

PRODUKTIES

IN EERSTE AANLEG

INZAKE

DEDOVIC E.A./

KOK, VAN AARTSEN

EN DE GRAVE

(niet benut voor
appel)

II

3 B

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

DEEL II

- NATO Cowards Kill Three-Year-Old Milica Rakic from Batajnica April 19, 1999 Milica Rakic was born in the dawn of January 9, 1996. Brother Aleksa who has now turned six was rejoiced at that moment. Milica was killed on April 17, 1999 at 9:45 p.m. in the little bathroom, in Dimitrije Lazarevic Rasa street, house number 8, first floor, Batajnica. The shrapnel smashed the little window and tore the curtain... Milica was sitting on the night dish, mother Dusica had left the bathroom a few of instants before that and had gone to prepare her bed. For her to sleep in. The door of the bathroom was open, and the shrapnel shot straight through the entrance door. It was yesterday, afternoon. Milica's dress is hanging on the line in the bathroom. It was washed before that, to be ready for an outing on April 18. A red dress, with an embroidered kitten sleeping in a basket. The apartment is a modestly furnished, one and a half piece home. Full of warmth. The warmth is gone. The face of Zarko Rakic (43), father, has suddenly got new lines. Milica's mother Dusica has avoided death by an instant. She wishes she had not. Brother Aleksa is encircled by his pals. - My little sister is gone - says he. The bathtub is full of glass. The lavatory is smashed, the wall tiles broken. - And her little head... - one can hear a voice from the room say. An abrupt explosion, nothing could be heard before that. The face of the house is pierced with holes that have been dug in the white wall of the building number 8. - I ran barefoot into the bathroom - says Zarko. He thinks about the words he has uttered. Then, turns his head around. Meets Dusica's eyes. Looks at us. - I took her, ran down the stairway, rushed into the car... I drove on, although I knew she was gone. I drove on. In the hospital, they took her away from me. Zarko's sister Milka Bogojevic, professor. I heard the detonations. The radio said that Batajnica had been struck. My sister-in-law Dusica answered the phone. She said: Milica has been hit. I did not know what that was supposed to mean... Now I do, and I can't understand. I've left my son Ilija, a six-year-old - Milica's brother. She was his closest... I told the others not to tell him anything. I will do that, if I feel capable. Bogdan Mirilovic (71) a neighbour: - My house is across the street. A detonation was heard. Then I heard a scream. That was the most frightening scream I had ever heard in my life. Then the wailing. Femi Sumeti (37) a neighbour from number 10, recounts that after the explosion everything was covered with black smoke that pricked the eyes. In the house across the street, one of the shrapnels hit Drazen Jankovic (21): When it exploded we all fell down. I was hit in the lower leg. This morning they extracted a piece of shrapnel from my leg but they are suspecting that there may be more left. I used to play with Milica. She was such a joyful little girl. She always used to run around. The bathroom wall tiles are decorated with little pictures - the whole wall right to the door. The door was open. Death shot through the little window. - The doctor told me that the news were unfavourable - says Zoran Blagojevic, Zarko's sister's husband. That was at midnight. What was unfavourable? I asked without being able to reason. Zarko is from Bosanski Petrovac, near Drvar. He came to Belgrade in the late seventies. He met his wife-to-be in Bezanija. Their place of birth was taken by the Muslims. Zarko's father and mother are now in Derventa, he says, and "they live on no man's land and in nobody's house". Zarko is a mechanic, his wife Dusica is a worker. They set up their home in Rasina street, number 8. - Milica made a picture of some tulips the other day - for herself, recounts their cousin Danijela Dukic, a doctor. - Tulips, yellow and red. Their neighbours and their friends sat down on two sofas. Someone mentioned destiny, as well. Do not speak about destiny - said Zarko. Don't anyone tell me about destiny! The atrocious tyrants fired from afar, hitting a military target. Name: Milica Rakic (3).

The citizens of Belgrade's Novo Mirijevo suburb, the biggest in Yugoslavia, who were touched by the tragic death of three-year-old Milica Rakic from Batajnica, another suburb of Belgrade, proposed that a street be named after her. Milica was killed on Saturday evening by flying

shrapnel from a NATO cluster bomb. In memory of a childhood which was brutally cut short we propose that a street in our suburb is named after Milica Rakic to symbolize all the innocent victims of the NATO aggression against our country," the residents of Mirijevo said.

