructies voor het gebruik van deze munitie verscherpt.

gaten van shrapnel, zegt hij. Kijk, uit die tanks liep de EDC weg. Daar liep de olie – die de zuiveringsinstallaties onbruikbaar heeft gemaakt: een aanvullend probleem. De rondleiding eindigt bij het afwateringskanaal dat al die vervuiling naar de Donau heeft geleid. „In twee jaar is hier niets gebeurd”, zegt een van zijn ingenieurs bitter. „De regering heeft geen geld, de stad heeft geen geld. Hoeveel buitenlandse delegaties hebben we hier al rondgeleid? Iets beloven ze van alles. Het is twee jaar is alleen wat kwik in de ruimte, verder niets. Soms zou ik die troep wel zelf willen ruimen, met mijn blote handen. Op het stille water drijven de olie en tussen het riet is het zwart.

Dit is het laatste der over milieuproblemen. De vorige werden 12, 14, 15 en 16

Ingezondemedeling

WE HELPEN AIDS PASECHT DE WERELD UIT

ALS WE EEN VACCIN DE WERELD IN HELPEN

18 MEI AIDS VACCIN DAG · AIDS FONDS · GIRO 8957

voor meer info WWW.AIDSFONDS.NL · **Aids Fonds is partner in STOP AIDS NOW!**

Die bitterere Wahrheit

ÜBER DEN NATO-KRIEG GEGEN JUGOSLAWIEN

Ein Tribunal klagt die NATO an,

„Nach dem Krieg ist vor dem Krieg“, heißt ein geflügelte Wort. Es drückt eine Furcht aus, die auch der Jugoslawienkrieg der NATO hinterließ. Schon hört man, so würden die Kriege des nächsten Jahrhunderts aussehen. Und wer wird sie führen? Was kann man dagegen tun?

Dieser Krieg hat eine nach dem zweiten Weltkrieg mühsam errichtete Friedensarchitektur zerstört, die - ohnehin in vielen Teilen der Welt nie durchgesetzt - jetzt auch in Europa, zerbrach. Die Mär, daß Kriege nach dem Ende des Ost-West-Konflikts, zumindest in Europa nicht mehr möglich seien, weil das Feindbild fehle, zerbarst.

Vielmehr hat das Ende dieses Konflikts solche Kriege erst ermöglicht. Das UNO-Gebot des Verbots von Aggressionskriegen hat sei-

ne Gültigkeit für die mächtigen und reichen Staaten, die in der NATO agieren, nicht behaupten können. Die Sache der „Menschenrechte“ wurde in unvorstellbarer Weise entstellt und entwürdigt und entgegen dem Sinn aller gültigen Konventionen zur Speerspitze im Kampf gegen das geltende Friedensvölkerrecht geschmiedet. Daß man ein Volk seiner Existenzmittel nicht berauben darf,

steht in den großen Menschenrechtskonventionen. Gerade das aber wurde mit Jugoslawien getan. In diesem Krieg wurden dreiste Kriegeverbrechen begangen. Es begann mit dem nach aller Kenntnis der Lage im Kosovo völlig ungeniert herbeigelogenen Kriegsgrund. Es mündete in die Ermordung, Verwundung und Traumatisierung der Bevölkerung und eine gezielte Zerstörung ziviler Objekte. Auf einer Reise durch Jugoslawien vor wenigen Wochen haben wir, eine Gruppe Friedensbewegter, bis auf das Verteidigungsministerium in Belgrad nur solche zivilen zerstörten Objekte gesehen, darunter Heizkraftwerke für die Bevölkerung. Bald beginnt der Winter!

Auch um der Erhaltung des Weltfriedens willen darf dieser Krieg nicht straflos ausgehen und sei es durch den symbolischen Akt einer öffentlichen Verurteilung. Er könnte die Grundlage späterer Strafverfolgung sein. Man denke nur an Pinochet.

Die Friedensbewegung kennt dafür das Instrumentarium des Tribunals. Eine wichtige Aufgabe ist die mit einem solch umfassenden Projekt verbundene Vernetzung, Institutionalisierung und Stärkung der Friedenskräfte. Ich erinnere an das Russel-Tribunal über den Vietnamkrieg.

Der Internationale Gerichtshof in den Haag ist für die Kriegeverbrechen aller Kriege und Seiten verantwortlich und aus dem Tribunalprojekt sollten auch Beweismittel für die Verletzungen des humanitären Völkerrechts durch die NATO hervorgehen, die einer gerichtlichen Verurteilung in den Haag dienen könnten.

Es hat sich deshalb in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland eine Ad-hoc-Arbeitsgruppe gebildet, die ein solches Tribunal vorbereitet. Um neue Kontakte wird gebeten.

Am 30. Oktober findet in der Heilig-Kreuz-Kirche in Berlin Kreuzberg das erste öffentliche Hearing des Tribunals zur Beweismittelerhebung statt, zu dem auch die Bevölkerung eingeladen ist. Eine weitere Tribunalveranstaltung folgt im Frühjahr 2000.

Auch in anderen europäischen Ländern gibt es derartige Veranstaltungen, deren Ergebnisse Bestandteil einer europäischen Anklage gegen die NATO sind.

Es ist selbstverständlich, daß sie sich als Bestandteile einer weltweiten Protestbewegung verstehen, zu der ein amerikanisches Tribunal, dessen Anklageschrift vorliegt, den Auftakt gegeben hat.

Wolfgang Richter

Spendenaufruf

Laßt die Kinder und Alten Jugoslawiens nicht erfrieren!

Wir haben die Zerstörungen und Schäden in jugoslawischen Städten mit eigenen Augen gesehen!

Zerschossene Krankenhäuser, Kindereinrichtungen, Wohngebäude, zerbombte Brücken und zerstörte Heizkraftwerke.

Hunderttausende oder sogar Millionen Einwohner der Bundesrepublik Jugoslawiens werden in diesem Herbst und Winter keine warme Behausung haben. Viele werden ohne Hilfe erfrieren.

Ihre Städte wurden bombardiert und mit Raketen beschossen: in einem Krieg, der angeblich Menschenrechten Geltung verschaffen sollte. Ein ganzes Volk wurde zur Geisel der NATO gemacht.

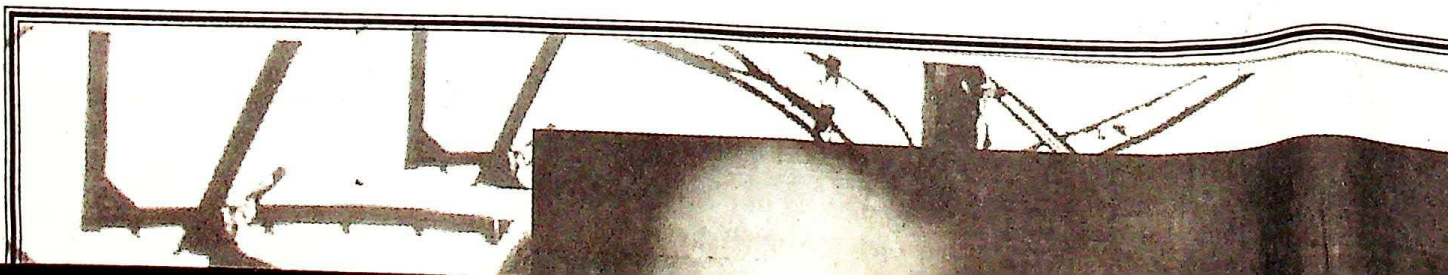
Jetzt stehen diese Menschen in Jugoslawien vor dem Nichts. Allein in Neu-Belgrad fürchtet sich eine halbe Million Menschen vor dem Winter. Sie haben dieses Elend nicht verschuldet und verfügen auch nicht über die erforderlichen Mittel zu überleben.

Helfen wir alle, das Schlimmste zu verhindern. Jede Mark kann dazu beitragen, Menschenleben zu erhalten. Jeder Heizkessel, der noch vor dem Winter repariert wird, sichert vielen in Neu-Belgrad, Kragujevac oder Novi Sad das Überleben.

Sprechen Sie mit Kollegen, Freunden und Nachbarn über die Not dieser Menschen und die Möglichkeit, zu seiner Linderung beizutragen.

Spenden Sie für die Kinder und Alten in Jugoslawien!

Spenden an: Tribunal c/o GBM, Stichwort "Frieden",
Berliner Sparkasse, BLZ 100 500 00, Kontonummer 131 92 736
Europäisches Vorbereitungscommittee für ein Tribunal über den NATO-





**Kinder aus Kragujevac Ostern 1999, bei Kerzenlicht während der Bombardierung
Im Hintergrund das zerstörte Automobilwerk Zastava, Fotomontage**

Die Europäische Tribunalveranstaltung in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland beginnt am 30. Oktober 1999 in der Heilig-Kreuz-Kirche in Berlin Kreuzberg 10 Uhr bis 18 Uhr. Im Mai 2000 wird die Anklage vor internationalen Richtern verhandelt.

AANVALLEN OP NIET- MILITAIRE DOELEN EN
DISPROPORTIONEEL OORLOGSGEWELD
IN DE OP ZICHZELF AL MISDADIGE
AGRESSIE- OORLOG VAN DE NAVO- LANDEN,
WAARONDER NEDERLAND, TEGEN JOEGOSLAVIE

Dit bewijsmateriaal houdt de Permanente Commissie voor u op aanvraag beschikbaar.

Bewijs ten overvloede voor de gepleegde oorlogsmisdrijven

Hierbij stel ik u namens mijn cliënten voorts beschikbaar een overzicht van dag tot dag van de systematische aanvallen op niet-militaire doelen, zoals die door de NAVO tijdens de maanden durende campagne van vernietigings-bombardementen zijn gepleegd, alsmede van de directe en indirecte gevolgen daarvan voor de burgerbevolking.

Dit overzicht ontleend aan Nederlandse en buitenlandse bronnen.

Deze documentatie omvat inmiddels reeds ruim 1200 blz.

Hieruit ontleen ik voorts een voorlopig overzicht van bruggen, wegen, verkeersknooppunten, spoorwegen, stations, spookknooppunten, vliegvelden, fabrieken en bedrijven, landbouwcomplexen, ziekenhuizen, gezondinstellingen, scholen en andere onderwijsinstellingen, publieke instellingen, nutsbedrijven, energiecentrales, telecommunicatie, culturele en historische monumenten en religieuze gebouwen, die door de NAVO tijdens de agressie-oorlog tegen de Federale Republiek Joegoslavië geheel of gedeeltelijk zijn vernietigd.

Dit overzicht wordt hierna rechtstreeks opgenomen.

PROVISIONAL ASSESSMENT OF CIVILIAN CASUALTIES AND DESTRUCTION

IN THE TERRITORY OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA

FROM 24 MARCH TO 08 JUNE 1999

From the onset of the NATO aggression against FR Yugoslavia from March 24 until June 8, 1999, the North Atlantic Alliance carried out more than 35 000 assaults against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. In air strikes were used: over 1 000 warplanes (among others F-15, F-16, F-117) and 206 helicopters. More than 10 000 cruise missiles were launched and over 79 000 tons of explosives were dropped, including at least 152 containers with 35 450 cluster bombs, thermo-visual and graphite bombs which are prohibited under international conventions. The greatest number of air-strikes were carried out in the wider area of Pristina (374), Prizren (232), Beograd (212), Urosevac (205), Djakovica (190), Kraljevo and Uzice (145 per town), Novi Sad (114), and so on.

Three million children have been directly endangered by indiscriminate bombardment by the NATO aggressors. Since the onset of the aggression many children have been killed and wounded. Also, almost 250 000 children-refugees from former Yugoslav republics Croatia and Bosnia-Herzegovina, who have found safe heaven in the FR Yugoslavia, have once again been exposed to the horrors of war. Since the commencement of the aggression children have not been able to attend school classes, and it has been estimated that in the fall almost 100 000 pupils will not be able to enrol as many pre-school institutions and elementary schools have been demolished by NATO bombs.

After NATO barbaric assaults on facilities of the chemical and petro-chemical industries millions of citizens have been exposed to poisonous gasses. Water, soil and forests have also been badly contaminated, thus disrupting the environmental balance. All this will have lasting consequences on the health of the entire population and the environment not only in Yugoslavia, but also in the region as a whole.

Furthermore, repeated bombardment of tourist centers and national parks has endangered natural reservations and sanctuaries. Many species have become extinct due to the NATO bombings, and wildlife has started migrating and abandoning its natural habitat. The NATO aggressor has even attacked and endangered the Djavolja Varos site of metamorphic and sedimentary stone towers unique in Europe.

The International Union for the Conservation of Nature and European environment protection institutions and non-governmental organizations have been informed of the threat.

After the demolition of the Petrovaradin bridge (as regional and city power and water pipelines were constructed into the bridge), especially after wide-spread destruction of the electric power system in the territory of the FR of Yugoslavia (hydroelectric and thermo-electric power stations, transformers, electrical transmitters, power grid systems, power lines, etc) - with graphite, cluster and highly destructive thermo-visual bombs, regular supply of power as well as water (as water processing plants had no power) was disrupted. Destruction of the power system caused mass suffering of the entire population (around 11 million) of the FR of Yugoslavia, as all users in the country, including hospitals and other health institutions, maternity wards, institutions for the care of children and elderly, were severely affected. This only shows total and brutal disregard, on the part of the aggressors, for the needs of the most vulnerable segments of the population: new born babies, geriatric population and the terminally ill who require unhindered daily medical care and treatment.

ENVIRONMENTAL DISASTER

Concurrently with the humanitarian, NATO strikes have caused an environmental catastrophe which is endangering not only the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, but also the neighbouring countries and the entire European continent. Ecology does not recognize boundaries. The NATO aggressor is thus teetering on the brink of another Chernobyl in the heart of Europe. The destruction of petrochemical installations, the warehouses storing semi-processed and finished products of the chemical industry have already caused significant adverse effects on the health of the population of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the neighbouring countries. During some of the air strikes it was pure luck that an environmental catastrophe was not provoked spreading all over Europe. The aggressor's attacks did not spare even huge forests, tourist centres and the national parks on the mountains of Serbia (Kopaonik, Zlatibor, Divcibare, Tara, Prokletije, Sara, Fruska Gora). The ozone layer was depleted by the exhaust gases. The Black Sea, Aegean and the Adriatic basins, practically the entire Mediterranean, are threatened by environmental pollution.

Examples: Nitrogen factory in Pancevo, the oil refineries in Pancevo and Novi Sad, the chemical company "Prva iskra" in Baric and others.

HOSPITALS AND HEALTH INSTITUTIONS

The aggressors' bombings, calculated to provoke the greatest possible confusion and panic among innocent people, have damaged many clinical and hospital centres, inflicting not only great material damage to property (destruction of buildings and expensive medical equipment), but also causing new health problems and intensifying psychological traumas among the sick people. The destruction of all the three bridges in Novi Sad totally cut off and left, without the supply of water, the largest Yugoslav centre for the treatment of cardiovascular diseases, to which several million people gravitate. The Maternity Hospital in Belgrade, and the biggest hospital in the Balkans (Military Medical Academy Hospital - VMA), and the Orthopaedic hospital of Banjica, the hospitals in Cuprija and Aleksinac, as well as the medical centres in Pristina and in many other towns were damaged.

DESTRUCTION OF PRE-SCHOOL INSTITUTIONS, SCHOOLS AND UNIVERSITIES

Since the outset of the aggression, NATO has put a stop to the education of close to one million pupils and students in Yugoslavia. Over three hundred facilities built for the education and upbringing of children and young people of all ages were destroyed. This will inevitably be reflected on the development and social integration of young people. Hard hit are university centre in Nis (Machine Engineering, Civil Engineering, Electrical, Technical, Law and Economics faculties), in Pristina (Agricultural and Machine Engineering faculty) and Novi Sad (Faculty of Philosophy).

DESTRUCTION OF WORLD CULTURAL HERITAGE ON THE SOIL OF THE FR OF YUGOSLAVIA

Kosovo and Metohija in particular, but also the entire territory of the FR of Yugoslavia, is a treasury of European culture and civilization since ancient times. By violating all international conventions on the protection of civilization and its heritage, and in the pursuit of the spirit of aggressive nihilism and new barbarity, more than 50 monasteries and churches have been severely damaged thus far, as well as a couple of dozen of other cultural and historic monuments, some under UNESCO protection. Severe damage was caused to the monastery of the Patriarchate of Pec (12th century), Zica (13th century), Decani and Gracanica (14th century, under UNSECO protection), medieval towns of Zvecan (13th century) and Smederevo (15th century), Petrovaradin fortress (18th century), seventeen monasteries on Fruska Gora (15-18th century) and many other priceless historical monuments. The bombs have even destroyed many cemeteries all across Yugoslavia.