- Pristina, April 19 (Tanjug) - More than 20,000 Kosmet Albanians from villages in the Podujevo region returned to their homes on Monday after they fled before the NATO bombs and in the face of manipulations by the terrorists, carried under orders of the aggressors. Tanjug learned in the Temporary Executive Council of Kosovo and Metohija. Responding to the call of the authorities who guaranteed them safety, ethnic Albanians mainly from the Sajkovac and the surrounding villages, came in a column along the Pristina-Podujevo road. Members of the Temporary Executive Council, Faik Jasari and Selim Gudjufi, ethnic Albanians themselves, immediately visited their returning compatriots and brought them the necessary humanitarian aid.

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA
FEDERAL MINISTRY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS
DIRECTORATE FOR INFORMATION

YUGOSLAV DAILY SURVEY

BELGRADE, 19 April 1999

No. 2251

SPECIAL ISSUE

OVERVIEW OF DESTRUCTION OF CIVILIAN TARGETS ON THE TERRITORY OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA AS A RESULT OF BARBARIC AND CRIMINAL AGGRESSION BY NATO, FROM 24 MARCH TO 19 APRIL 1999

CIVILIAN CASUALTIES

From the onset of NATO aggression against our country up to 19 April 1999, the North Atlantic Alliance made over 7,000 criminal attacks against the territory of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. **700 warplanes**, of which **530 combat planes**, were used; **more than 2000 cruise missiles** were launched and over **6,000 tons of explosives** were dropped.

About 500 civilians were killed and more than 4,000 sustained serious injuries e.g.:

- in Kuršumlija: 13 dead and 25 wounded;
- in Pancevo: 2 dead and 4 wounded;
- in Cacak: one dead and 7 wounded;
- in Kragujevac: over **120 workers** were wounded during an attack on the car factory "Zastava";
- in Vranje: two dead and 23 wounded;
- in Aleksinac: 12 dead and more than 40 wounded;
- in Nagavac village, Oraovac municipality: 11 dead and 5 wounded;
- in Pristina: 10 dead and 8 wounded;
- Grdelicka gorge: **55 killed and 16 wounded**;
- attack on two refugee columns, with four cruise missiles, on the Djakovica-Prizren road: **75 killed and 100 wounded**, of whom 26 critically;
- in the village of Srbica: **10 killed**, among whom **7 children**;
- Belgrade suburb of Batajnica: **a three year old girl was killed**, and five civilians wounded.

Three million children are endangered in our country as a result of war and bombardment by NATO criminals.

After these barbarian attacks **hundreds of thousands citizens** have been exposed to poisonous gasses which can have a lasting consequences on the health of the entire population and the environment.

After the demolition of the Petrovaradin bridge, Novi Sad and Petrovaradin were cut of water supply (**600 000 citizens**) since the main and city pipeline was constructed into the bridge. About **one million** citizens in our country are short of water supply due to the bombardment of NATO aggressors.

About **500 000 workers** became jobless due to the total destruction of industrial facilities all around the country. **Two million citizens** have no means for living and cannot ensure the minimum for existence.

Overall material damage is enormous. Preliminary estimates indicate that barbaric air strikes of the neo-fashist NATO alliance, since the beginning of the unprovoked aggression on the FR of Yugoslavia, on industrial, commercial and civil facilities and structures throughout our peace-loving country, have incurred damages in excess of **10 billion dollars**. In the territory of the northern province of Vojvodine alone, damages have been estimated in excess of **3,5 billion dollars**.