ASSASSINATION ATTEMPT ON PRESIDENT OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA SLOBODAN MILOSEVIC

An assassination attempt on the President of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia on 22 April 1999 represents an organised terrorist act without precedent in the history of modern Europe. This is not only a crime against a Head of a sovereign State, but primarily an attack on the democratically expressed will of a people and thus against the foundations of the democratic values of the civilisation. Although the residence of the President of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia was targeted, this attack has also a symbolic meaning as if the targets had been the homes of all Yugoslav citizens. This crime has caused abhorrence and condemnation by international public. However, it is incomprehensible that the United Nations Security Council has remained silent and failed to condemn this terrorist act or the killings of civilians and children.

CO-ORDINATION BETWEEN NATO AND TERRORISTS OF THE SO-CALLED "KLA"

While before the onset of the aggression Albanian terrorists counted on NATO aircraft as air support to their armed groups, now arming, equipping and transport of Albanians living in the USA and other western countries is under way, for actions in the FRY, with a view to making armed formations from them to serve as ground troops of the "Alliance". Albanian terrorists are being trained and armed in the camps in northern Albania - in Tropoje, Kukes and Bajram Curri (they are trained by British, US and Turkish commandos), and then illegally infiltrated into Kosovo and Metohija. Such activity, in direct violation of the resolutions of Security Council, has been particularly stepped up in April when concrete plans for ground invasion against the FRY started to be hatched. So far, several hundred terrorists have been transported from the USA to Albania. Plans are made to equip, arm and train for coordinated actions with NATO, around 6,000 Albanians. According to western sources, Albanian terrorists represent the main source of intelligence for NATO, of military character or those aimed at spreading propaganda against our country. At the moment it is difficult to perceive and evaluate all the humanitarian, economic, environmental, health and other consequences of the NATO criminal aggression against the FR of Yugoslavia. The greatest victim of the aggression is the entire Yugoslav people and its material and cultural resources. At the same time, the violation of the Charter of the United Nations, the NATO has created a precedent which may cast a shadow over the future of all peoples and sovereign States. The cause for concern is all the grater because, by combining pressure and promises, NATO is drawing an increasing number of countries into its aggression against the FR of Yugoslavia, which will have long-term negative consequences on the future relations and co-operation between all Southeast European countries. Attempts by NATO to justify its brutal aggression by an alleged care for the refugees may bring about an irreversible degradation of the United Nations and involve this highest international forum in the crime against a country which is one of its founding members.

CRIME AGAINST THE FREEDOM OF SPEECH

The destruction of more than ten private radio and television stations, two dozen TV transmitters, as well as the bombing of the Radio and Television of Serbia building on 23 April 1999 represents the biggest aggression against freedom of thought and a disgrace to the civilization at the threshold of a third millennium. Transmitters at Iriski venac, Kmjaca, Mt Cer, Bukulja, Tomik, Crni vrh, Jasetrebac, Ovcar, Gmija and others were destroyed, so that the transmitter infrastructure at the entire territory of Serbia was severely damaged. Two times in six days the studios and transmitter located at the business centre "Usce" which housed TV stations: BK TV, Pink, Kosava and SOS Channel, as well as several other radio stations were bombed.

Transmitter of the TV station Palma was bombed and destroyed on 28 April 1999.

The satellite station "Yugoslavia" in the village of Prilike near Ivanjica was severely damaged.

BOMBING OF THE BUILDING OF THE RADIO AND TELEVISION OF SERBIA

The building was demolished taking a heavy toll during the bombing of the largest Radio and TV company in the Balkans with 7000 employees and the state-of-the-art infrastructure which was made available to hundreds of foreign correspondence. The aim of this crime, in which 16 RTS workers were killed and 19 wounded, was more than obvious: to suppress the right to a different opinion and its being publicly expressed with a view to pursuing further war-mongering manipulation with the world public. Clearly, the intention of NATO aggressors is to prevent the world public from learning the extensive scope of their crimes and to impose on the world their totalitarian and single-minded perception. Many newspapers in the world and renowned journalists have already raised their voice against the propaganda fabrications of the NATO aggressors.

For all champions of the freedom of speech and for all people committed to the right to freedom of expression, this destructive act represents the last warning alarm before NATO generals take control over the aggressors' media.

There are more than 600,000 refugees from Bosnia-Herzegovina and Croatia in Yugoslavia, who still need humanitarian and other aid in these difficult days, because they are the most socially endangered category of the population.

CIVILIAN CASUALTIES

Several thousand civilians were killed and more than 6 000 sustained serious injuries, while a large number of them will remain crippled for life.

Children make up 30% of all casualties as well as 40% of the total number of the injured, while 10% of all Yugoslav children (approximately 300 000) have suffered severe psychological traumas and will require continuous medical surveillance, care and treatment. For the most part, children have been victims of the sprinkle cluster bombs, with delayed effect, and will continue to be until all parks, play-fields and open areas have been made safe from the remaining, unexploded, cluster bombs indiscriminately scattered throughout the country.

DESTRUCTION OF VITAL YUGOSLAV ECONOMIC FACILITIES

According to the assessment of experts from Western countries, the damage done to date by NATO air strikes is well in excess of one hundred billion US dollars.

Destroyed are the industrial complexes in Belgrade, Novi Sad, Kragujevac, Nis, Pancevo, Cacak, Kraljevo, Valjevo, Pristina, Vranje, Kursumlija, Krusevac, Kula, Gnjilane, Sremska Mitrovica and in other towns and cities. The petrochemical industry of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia has been totally destroyed, as well as the largest Yugoslav factory of artificial fertilisers.

Private entrepreneurs are a particular target of NATO aggression and the most glaring example of it is the destruction of the "Usce" business centre in Novi Beograd which was hit on 21 and 27 April 1999. That was one of the biggest business centres in the Balkans, which housed more than a hundred newly established private firms in full business expansion, foreign representative offices, seven private Radio and TV stations and one of the most modern poli-clinics in the FRY. The building of this business centre is also one of the landmarks of modern Belgrade.

Due to total destruction of industrial facilities throughout the country, more than 600 000 workers have become jobless. As a result almost 2.5 million citizens have no means to sustain minimal living conditions and are unable to ensure their existence.

Overall material damage is enormous. Preliminary estimates indicate that barbaric air strikes of the NATO alliance, since the beginning of the unprovoked aggression, against industrial, commercial and civil facilities and infrastructure throughout the territory of the FR of Yugoslavia, have incurred damages in excess of 100 billion dollars.

Herewith are listed only some of the most illustrative and distinctive examples.

DESTRUCTION OF BRIDGES

On the false pretext of "neutralizing the military power of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia", the NATO aggressor started systematic destruction of the major Yugoslav road and rail traffic routes. All ruined facilities were part of costly capital investments, into which the resources and the efforts of several generations of Yugoslav citizens were pooled. All the facilities are strategic part of the European traffic infrastructure, and some of them are of historical and cultural importance ("The Wailing Bridge " in Novi Sad, on which the Fascists killed several thousand Jews in the Second World War).

T R A F F I C

The road and railway networks, especially road and rail bridges, most of which were destroyed or damaged beyond repair, suffered extensive destruction. The targets of attacks were such communications as:

1. BRIDGES (DESTROYED AND DAMAGED):

1. The road bridge Varadin Bridge over the Danube, Novi Sad (1.4.1999);

2. The railway bridge over the river Toplica, railway line Nis-Prokuplje-Pristina, at the v. Podina, municipality of Zitoradja

(1-14.4.1999);

3. The road bridge "Sloboda" (Freedom) over the Danube, Novi Sad (3.4.1999);

4. The road bridge "Mladost" (Youth) over the Danube, connecting Backa Palanka with Ilok (3.4.1999);

5. The road bridge over the Vrbicka river near Jezgrovic, on the road Ribarice-Kosovka Mitrovica (4.4.1999);

6. The railway bridge near the village of Rudnica in the vicinity of Raska, on the Kraljevo - Kosovo Polje railway line (4.4.1999);

7. The road bridge "Lucice" over the Ibar river, Biljanovac municipality (4-13.4.1999);

8. The railway bridge on the river Ibar, v. Tuslici, municipality Rudnici (4.4.1999);

9. The road/railway bridge "Zezeljov" on the Danube river, Novi Sad (5-26.4.1999);

10. The "Lozno" railway bridge near Usce (5.4.1999);

11. The new railway/road bridge over the Danube connecting Bogojevo and Erdut (5.4.1999);

12. The road bridge along the Magura Belacevac road, 15 kilometres from Pristina (5.4.1999);

13. The bridge along the Nis-Pristina primary road, near Kursumlija (5.4.1999);

14. The road bridge on the road leading to Brvenik, near Usce (5.4.1999);

15. The road bridge near Zubin Potok, on the Kosovska Mitrovica - Ribarice road (5.4.1999);

16. The Grdelica gorge railway bridge, on the river Juzna Morava (on 12.4.1999);

17. "Sarajevo" Grdelica gorge road bridge, on the river Juzna Morava (on 12.4.-14.5.1999);