TRAFFIC

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 (11 DESTROYED AND 13 DAMAGED):

1. The **Varadin Bridge** over the Danube was destroyed (on 1 April 1999);
2. The **"Sloboda" (Freedom) Bridge** over the Danube was destroyed (on 4 April 1999);
3. The **"Mladosti" (Youth) Bridge** over the Danube, connecting Backa Palanka with Ilok, was damaged (on 4 April 1999);
4. The new railway bridge over the Danube connecting Bogojevo and Erdut was damaged (on 5 April 1999);
5. The road bridge over the Danube, connecting Bogojevo with Erdut was damaged (on 5 April 1999);
6. The bridge over the Danube along the Beograd-Noví Sad road, near Beška, Indjija municipality, was damaged (on 1 April 1999);
7. The road bridge along the Magura Belacevac road, 15 kilometres from Priština, suffered extensive damage;
8. The **"Zezeljov" Bridge** in Novi Sad was damaged (on 5 April 1999);
9. The bridge over the Ibar river, Biljanovac municipality, was damaged (on 5 - 13 April 1999);
10. The bridge over the Vrbaska river near Jezgrovic was destroyed (on 5 April 1999);
11. The **"Lozno" railway bridge** near Ušće was destroyed (on 5 April 1999);
12. The road bridge on the road leading to Brvenik, near Ušće, was destroyed (on 5 April 1999);
13. The bridge along the Niš-Priština primary road, near Kuršumljia, suffered extensive damage (on 5 April 1999);
14. The bridge near Zubin Potok was destroyed (on 5 April 1999);
15. The Grdelica gorge railway bridge was damaged (on 12 April 1999);
16. The road bridge over the Kosanica river near Kuršumljia was damaged (on 13 April 1999);
17. The old bridge on the river Rasina in the town of Krusevac (12-13 April 1999);
18. The Krusevac-Pojate bridge on the river Zapadna Morava, at the village of Jasika, was destroyed (on 13 April 1999);
19. The railway bridge on the river Lim, between Priboj and Prijepolje, near hydroelectric power station Bistrica was destroyed (on 15 April 1999);
20. The road bridge on the river Toplica, on the Niš-Priština road near the town of Kuršumljia, was heavily damaged (14 and 19 April 1999);
21. The bridge on the river Ibar, at the village of Biljanovac near Raska, sustained heavy damages (15.04.1999.);
22. The bridge between Smederevo and Kovin has been destroyed (16 April 1999);
23. The railway bridge on the river Kostajnica, near Kuršumljia, has sustained heavy damages and is out of service (18.04.1999.);
24. The bridge on the river Kosanica, at the village of Selo Visoko, has sustained heavy damages and is out of service (18.04.1999.);

2. RAILWAYS RAILWAY STATIONS (12):

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. The **Kuršumljia - Prokuplje rail**, near Pepeljevac village;
4. The **Kraljevo - Kosovo Polje rail**, near Ibarska Slatina;
5. The **Niš - Priština rail**, near Kuršumljia;
6. **"Šarpej" tunnel**, near Jerinje village, 15 km north of Leposavic towards Raška, was destroyed;
7. **Railway station** in Kraljevo (Bogutovac);
8. **Railway station** in Kosovo Polje;
9. The **Belgrade - Thessaloniki rail**, due to the destruction of the bridge in the Grdelica gorge;
10. **Railway station** in the town of Biljanovac;
11. **Railway track and overpass** (Josinacka Banja) near the town of Biljanovac;
12. **Railway track Kuršumljia - Podujevo**, due to damages on the railway bridge at Kuršumljia;

3. ROADS AND TRANSPORTERS (6 MAJOR ROADS):

1. **Ibarska primary road**, due to damages to the bridge on the Ibar river, Biljanovac municipality, and destruction of the road between Pozega and Cacak;
2. **Belgrade-Zagreb highway**, near Stari Banovci;
3. Traffic suspended on the Kosovska Mitrovica-Ribari section of the **Adriatic highway** due to the destruction of the bridge over the Vrbaska river;
4. **"Jedinstvo" bus station** in Vranje sustained extensive damage;
5. **"Kosmet Prevoz" transporter** in Gnjilane (a hangar full of new buses);

6. Kraljevo-Raska primary road;
7. Bus station in Priština;
8. 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;
9. Traffic has been suspended on the Nis-Priština road, due to the fact that the bridge on the river Toplica, near the town of Kursumlija, has sustained heavy damage;

4. AIRPORTS (7):

- "Slatina" in Priština; "Batajnica" and "Surcin" in Belgrade; Nis airport; "Ponikve" in Uzice; "Golubovac" in Podgorica, "Ladjevci" airport near Kraljevo; agricultural and sports airfield in Sombor.