18. The old bridge on the river Rasina near the town of Krusevac (12-13.4.1999);

19. The new bridge on the river Rasina near the town of Krusevac (12-13.4.1999);

20. The Krusevac-Pojate bridge on the river Zapadna Morava, at the village of Jasika (on 13.4.1999);

21. The road bridge over the Kosanica river near Kursumlija (13.4.1999);

22. The road bridge on the Prokuplje-Pristina road, v. Pepeljovac, municipality Kursumlija (14.4.1999);

23. The bridge over the regional Kursumlija - Prokuplje road (14.4.1999);
24. The road bridge on the river Toplica, on the Nis-Pristina road near the town of Kursumlija (14,19.4. & 11.5.1999);
25. The railway bridge on the river Lim, between Priboj and Prijepolje, near hydroelectric power station Bistrica (on 15.4.1999);
26. The bridge on the river Ibar, at the village of Brvenik, linking Korlace and Raska (15.04.1999.);
27. The road bridge on the r. Danube, between Smederevo and Kovin (16.4.1999);
28. The railway bridge on the river Kosanica, v. Rudari, municipality Kursumlija, railway line Prokuplje - Pristina (18.04.1999.);
29. The road bridge on the river Kosanica, at the village of Selo Visoko (18.04.1999.);
30. The road bridge "Raskrsnica" near Donja Bistrica, on the route Priboj-Prijepolje-Nova Varos (20.4.1999);
31. The road bridge over the Danube along the Beograd-Novu Sad road, near Beska, Indjija municipality (21.4.1999);
32. The railway bridge on the river Sava near Ostruznica (21, 23.4.1999);
33. The railway bridge on the Kraljevo - Raska railway line, near Kraljevo (23.4.1999);
34. The road bridge on the river Lab, primary road Kosovska Mitrovica - Pristina, v. Babin Most (27.4.1999.);
35. The bridge over the railway track on the regional road Biljanovac - Mt. Kopaonik (29.4.1999);
36. The road bridge "Uzicki" on the river Uvac, municipality Kokin Brod, primary road Uzice - Nova Varos (30.4.1999.)
37. The road bridge near the village of Visoka, municipality Kursumlija (30.4.1999);
38. The road bridge on the river Zapadna Morava, at the town of Trstenik, regional road Trstenik - Velika Drenova (30.4.1999.);
39. Overpass at the village of Visoka, municipality Kursumlija (30.4.1999);
40. The railway bridge on the river Ibar, in the village Bojiste (30.04.1999.)
41. The road bridge on the river Lim, at the village of Kucin, on the road Prijepolje-Nova Varos (1.5.1999);
42. The bridge on the regional road Krusevac-Razanjan, near the village of Djunis (1.5.1999);
43. The railway bridge near the village of Medari (1.5.1999);

44. The railway bridge at the village of Rudare (1.5.1999);
45. The road bridge on the river Bistrica, regional road Nova Varos -Priboj, municipality Nova Varos (3.5.1999);
46. The railway bridge near the township of Vatin, on the railway line Belgrade - Temisvar (7.5.1999);
47. The railway bridge on the river Lopatnica, v. Bogutovac, municipality Kraljevo (8.5.1999);
48. The road bridge on the river Nisava, town of Nis (8.5.1999);
49. The road bridge on the highway Belgrade - Nis, near Mijatovac (8.- 14.5.1999);
50. The road bridge near Vladicin Han, on the river Juzna Morava (11.5.1999);
51. The bridge over the river Vrapcevska Reka near the village of Ribarice, from the direction of Kosovska Mitrovica (12.5.1999);
52. The road bridge on the local road Gomje Nerodimlje-Jezerce, municipality Urosevac (12.5.1999);
53. The new road bridge in Biljanovac, v. Zizovci (12.5.1999);
54. The old road bridge on the water channel in Vrbas, on the Vrbas-Srbobran & Vrbas-Feketic road (13.5.1999);
55. The road bridge on the Belgrade - Nis highway, on the river Nisava, near v. Popovac (13.5.1999);
56. The road bridge over the river Lugomir, on the Belgrade - Nis highway, near Jagodina (14.5.1999);
57. The road bridge on the Konjsko-Toplicane road over the Sitnica river, municipality Lipljan (14.5.1999);
58. The road bridge on the local Pec - Kosovska Mitrovica road over the Istocka river, near Djurakovac (17.5.1999);
59. The road bridge over the river Brvenica, in Brvenik, on the regional road Kraljevo - Raska (17.5.1999),
60. The road bridge on the river Begej, near the township of Banatski Dvor - municipality Zitiste (20.5.1999);
61. The road bridge on the river Jasenica, on the Beograd - Nis highway near the township Orasja, municipality Velika Plana (21-25.5.1999);
62. The road bridge "Cekavacki" on the river Jablanica, near Lebane, on the regional road Leskovac - Pristina (27.5.1999);
63. The road bridge on the Belgrade-Skopje highway, at the village Popovac, municipality Nis (29.5.1999);
64. The railway bridge on the railway line Nis-Sofia, near the town of Bela Palanka (29.5.1999);
65. The road bridge on the river Velika Morava, in the town of

Varvarin (30.5.1999);

66. The railway bridge on the river Nisava, on the railway line between Bela Palanka - Piro (31.5.1999);

2. RAILWAYS LINES AND RAILWAY STATIONS:

1. The Kraljevo - Kosovo Polje rail, near Ibarska Slatina;
 2. The Belgrade - Bar rail, due to the destruction of the railway track near the village of Strbce and destruction of the bridge on the river Lim, between Priboj and Prijepolje (3.4.1999.);
 3. The railway line and tunnel Prokuplje-Kosovo Polje, near Merdare, municipality Kursumlija (11.4.1999);
 4. The Belgrade - Thessaloniki rail, due to the destruction of the bridge in the Grdelica gorge (12.4.1999);
 5. Railway track and overpass (Josinacka Banja) near the town of Biljanovac (15.4.1999.);
 6. Railway track on the Kosovska Mitrovica-Leposavic-Raska line, due to damages to the railway bridge at the village of Biljanovac (15.4.1999);
 7. The Kursumlija - Prokuplje rail, near Pepeljevac village;
 8. The Kraljevo - Kosovo Polje rail, near Ibarska Slatina;
 9. The Nis - Pristina rail, near Kursumlija;
 10. "Sarpelj" tunnel, near Jerinje village, 15 km north of Leposavic towards Raska, was destroyed;
 11. Railway track Kursumlija - Podujevo, due to damages on the railway bridge at Kursumlija;
 12. Railway track Belgrade - Bucaresht, due to the destruction of the bridge near Vatin (7.05.1999);
 13. Railway track Kraljevo - Kragujevac, due to damages to the section of the track near the village of Vitanovac;
 14. Railway track Cacak - Kraljevo, near Kraljevo (17.5.1999.)
 15. Railway track Uzice - Priboj;
 16. Railway track Bogojevo - Vukovar;
 17. Railway track Leskovac - Predejane;
 18. Railway track Nis-Sofia, due to the destruction of the railway bridge near the town of Bela Palanka (29.5.1999);
- * * *
19. The Railway station in the township Lukicevo, near Zrenjanin (25.5.1999);
 20. Railway station in Kraljevo - Bogutovac;

21. Railway station in Kosovo Polje;

22. Railway station in the town of Biljanovac;

23. The central city railway station in Sabac (24.5.1999);

3. ROADS AND TRANSPORTERS:

1. Traffic suspended on the Kosovska Mitrovica-Ribarici section of the Adriatic highway due to the destruction of the bridge over the Vrbicka river (4.4.1999.);

2. Traffic has been suspended on the Krusevac-Pojate road due to the destruction of the bridge on the Zapadna Morava, in the village of Jasika (13.4.1999.);

3. Primary road Prizren - Djakovica near the v. Mala Krupa, during the attack on the column of Albanian refugees returning to their homes (14.4.1999.);

4. Traffic has been suspended on the Nis-Pristina road, due to the fact that the bridge on the river Toplica, near the town of Kursumlija, has sustained heavy damage (14,19.4. & 11.5.1999);

5. Traffic has been suspended on the regional road Priboj - Prijepolje - Nova Varos, due to damages inflicted on the bridge "Raskrsnica" near Donja Bistrica (20.4.1999);