ECONOMIC AND CIVILIAN TARGETS, PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS

The air strikes have so far destroyed or damaged all over the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia several thousand economic facilities and dwellings. In the Leskovac region alone, over 3,500 industrial facilities and dwellings were either destroyed or damaged.

The devastation of NATO forces was particularly manifest in Priština, Novi Sad, Aleksinac, Djakovica, Prokuplje, Gračanica, 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 attacks targeted the factories and industrial facilities which directly cater for the needs of the population, among which are:

1. "Lola Utva" agricultural aircraft factory in Pancevo;
2. "Galenika" drug factory in Belgrade;
3. "Zdravlje" pharmaceutical plant in Leskovac;
4. "Sloboda" white goods factory in Čačak;
5. "Din" tobacco industry in Niš;
6. "Elektronska Industrija" factory in Niš;
7. "Div" cigarette factory in Vranje;
8. Tubes factory in Uroševac;
9. "Jastrebac" machine industry in Niš;
10. "Milan Blagojević" chemical plant in Lucani;
11. Plastics factory in Priština;
12. "Binacka Morava" hydro construction company in Gnjilane;
13. "Nova Jugoslavija" printers in Vranje;
14. Facilities of the "Beograd" rail company in Niš;
15. Over 250 commercial and crafts shops in Djakovica were destroyed;
16. "Dijana" shoe factory in Sremska Mitrovica;
17. "Zastava" car factory in Kragujevac;
18. "14 Oktobar" machine factory in Krusevac;
19. Cotton yarn factory in Priština;
20. "Krusik" holding corporation in Valjevo;
21. "Ciklonizacija" in Novi Sad;
22. "Tehnogas" in Novi Sad;
23. "Novograp" in Novi Sad;
24. "Gumins" in Novi Sad;
25. "Albus" in Novi Sad;
26. "Petar Drapsin" in Novi Sad;
27. "Motins" in Novi Sad;
28. "Izolacija" in Novi Sad;
29. "Novokabel" in Novi Sad;
30. "Istra" fittings factory in Kula;
31. The port of Bogojevo;
32. Industrial complex "Dvadeset Prvi Maj" in Rakovica;
33. Machine building plant "Industrija Motora Rakovica" in Rakovica;
34. Factory "Jugostroj" in Pancevo;
35. Factory "Frigostroj" in Pancevo;
36. Surface coal mine "Belacevac";

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

1. Fuel storage in Lipovica, which caused a great fire in the Lipovica forest (on 26 March 1999);
2. Oil Refinery in Pancevo - totally demolished (4-16 April 1999);
3. "Jugopetrol" installations in Smederevo (on 4-13 April 1999);
4. "Jugopetrol" storage in Sombor (on 7 April 1999);
5. "Beopetrol" storages in Belgrade and Bogutovac (on 4 April 1999);
6. "Beopetrol" fuel storage in Pristina (on 7 April 1999);
7. Fuel storage of the boiler plant in Novi Beograd (on 4 April 1999);
8. Thermo electric power station/boiler plant in Novi Sad (on 5 April 1999);
9. Oil Refinery in Novi Sad, storage of bitumen (5 and 6 April 1999);
10. Fuel storage "Naftagas promet" which is located 10 km from Sombor (5 April 1999);
11. Naftagas warehouse between Conoplje and Kijaicevo (Sombor);
12. Jugopetrol warehouse in Pristina (on 12 April 1999);
13. Jugopetrol petrol station in Pristina (on 13 April 1999);
14. Petrochemical industry "DP HIP PETROHEMIJA" in Pancevo - totally demolished (14-15 April 1999);
15. Fertilizer plant "DP HIP AZOTARA" in Pancevo - totally destroyed (14-15 April 1999);
16. Chemical plant "Prva Iskra" in Baric - destruction of the production line (19 April 1999);

3. AGRICULTURE:

1. PIK "Kopaonik" in Kursumlija;
2. PIK "Mladost" in Gnjilane;
3. Agricultural Complex "Malizgan" in Dolac;
4. Agricultural Complex "Djuro Strugar" in Kula;
5. In forest fires caused by NATO cruise missiles and bombs over 250 hectares of forests have been burned down;
6. 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;