6. Kraljevo-Raska primary road near v. Bogutovac, municipality Kraljevo (24.4.1999.);

7. The Belgrade - Nis highway due to the destruction of the bridge near Mijatovac (8.- 14.5.1999);

8. Ibarska primary road, due to damages to the bridge on the Ibar river, Biljanovac municipality, destruction of the road between Pozega and Cacak and destruction of the road between Lipovica-Barajevo (4.4.-28.5.1999);

9. Belgrade-Zagreb highway, near Stari Banovci;

10. "Jedinstvo" bus station in Vranje sustained extensive damage;

11. "Kosmet Prevoz" transporter in Gnjilane - hangar full of new buses has been destroyed (26.3.-19.5.1999);

12. Bus station in Pristina;

13. Road maintenance company "Magistrala" in Pristina;

14. The Nis Central Bus Station;

15. The Pristina Bus Station;

16. The "Jedinstvo" bus station in Vranje (18.5.1999);

4. AIRPORTS (14):

- "Slatina" in Pristina; "Batajnica" and "Surcin" in Belgrade; "Lisicji Jarak" sports and agricultural airfield in Padinska Skela; Nis

airport; "Ponikve" in Uzice; "Golubovac" in Podgorica, "Ladjevci" airport near Kraljevo; agricultural and sports airfield in Sombor; agricultural airfield in v. Grlica, municipality Urosevac; agricultural airfield in the v. Dubinje, municipality Novi Pazar; agricultural airfield in the v. Jug Bunar, municipality Djakovica; sports airfield in the v. Vinarce, municipality Leskovac;

ECONOMIC AND CIVILIAN TARGETS, PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS

The air strikes have so far destroyed or damaged throughout the territory of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia several thousand industrial and commercial facilities and housing units. In the Leskovac region alone, over 3,500 industrial facilities and housing units were either destroyed or damaged, while in the northern Serbian province of Vojvodina more than 3,650 housing units as well as at least 82 commercial enterprises have been damaged or destroyed.

The devastation of NATO forces was particularly manifested in Pristina, Novi Sad, Aleksinac, Djakovica, Prokuplje, Gracanica, Cuprija, etc. Housing blocks on the outskirts of Belgrade - Kijevo Knezevac, Batajnica, Jakovo, Borca, as well as the area around Pancevo, were under attack.

1. INDUSTRY AND TRADE:

The NATO aggressor's assaults targeted factories and industrial facilities which directly cater for the needs of the population, among which the following are more prominent:

Belgrade:

- 1 "Galenika" drug factory (12.4.1999.);
2. "Frikom" company (15.5.1999);
3. Industrial complex "Dvadeset Prvi Maj" in Rakovica (24.3.-3.5.1999);
4. Factory "Jugostroj" in Rakovica (24.4.-3.5.1999);
5. "Beogradska pekarska industrija" (bakery) corporation (24.3.-3.5.1999);
6. "Rekord" corporation (24.3.-3.5.1999);
7. "DMB" company (24.3.-3.5.1999);
8. "Minel" company (24.3.-3.5.1999);
9. Machine building plant "Industrija Motora Rakovica" in Rakovica (24.4.-3.5.1999);
10. Factory "Frigostroj" in Rakovica (24.4.-3.5.1999);
11. Construction company "Rakovica" (24.3.-3.5.1999);
12. "Udamik promet" 24.3.-3.5.1999);
13. Holding company "Agropromet" - Krusevac, branch in Belgrade (27.4.1999);

14. Juice factory "Dunav grad" (29.4.1999);

15. "Jugoimport SDPR" (27.5.1999);

Pancevo:

16. "Lola Utva" agricultural aircraft factory (24-29.5.1999);

Smederevo:

17. Transport company Beograd, branch in Smederevo (29.4.1999)

18. "Sartid 1913" steel concern (15.5.1999);

19. Main office building "Zmaj" company (22.5.1999);

Novi Sad:

20. "Ciklonizacija" (28.3.1999);

21. "Tehnogas" (28.3.1999);

22. "Novograp" (28.3.1999);

23. "Gumins" (28.3.1999);

24. "Albus" (28.3.1999);

25. "Petar Drapsin" (28.3.1999);

26. Brewer Apatin, branch in Novi Sad (28.3.1999);

27. "Prevodnica" firm (28.3.1999);

28. "Niva" company (28.3.1999);

29. "Motins" (7.4.1999);

30. "Izolacija" (7.4.1999);

31. "Novokabel" (7.4.1999);

32. Trade company "Bazar" (7.4.1999);

33. "Zvezda" company (20-21.4.1999);

34. "Jugosped" company (20-21.4.1999);

35. "Stampa komerc" (20-21.4.1999);

Sremska Mitrovica:

36. "Dijana" shoe factory;

Kula:

37. "Istra" fittings factory (24.3.1999);

Bogojevo:

38. The port of Bogojevo;

Sabac:

39. Joint company "Mikromotor" (10.5.1999);

40. Storage house of "Agrocop" (22.5.1999);

Leskovac:

41. "Zdravlje" pharmaceutical plant (25.3.1999);

Aleksinac:

42. "Agrokolonijal" firm (5.4.1999);

43. "Empa" company (5.4.1999);

Cacak:

44. "Sloboda" home electrical appliances factory
(26.3.-13.4.1999);

45. Thermo-technical appliances plant "Cer" (1-17.5.1999);

46. Technical and repair factory (1-15.5.1999);

47. "Hidrogradnja" company (1-10.5.1999);

48. Clothing factory "1. oktobar" (11.5.1999);

Nis:

49. "Din" tobacco factory (5.4.-12.5.1999);

50. "Elektronska industrija" factory;

51. "Jastrebac" machine industry;

52. "Masinska industrija" machine plant;

53. Facilities of the "Beograd" rail company in Nis;

54. Construction material depot "Ogrev Invest";

55. General merchandise depot "Kopaonik" (19.4.1999);

56. Production line of the tobacco factory "Nis"
(5.4.-12.5.1999);

57. "Elektrotehna" warehouse;

58. Food storage facility "Fidelinka";

59. Facilities of the machine industry in Nis (24.4.1999);

60. Office building of the company "So Produkt" (24.4.1999);

61. "Proplanak" (24.4.1999);

62. "Elektro mang" company (24.4.1999);

63. "Elektro mehanika" company (24.4.1999);
 64. "Frank komerc" firm (24.4.1999);
 65. "Nis auto" (25.4.1999);
 66. Holding company "Nana" (25.4.1999);
 67. Holding company "Uzor" (25.4.1999);
 68. "Birostroj" (25.4.1999);
 69. "Agropromet" (25.4.1999);
 70. Facilities of the pharmaceutical company "Velafarm";
 71. "Feroks" company (12.5.1999);
 72. "Nis elektro" (12.5.1999);
- Kragujevac:
73. "Zastava" car factory, raised to the ground (9-12.4.1999);
- Krusevac:
74. "14 Oktobar" machine factory (12 & 15.4.1999);
 75. "Trayal" tire factory (14.5.1999);
- Kursumlija:
76. Production line of the metal factory "Metalac" (20.4.1999);
- Valjevo:
77. "Krusik" holding corporation (14.4.-11.5.1999);
- Pozega:
78. "Prvi partizan - Lola Gama" factory (18.4.1999);
- Jagodina:
79. "Juhor" meat processing plant (15.5.1999);
- Vranje:
80. "Div" cigarette factory (2 & 5.4.1999);
 81. "Nova Jugoslavija" printers (5.4.1999);
 82. Furniture factor "Simp";
 83. Textile industry "Jumko";
- Raska:
84. Wood-processing complex "27. November";
- Novi Pazar:

85. "Polet" company (24.4.1999);
86. Holding company "Jugotrans" (24.4.1999);
87. Holding company "Vojin Pavlovic" (24.4.1999);

Kosijerac:

88. Public enterprise "Srbija Sume" (12.5.1999);

Lucani:

89. "Milan Blagojevic" chemical plant (5.4.-25.4.1999);

Klina:

90. "Volujak" mine (19.4.1999);

Pristina:

91. Plastics factory "Plastika" (25.3.-14.4.1999);

92. Cotton yarn factory;

93. Shock-absorber factory;

94. Surface coal mine "Belacevac" (11.4.-4.5.1999);

95. "Magistrala" company (12.4.1999);

96. Strip mine "Dobro Selo" in Obilic (4.5.1999);

Pec:

97. Facilities of the Pec Brewery (21.5.1999);

98. Facilities of the automobile spare parts plant "Zastava-Ramiz Sadiku" (21.5. & 2.6.1999);

99. Construction company "Ramiz Sadiku" (6.4.1999);

100. Facilities of the wood processing plant (21.5.1999);

101. Vehicle park of the transport company "Sloga prevoz" (21.5.1999);

Prizren:

102. Cement plant "Betonjerka" (6.4.1999);

103. Private firm "Limit-Duga" (8.4.1999);

104. "Sar - proizvodi" company (2.5.1999);

105. "Kosovo vino" wine factory (6-12.5.1999);

106. "Famina - Trepca" state enterprise (13.5.1999);

107. "Printeks" company (13.5.1999);

Urosevac:

108. Tubes factory (28.3.- 24.5.1999);

109. "Silkapora" factory (15.5.1999);

110. "Metohija vino" wine factory (19.5.1999);

Gnjilane:

111. "Binacka Morava" hydro construction company (10.4.-2.5.1999);

112. Cigarette factory (10.4.2.5.1999);

113. Battery factory (10.4.-2.5.1999);

Glogovac:

114. Plant Feronikl (29-30.04.1999);

Lipljan:

115. Plant Radioton (6.05.1999.);

Lebane:

116. "Jedinstvo company" (14.4.1999);

117. "Vocarstvo" unit (14.4.1999);

Djakovica:

118. Over 250 commercial and crafts shops, predominately privately owned, in central Djakovica were destroyed (24.3.-3.6.1999);

Vucitrn:

119. Factory of construction materials "Miloje Zakic" (28-29.5.1999);

Bujanovac:

120. "Integral" brick plant (13.5.1999);

Podujevo:

121. "Cigлана" brick plant (14.5.1999);

2. REFINERIES AND WAREHOUSES storing liquid raw materials and chemicals intended for the petro-chemical and chemical industries, were hit in Pancevo, Novi Sad, Sombor and elsewhere, causing large contamination of soil and air:

1. Fuel storage in Lipovica, which caused a great fire in the Lipovica forest (26.3.1999);

2. "Beopetrol" storage in Belgrade (4.4.1999);

3. "Beopetrol" storage in Bogutovac (4.4.-25.5.1999);

4. "Jugopetrol" installations in Smederevo (4.4.-31.5.1999);

5. Fuel storage of the boiler plant in Novi Beograd (4.4.1999);
6. Oil Refinery in Pancevo - totally demolished (4-7.6.1999);
7. Thermo electric power station/boiler plant in Novi Sad (5.4.1999);
8. Oil Refinery in Novi Sad (5.4.-07.6.1999);
9. Fuel storage "Naftagas promet" which is located 10 km from Sombor (5.4. - 20.5.1999);
10. Naftagas warehouse between Conoplje and Kljaicevo - Sombor (6.4.-23.5.1999);
11. "Jugopetrol" storage in Sombor (7.4.-24.5.1999);
12. "Beopetrol" fuel storage in Pristina (7.4.1999);
13. "Jugopetrol" storage facilities in Nis (11.5.1999);
14. Jugopetrol warehouse in Pristina (12.4.1999);
15. Jugopetrol petrol station in Pristina (13.4.1999);
17. Fuel depot in Gruza, near Kragujevac;
16. Petrochemical industry "DP HIP PETROHEMIJA" in Pancevo - totally demolished (14-15.4.1999);
17. Fertilizer plant "DP HIP AZOTARA" in Pancevo - totally destroyed (14-15.4.1999);
18. Chemical plant "Prva Iskra" in Baric - destruction of the production line (19.4 & 10.5.1999);
19. "Jugopetrol" storage facilities in Bor (15.-27.5.1999);
20. "Jugopetrol" pump station and storage facilities near Belgrade (16.5.1999);
21. "Jugopetrol" storage facilities in the township of Godominsko polje, municipality Smederevo (17.-22.5.1999);
22. "Jugopetrol" storage facilities in the Belgrade suburb Cukarica (18. & 20.5.1999.)

3. AGRICULTURE:

Several thousand hectares of fertile land, many rivers, lakes and underground waters have been polluted due to the spillage of petrochemical substances, oil spills and slicks which will, certainly, have long lasting effects on the health of the entire population of the FR of Yugoslavia. In forest fires caused by NATO cruise missiles and bombs more than several hundred hectares of forests have been burned down.

1. Orchard institute in Novi Sad (6.4.1999);
2. Agricultural and industrial complex "Proges" in Prizren (8.4.1999);

3. Chicken farm "Juko" in Djakovica (12.4.1999);
4. Agricultural and food-processing plant and a cow-breeding farm with 220 milk cows "Pester", in Sjenica, has been destroyed (6-8.4.1999);
5. "Sumsko gazdinstvo" forest farm in Suva Reka (19.4.1999);
6. "Titel" agricultural complex in Titel (20.4.1999);
7. Celarevo farm in Backi Petrovac (21.4.1999);
8. "Podunavlje" agricultural and industrial complex in Backi Petrovac (21.4.1999);
9. Agricultural and industrial complex "Becej" in Nis (25.4.1999);
10. PIK "Mladost" in Gnjilane (26.3. & 30.4.1999);
11. Agricultural complex "Petefi" in Novi Sad (28.4.1999);
12. Agricultural complex "Agrounija" in Indjija (1.5.1999);
13. Agricultural complex "7. juli" in Belgrade (2.5.1999);
14. Agricultural complex in Djakovica (4.5.1999);
15. Chiken factory in Gnjilane (9.5.1999);
16. Agricultural complex in Subotica (10.5.1999);
17. PIK "Kopaonik" in Kursumlija;
18. Agricultural Complex "Malizgan" in Dolac;
19. Agricultural Complex "Djuro Strugar" in Kula;
20. Agricultural Compex in the village of Svetlje housing refugees (11.5.1999);
21. Agricultural complex PKB Corporation in Belgrade (15.5.1999);
22. Pig breeding farm in the v. Ponosevac (15.5.1999);
23. Agricultural Complex "Djuro Strugar" in Kula (20.5.-3.6.1999);
24. Warehouses of the agricultural complex "Agrocoop" in Sabac (22.5.1999);
25. Agricultural farm "Dobricevo" near Cuprija (25. & 27.5.1999);
26. Farm of the agricultural complex "Dobricevo" in Cuprija (26.5.1999);
27. Agricultural complex "Dubrava" in Pristina (30.5.1999);
28. Agricultural farm "Stocarstvo" in Prizren (2.6.1999);
29. Forestry Complex "Juzni Kucaj" in Despotovac (3.6.1999);

30. Pig fam "Ekohrana" in Boljevac (8.6.1999);

4. HOSPITALS AND HEALTH CARE CENTRES:

NATO aviation also targeted many hospitals and health-care institutions, which have been partially damaged or totally destroyed, including:

- Neuropsychiatric Ward "Dr. Laza Lazarevic", Institute for urology and nephrology and Central Pharmacy of the Emergency Centre in Belgrade (3.4. & 8.5.1999);

- "Sveti Sava" hospital in Belgrade (7.4.1999);

- Army Medical Academy and Orthopaedic Clinic in Banjica, Belgrade (4.4. & 13.4.1999);

- Hospital "Dragisa Misovic", especially the Neuropsychiatric Ward which has been totally demolished, in Belgrade (19.5.1999);

- Medical Centre for Lung Diseases and Tuberculosis in Belgrade (28.4.1999);

- Gynaecological Hospital and Maternity Ward of the Clinical Centre in Belgrade (21.4.1999);

- City Hospital "Zvezdara" in Belgrade (5.4. & 30.4.1999);

- Labour Health Care Centre in Rakovica (15.4.1999);

- Hospital and Medical Centre in the territory in Leskovac (25.3.1999);

- Gerontological Centre in Leskovac (25.3.1999);

- Hospital and Poly-clinic in Nis (27.3.1999);

- Medical station of the Machine Industry, Nis (24.4.1999);

- General Hospital in Djakovica;

- City Hospital in Novi Sad (1.4.1999);

- Medical station - Klisa, Novi Sad (7.4.1999);

- Medical Centre and Ambulance Centre in Aleksinac (5.4.1999);

- Medical Centre in Kraljevo;

- Dispensary on Mount Zlatibor;

- Outpatient clinic and Medical station, Medjurecje - Ivanjica (12.4.1999);

- City hospital in Valjevo (21.4.1999);

- Dispensary "Krusik" in Valjevo;

- Hospital for treatment of dystrophia in Novi Pazar;

- Health Care Centre in Kursumlija;

- City hospital in Pancevo including the Maternity Ward (30.04.1999.);
- Neuropsychiatric Ward "Dr. Slavoljub Bakalovic" in Vrsac (30.04.1999.);
- City hospital in Nis (7.05.1999);
- Medical Care Centre in Vladicin Han (11.5.1999);
- Sanatorium for treatment of lung diseases, Surdulica (31.5.1999);
- Medical station in Kula (25.3.1999);
- Dentist station in Pristina (29.3.1999);
- Outpatient clinic in Prizren (19.4.1999);
- Outpatient clinic in Suva Reka (19.4.1999);
- Medical station, Druzetic, Koceljewa (23.4.1999);