4. HOSPITALS AND HEALTH CARE CENTRES (16):

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

- Hospital and Medical Centre in the territory in Leskovac;
- Hospital and Poly-clinic in Nis;
- Gerontological Centre in Leskovac;
- General Hospital in Djakovica;
- City Hospital in Novi Sad;
- Gynaecological Hospital and Maternity Ward of the Clinical Centre in Belgrade;
- Neuropsychiatric Ward "Dr. Laza Lazarevic" and Central Pharmacy of the Emergency Centre in Belgrade;
- Army Medical Academy in Belgrade;
- Medical Centre and Ambulance Centre in Aleksinac;
- "Sveti Sava" hospital in Belgrade;
- Medical Centre in Kraljevo;
- Dispensary on Mount Zlatibor;
- Health Care Centre in Rakovica;

5. SCHOOLS (MORE THAN 190 FACILITIES)

Over 190 schools, faculties and facilities for students and children were damaged or destroyed (over 20 faculties, 6 collages, 40 secondary and 80 elementary schools, 6 student dormitories), including:

- Elementary schools "16. oktobar" and "Vladimir Rolovic" in Belgrade;
- Day-care centre in settlement Petlovo Brdo in Belgrade;
- Two secondary schools in the territory of Nis;
- Elementary schools "Toza Markovic", "Djordje Natosevic", "Veljko Vlahovic", "Sangaj" and "Djuro Danilic" 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;

- Faculties of Law and Economics and elementary school "Radoje Domanovic" in Nis;

- Elementary schools in Kraljevo and the villages of Cvetka, Aketa and Ladjevci;

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

in Kljajicevo;

- School centre in Kula;

- Elementary school and Engineering secondary school centre in Rakovica;

6. PUBLIC AND HOUSING FACILITIES (TENS OF THOUSANDS)

- Severe damage to the facilities of the Republican and Federal Ministry of the Interior in Belgrade (3 April 1999);

- Damage to the building of the Institute for Security of the Ministry of the Interior in Banjica (3 April 1999);

- Severe damage to the TV RTS studio in Pristina;

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

- Post Office in Pristina destroyed (7 April 1999);

- Refugee centre in Pristina destroyed (7 April 1999);

- "Tornik" ski resort on Mount Zlatibor (on 8 April 1999);

- "Divcibare" mountain resort (on 11 April 1999);

- "Baciste" Hotel on Mount Kopaonik (on 12 April 1999);

- City power plant in the town of Krusevac (12-13 April 1999);

- Meteorological Station on Mount Kopaonik damaged (on 13 April 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;

- Several thousand housing facilities damaged or destroyed, privately or State owned, across Yugoslavia - most striking examples being housing blocks in downtown Aleksinac and those near Post Office in Pristina.

7. INFRASTRUCTURE:

- Electrical Power Supply in Batajnica (26 March 1999);

- Damage to water supply system in Zemun (5 April 1999);

- Damage to a power station in Bogutovac (10 April 1999);

- Telephone lines cut off in Bogutovac (10 April 1999);

- Damage to a power station in Pristina (12 April 1999);

- Damage to Bistrica hydroelectric power station in Polinje (13 April 1999);

TELECOMMUNICATIONS

TV TRANSMITTERS (17:

1. Jastrebac (Prokuplje)

2. Gucevo (Loznica)

3. Cot (Fruska Gora)

4. Grmija (Pristina)

5. Bogutovac (Pristina)

6. TV transmitter on Mt Goleš (Pristina)

7. Mokra Gora (Pristina)

8. Kutlovac (Stari Trg)

9. "Cigota" (Uzice)

10. "Tornik" (Uzice)

11. Transmitter on Crni Vrh (Jagodina)

12. Satellite station (in Prilike near Ivanjica)

13. TV masts and transmitters (Novi Sad)

14. TV transmitter on Mt Ovcara (Cacak)

15. TV transmitter in Kijevo (Belgrade)

16. TV transmitter on Mt Cer

17. Communications relay on Mt Jagodnji (Krupanj)

**CULTURAL-HISTORICAL MONUMENTS
AND RELIGIOUS SHRINES**

MEDIEVAL MONASTERIES AND RELIGIOUS SHRINES (16):