5. SCHOOLS (MORE THAN 400 FACILITIES)

Over 300 schools, faculties and facilities for students and children were damaged or destroyed (more than 20 faculties, 6 collages, 40 secondary, 300 elementary schools, 6 student dormitories, as well as more than 50 pre-school facilities), among others:

- Elementary schools "16. oktobar" and "Vladimir Rolovic" in Belgrade;
- Day-care centre in settlement Petlovo Brdo in Belgrade;
- Elementary school and Engineering secondary school centre in Rakovica;
- Two secondary schools in the territory of Nis;
- Faculty for construction and architecture in Nis;
- Faculty for machine-technical studies in Nis;
- Faculty for electro-technical studies in Nis;
- Faculties of Law and Economics and elementary school "Radoje Domanovic" in Nis;
- Elementary schools "Toza Markovic", "Djordje Natosevic", "Veljko Vlahovic", "Sangaj" and "Djuro Danicic" and a day-care centre "Duga" in Novi Sad and creches in Visarionova Street and in the neighbourhood of Sangaj; Traffic School Centre, Faculty of Philosophy;
- Four elementary schools and a Medical high school in the territory of Leskovac;
- Elementary school in Lucane, as well as a larger number of education facilities in the territory of Kosovo and Metohija;
- Elementary schools in Kraljevo and the villages of Cvetka,

Aketa and Ladjevci;

- Sombor: elementary schools "Ivo Lola Ribar", "A. Mrazovic", "N. Vukicevic" and "Nikola Tesla" in Kljajicevo;

- School centre in Kula;

- Agricultural school in Valjevo;

- Elementary school "Svetozar Markovic - Toza" in Novi Sad (6.05.1999);

- Secondary music school "Stanislav Binicki" in Belgrade (7.5.1999);

- Building of the Faculty of arts in Belgrade (7.5.1999);

- Elementary school in the village of Nabrdje, near Pec (11.5.1999);

- Elementary school "Laza Lazarevic" and "Kosta Abrasevic" in Sabac (11. & 18.5.1999.);

- Vladicin Han: elementary school "Branko Radicevic", high school "Jovan Skerlija" and two kindergartens (11.5.1999.);

- Elementary school in the township of Leposavic (11.5.1999);

- Elementary school "Miladin Popovic" in Pec (21.5.1999);

- Elementary school "Marija Bursac" in Belgrade (31.5.1999);

6. PUBLIC AND HOUSING FACILITIES

- The residence of the President of the FR of Yugoslavia in Belgrade, sustained heavy damages (22.4.1999);

- Building of the Federal ministry of foreign affairs in central Belgrade (30.04. & 7.05.1999);

- Building of the Federal ministry of defence in central Belgrade (30.04. & 7.05.1999);

- Building of the Federal ministry of interior affairs in central Belgrade (30.04. & 7.05.1999);

- Building of the Government of the Republic of Serbia in central Belgrade (30.04. & 7.05.1999);

- Building of the administrative and judiciary authority of the Republic of Serbia in central Belgrade (7.4.1999);

- Building of the Ministry of internal affairs of the Republic of Serbia in Belgrade (30.4. & 7.5.1999);

- Pristina: damaged or destroyed, private and public housing units, commercial premises and office buildings, administrative buildings of municipal, provincial and republican authorities in downtown Pristina (29.3.1999);

- Damage to the building of the Institute for Security of the

Ministry of the Interior in Banjica (3.4.1999);

- Severe damage to the TV RTS studio in Pristina;

- Heavy damage to Hydro-Meteorological Station (Bukulja, near Arandjelovac);

- Aleksinac: damaged or destroyed, private and public, housing units, commercial premises and office buildings, administrative buildings of municipal and republican authorities in downtown Aleksinac (5.4.1999);

- Destruction of the Post Office in Pristina (7.4.1999);

- Destruction of the Refugee centre in Pristina (7.4.1999);

- "Tomik" ski resort on Mount Zlatibor (8.4.1999);

- "Divcibare" mountain resort (11.4.1999);

- "Baciste" Hotel on Mount Kopaonik (12.4.1999);

- Meteorological Station on Mount Kopaonik damaged (13.4.1999);

- Four libraries in Rakovica sustained heavy damage: "Radoje Dakic", "Isidora Sekulic", "Milos Crnjanski" and "Dusan Matic";

- Refugee camp "7 juli" in Paracin has sustained heavy damage;

- Office building of the Provincial Executive Council of Vojvodina, Novi Sad (18.04.1999.);

- Hotel "Mineral" in Bogutovacka Banja sustained heavy damages (19.4.1999);

- Office building of the power distribution board "Elektrodistribucija" in Kursumlija (20.4.1999);

- Hotel "Putnik" on Mt. Kopaonik;

- Business centre "Usce" in Belgrade (21-27.4.1999);

- Refugee camp "Majino naselje" in Djakovica (21.4.1999);

- Radio Television of Serbia office building in Belgrade (23.4.1999);

- Youth and children centre in Belgrade (23.4.1999);

- Youth theatre "Dusko Radovic" in Belgrade (23.4.1999);

- Post Office in Nis (23.4.1999);

- Radio Television of Serbia office building in Novi Sad has been destroyed (4-30.5.1999);

- Hotel "Jugoslavija" has sustained heavy damages (7.5.1999);

- Central Post Office in Uzica (8.5.1999);

- Post Office in Kragujevac (9.5.1999);

- Vladicin Han: over 50% of housing facilities and state buildings have been destroyed or damaged (office buildings of the Republican and Municipal authorities, sport center, supermarkets, department stores, etc) /11.5.1999./;

- Facilities of the Radio Television Novi Sad in Sremska Kamenica (13.5.1999);

- Post office in the township of Ponikve (14.5.1999);

- Hotel "Park" in Pec (19.5.1999):

- Meteorological station "Palic" near Subotica (20-30.5.1999);

- Buildings of the Municipal and Republican authorities in Sabac (22.5.1999);

- Building of the municipal authority and Hotel "Plaza" in the town of Varvarin (30.5.1999);

- Sport hall in Pec has been totally demolished (2.6.1999);

7. INFRASTRUCTURE:

- Destruction of power supply transmitters in Belgrade suburbs of Resnik, Zemun Polje, Batajnica, Lestane (26.3.-2.6.1999);

- Damage to water supply system in Zemun (5.4.1999);

- Damage to a power supply transmitter in Bogutovac (10.4.1999);

- Telephone lines cut off in Bogutovac (10.4.1999);

- Damage to a power station in Pristina (12.4.1999);

- Damage to the city power plant in the town of Krusevac (12-13.4.1999);

- Damage to Bistrica hydroelectric power station in Polinje (13.4.1999);

- Damages to the power station 220-110 Beograd 3 and power station 110-35 Beograd 9 (23.4.1999);

- Damage to facilities "Drmno", power station Obrenovac, Bajina Basta, Nis 2 and Novi Sad 3 (2.5.1999);

- Damage to hydroelectric power station "Nikola Tesla" in the Belgrade suburb Obrenovac (3.-22.5.1999);

- Damage to power stations Obrenovac, Beograd 8 and Beograd 3 (7.5.1999);

- Damage to distribution facilities "Drmno", power stations Beograd 8, Nis 2, Bajina Basta, distribution facilities and power station "Kostolac A", as well as distribution facilities and power station of the thermal power plant "Kolubara A" (22.5.1999);

- Damage to the EPS facility in Bajina Basta (22.5.1999);

- Damage to the power station in the mine Bor, in Bor

(22.5.1999);

- Damage to the power plant in the Belgrade suburb Obrenovac (3.-23.5.1999);

- Damage to distribution facilities "Drmno", power stations Nis 2 and Novi Sad 3 (23.5.1999);

- Destruction of the electrical transformer station in Smederevo (15.5.1999);

- Destruction of the electrical transformation station in Bor (15.5.1999);

- Damage to the thermo power plant "Kolubara" in the township of Veliki Crljeni (22.5.1999);

- Damage to the power plant Rimski Sancevi in Novi Sad (23.5.1999);

- Damage to the power grid system in Nis (23.5.1999);

- Damage to the water supply system and long-distance power line in Sremska Mitrovica (24.5.1999);

- Damage to the long-distance power line /Boljevacaka suma/ near Obrenovac (25.5.1999);