1. Monastery Gracanica from 14th century (24 March - 6 April 1999);
2. Monastery Rakovica from 17th century (29 March 1999);
3. Patriarchate of Pec (1 April 1999);
4. Church in Jelasnica near Surdulica (4 April 1999);
5. Monastery of the Church of St. Juraj (built in 1714) in Petrovaradin (1 April 1999);
6. Monastery of Holy Mother (12th century) at the estuary of the Kosanica in the Toplica - territory of municipality of Kursumlija (4 April 1999);
7. Monastery of St. Nicholas (12th century) in the territory of the municipality of Kursumlija (4 April 1999);
8. Monastery of St. Archangel Gabriel in Zemun (5 April 1999);
9. Roman Catholic Church St. Antonio in Djakovica (29 March 1999);
10. Orthodox cemetery in Gnjilane (30 March 1999);
11. Monuments destroyed in Bogutovac (8 April 1999);
12. "Kadinjaca" memorial complex (8 April 1999);
13. Vojlovica monastery near Pancevo (12 April 1999);
14. Hopovo monastery, iconostasis damaged (12 April 1999);
15. Orthodox Christian cemetery in Pristina (12 April 1999);
16. Monastery church St. Archangel Michael in Rakovica (16 April 1999);

CULTURAL-HISTORICAL MONUMENTS AND MUSEUMS (8):

1. Severe damage to the roof structure of the Fortress of Petrovaradin (1 April 1999);
2. Heavy damage to "Tabacki bridge", four centuries old, in Djakovica (5 April 1999);
3. Substantial damage to the building in Stara Carsija (Old street) in Djakovica (5 April 1999);
4. Destroyed archives housed in one of the Government buildings in Belgrade (3 April 1999);
5. Memorial complex in Gucevo (Loznica);
6. Memorial complex "Sumarice" in Kragujevac;
7. Vojvodina Museum in Novi Sad;
8. Old Military Barracks in Kragujevac - under the protection of the state (16 April 1999);

- **BELGRADE, April 20 (Tanjug)** - Cultural heritage of the Serbian people and of other peoples in Yugoslavia, including monuments in Belgrade, has been irretrievably threatened and destroyed in almost month-long bombardments of Yugoslavia by the United States and other NATO member-countries. A 18th century monastery in Belgrade's Rakovica suburb, a major cultural landmark, is daily being exposed to destruction, the institute for protection of Belgrade's cultural monuments has said. NATO missiles have hit direct into the roof of monastery's lodgings, making a 2-square-meter hole in it, breaking through the ceiling in two places and partly through a wall in the loft, damaging the roof and the chimney. The Rakovica monastery church, which treasures an extremely valuable collection of icons and artefacts in gold have also suffered extensive damage when aggressor NATO missiles blasted near the monastery compound. A church door facing north was broken down, all windows downstairs and on the belfry were smashed and the dome was partly damaged. Due to the detonation, all windows and glass doors on the monastery's lodgings were also smashed.
- **PRISTINA, Serbia, April 20 (Tanjug)** - NATO aggressors for the umpteenth time targeted the Slatina civilian airport in the Lipjan municipality near Pristina, the chief city of the Yugoslav republic of Serbia's Kosovo-Metohija province, Monday. A powerful detonation rocked the area at 10.15 a.m. local time, as one missile hit the airport. Earlier Monday, NATO fired five missiles on targets northeast of Pristina, in the air strike that lasted from 8.05 a.m. to 08.15 a.m. local time. Enemy missiles landed also in the area of the Grmija resort, several kilometers away from central Pristina.
- **NIS, April 20 (Tanjug)** - In a criminal NATO air assault on Nis late Monday, which lasted roughly twenty minutes, seven projectiles hit populated areas in the northwest of the city. According to first reports, one person was killed and eight were seriously or lightly injured. Nis Clinical Centre director Dr. Cedo Kutlesic told Tanjug that eight persons injured in the city area near the railway station had been hospitalized by 2 a.m. local time Tuesday. Dr. Kutlesic said one of the patients had immediately been operated for spine injuries. Housing facilities in Mujmirska St., not far from the city railway station, were seriously damaged, and an electricity pole at the intersection of Lipovacka and Sarajevska streets was destroyed, Nis civil defense commander Jovan Zlatić told Tanjug. The Ogrev Invest and Kopaonik building materials storages were hit in the brutal attack by the NATO criminals, and a large-scale fire which broke out threatens the nearby buildings. An enemy projectile hit also the Nis DIN tobacco factory compound, causing great damages on the canteen and other facilities within the compound. Other economic facilities located near the DIN tobacco factory also suffered great damages. Glass on windows on housing facilities were shattered in the centre of Nis due to the strong explosions in this so far seventh NATO attack on Nis.
- **UZICE, April 20 (Tanjug)** - The wider area of Mt. Zlatibor was targetted by criminal NATO aircraft for the seventh time since aggression on Yugoslavia was launched at 0.30 a.m. local time Tuesday. Eight projectiles were launched at the summits Tornik and Cigota on Mt. Zlatibor at 11.30 p.m. local time Monday. There were no casualties in the attack, according to the Cajetina emergency centre.
- **NOVA VAROS, Serbia, April 20 (Tanjug)** - Two strong explosions were heard southwest of Nova Varos at around 1.25 a.m. local time Tuesday. The explosions came from the direction of Donja Bistrica, about 16 kilometers from Nova Varos, where a bridge on the Belgrade-Bar railway, between Prijepolje and Priboj, was destroyed in a NATO attack four days ago.
- **KRAGUJEVAC, April 20 (Tanjug)** - The Army of Yugoslavia air defense effectively acted at around 2.30 a.m. local time Tuesday and prevented an attack by enemy NATO aircraft. Criminal NATO aircraft overflew the city in several waves, but were prevented by the heavy air defense from carrying out their murderous plans. Strong explosions heard in the city were due to the strong air defense action.
- **NIS, SERBIA, April 20 (Tanjug)** - One civilian was killed and eleven were seriously or lightly wounded in a fascist NATO attack on the city of Nis early Tuesday. The Nis DIN tobacco industry complex was heavily damaged in the savage attack and will not be able to resume production. After visiting the heavily destroyed Mujmirska St. in the northwestern part of the city, district civil defense commander Jovan Zlatić told Tanjug he feared there were more casualties under the rubble. Zlatić said ten houses had been completely destroyed and just as many significantly damaged.