- Destruction of the long-distance power line near Djakovica (25.5.1999);

- Destruction of the long-distance power line near Backi Petrovac (25.5.1999);

- Destruction of the power grid system in Lestane, suburb of Belgrade (23.5.-2.6.1999);

- Damage to the power station in Belgrade (27.5.1999);

- Damage to the postal transmitter station "Telecom", near Uzice (27.5.1999);

- Severe damages to the water processing plant in Sombor (30.05.1999);

TELECOMMUNICATIONS

TV TRANSMITTERS (43):

1. Jastrebac - Prokuplje (25.3.-26.5.1999);

2. Gucevo - Loznica (25-27.4.1999);

3. Cot - Fruska Gora (5-11.4.1999);

4. Gmija - Pristina (6.4.-10.5.1999);

5. Bogutovac - Pristina (29.4.1999);

6. TV transmitter on Mt Goles - Pristina (9.4.-13.5.1999);

7. Mokra Gora - Kosovska Mitrovica (17/18.4.1999);
8. Kutlovac - Stari Trg (4.4.-16.5.1999);
9. "Cigota" - Uzice (25.3.1999);
10. "Tomik" - Uzice (25.3.-15.4.1999);
11. Transmitter on Cmi Vrh - Stara Planina (26.5.-3.6.1999);
12. Satellite station "Yugoslavia" - Prilike (13-30.4.1999);
13. TV masts and transmitters - Novi Sad (21.4.-11.5.1999);
14. TV transmitter on Mt Ovcar - Cacak (15.4.-11.5.1999);
15. TV transmitter in Kijevo - Belgrade (23-29.4.1999);
16. TV transmitter on Mt Cer (16.4.-8.5.1999);
17. Relay on Mt Jagodnji - Krupanj (15.4.1999);
18. TV transmitter "Iriski Venac" - Fruska Gora (21.4.-11.5.1999);
19. TV relay on Mt. Bukulja (25.3.1999);
20. Transmitter in Gazimestan - Pristina (13.4.1999);
21. RTV transmitter in Krnjaca - Belgrade (23-29.4.1999);
22. RTV transmitter on Mt. Gobelj on Mt. Kopaonik (3.6.1999);
23. RTV transmitter on top of the business centre "Usce" used by RTV Kosava, RTV Pink, SOS channel, TV BK and Radio S - Belgrade (21.&27.4.1999);
24. RTV transmitter and scenic tower on Mt. Avala (30.04.1999);
25. RTV transmitters (two) "Vrsacki breg" - Vrsac (30.04. - 11.5.1999);
26. RTV transmitter "Crveno selo" - Subotica (10.5.1999);
27. RTV transmitter in Raska (19.5.1999);
28. RTV transmitter near Srbobran (20.5. & 3.6.1999);
29. Transmitter "Godominsko polje" of the Radio Smederevo (21.5.1999);
30. RTV transmitter "Prevovac" near Kursumlija (23.5.1999);
31. RTV transmitter and postal transmitter "Zabucje" near Uzice (25.5.1999);
32. Transmission center of Radio Belgrade in the village of Zvecka, near Obrenovac (25-31.5.1999);
33. Radio transmitter of Radio Kragujevac - Kragujevac (29.5.1999);

34. RTV transmitter "Plackovica" near Vranje (29.5.1999);
35. RTV transmitter "Brdo Kozarica" near Dimitrovgrad (29.5.-3.6.1999);
36. RTV transmitter of Radio TV Serbia and RTV transmitter of Radio TV Priboj near the town of Priboj (29.5.1999);
36. RTV transmitters "Vucjamo" and "Brdo Jabuka" near the town of Leposavic (29.5.1999);
37. "Radio Yugoslavia" emission center in Stublina, near Obrenovac (30.5.1999);
38. RTV transmitter "Besna Kobila" near the town of Vranje (31.5.-3.6.1999);
39. RTV transmitter "Branko Brdo" near the town of Zubin Potok (31.5.1999);
40. RTV transmitter "Banjska" near the town of Zvecan (1.6.1999);
41. RTV transmitter "Nemic Brdo" near the town of Ljubovija (2.6.1999);
42. RTV transmitter "Kotelnik" near the town of Kraljevo (2.6.1999);
43. RTV transmitter "Rudnik" near the town of Gornji Milanovac (3.6.1999);

DESTRUCTION OF CULTURAL AND HISTORIC MONUMENTS
AND RELIGIOUS SHRINES

MEDIEVAL MONASTERIES AND RELIGIOUS SHRINES (59):

1. Monastery Rakovica from 16th century, Rakovica (24.3.1999);
2. Monastery Gracanica (14th century) under UNESCO protection, Pristina (30.3.-3.5.1999);
3. Patriarchate of Pec (13th century), Pec (31.3.-1.4.1999);
4. Monastery of St. Nicholas (12th century), Kursumlija (1/2.4.1999);
5. Monastery Vrdnik (16th century), Vrdnik (2/3.4.1999);
6. Vojlovica monastery (15th century) near Pancevo (3-12.4.1999);
7. Monastery Novo Hopovo (16th century), Fruska Gora (4/5.4.1999);
8. Monastery of Holy Mother (12th century) at the estuary of the Kosanica in the Toplica - territory of municipality of Kursumlija (4.4.1999);
9. Monastery Zociste (14th century), Orahovac (4.4.1999);
10. Monastery Nikolje (15th century), Ovcar (4/5.4.1999);

11. Monastery Zica (13th century) in Zica (7/8.4.1999);
12. Monastery Nova Pavlica (14th century) in Brvenik (7/8.4.1999);
13. Monastery Melentija (15th century), Kopaonik (13/14.4.1999);
14. Monastery Sisatovac (16th century), Fruska Gora (17.4.1999);
15. Monastery Staro Hopovo (16th century), Fruska Gora (17.4.1999);
16. Monaster Holly Trinity (16th century), Ovcar (22.4.1999);
17. Monastery Sretenje (16th century), Ovcar (22.4.1999);
18. Monaster Djurdjevi Stupovi (12th century), Novi Pazar (23.4.1999);
19. Monaster Kovilj (17th century), Kovilj (21.4.1999);
20. Monaster Sopocani (13th century), Novi Pazar (24.4.1999);
21. Monaster Ljubostinja (14th century), Trstenik (30.4.1999);
22. Monaster Draganac (19th century), Gnjilane (2.5.1999);
23. Monaster Decane (14th century), v. Istinic (2.5.1999);
- ***
24. Roman Catholic Church St. Antonio in Djakovica (29.3.1999);
25. Monaster Church of St. Juraj (built in 1714) in Petrovaradin (1.4.1999);
26. Church of Virgin Mary (12th century), Kursumlija (1.4.1999);
27. Vavedenje Church (14th century), Lipljan (1.4.1999);
28. Church of Resurrection of Virgin Mary (15th century), Smederevo (3.4.1999);
29. St. Nicolas Church (16th century), Pec (3.4.1999);
30. Church of St. George (19th century), Smederevo (3/4.4.1999);
31. Church in Jelasnica near Surdulica (4.4.1999);
32. Chapel St. Archangel Gabriel (18th century), Zemun (5.4.1999);
33. Old Orthodox Church St. Stephen (17th century), Sremska Mitrovica (6/7.4.1999);
34. New Orthodox Church St. Stephen (18th century), Sremska Mitrovica (6/7.4.1999);
35. Roman Catholic Church (19th century), Sremska Mitrovica (6/7.4.1999);

1. Severe damage to the roof structure of the Fortress of Petrovaradin (1.4.1999);
2. Destroyed archives housed in one of the Government buildings in Belgrade (3.4.1999);
3. Heavy damage to "Tabacki bridge", four centuries old, in Djakovica (5.4.1999);
4. Substantial damage to the building in Stara Carsija (Old street) in Djakovica (5.4.1999);
5. Monuments destroyed in Bogutovac (8.4.1999);
6. "Kadinjaca" memorial complex (8.4.1999);
7. Memorial complex in Gucevo (Loznica);
8. Memorial complex "Sumarice" in Kragujevac;
9. Vojvodina Museum in Novi Sad;
10. Old Military Barracks in Kragujevac - under the protection of the state (16.4.1999);
11. Memorial complex Crveni Krst in Nis (21.4.1999);
12. Heavy damages to the old section "Stara Carsija" of Pec (22.5.1999);
13. Memorial complex to the heroes of the battle of Kosovo, Gazimestan (24.5.1999);
14. Building of the Ethnographic museum in Belgrade (31.5.1999);
15. Medieval fortress "Markovo Kale" built in the 13 c., in Vranje (1.6.1999);