- **BELGRADE, April 20 (Tanjug)** - Yugoslav Minister without portfolio Goran Matic late Monday said that the profession of journalism was at this point under pressures and onslaughts of a kind unheard of not only in the history of journalism but also in the history of wars. At a news conference of domestic and foreign journalists, held in connection with the NATO threats Monday that it would bombard the Radio-TV Serbia (RTS) building in the heart of Belgrade, Minister Matic pointed up that NATO had said that TV, radio and journalists were military targets and should be destroyed because they were just as dangerous as the military potentials. "That is precisely why RTS is threatened today, because they think that TV Serbia has indoctrinated correspondents of foreign news agencies, which is not true," Minister Matic said. He told the press that "our colleagues in the RTS building are under a direct threat of being bombarded," and urged all foreign correspondents, "especially those who will not lose their jobs because of it, to take a walk to the RTS building and see what the facility which makes the planet rock and NATO and the Pentagon shiver looks like."
- **BELGRADE, April 20 (Tanjug)** - Radio-TV Serbia (RTS) Information Program editor-in-chief Milorad Komrakov late Monday received about a hundred foreign newsmen, cameramen and photo-journalists who visited the RTS building in the heart of Belgrade after NATO threats that they would bombard the facility. The visit followed a news conference held by Yugoslav Minister without portfolio Goran Matic, who urged the foreign press representatives to visit the RTS building. The RTS hosts informed the guests that, despite the NATO threats, the RTS regularly broadcast its programs and all the employees were, as usual, at their jobs. The visit was an opportunity for foreign newsmen to file reports to their editorial offices about the work of the staff of one of the biggest TV institutions in the Balkans.
- **BELGRADE, April 20 (Tanjug)** - Massive destruction has occurred following many days of NATO attacks on the oil-chemical complex of Pancevo (Pancevo oil refinery, the oil-chemical works HIP Petrohemija, and the nitrogen plant HIP Azotara), resulting in an ecological disaster which transcends Yugoslavia's borders, said an appeal sent to ministers for environmental protection the world over by Yugoslav Minister for Development, Science and Environment Jagoš Zelenović on Monday. A federal ministry statement quoted Zelenović as saying that several persons were killed in these attacks, and that over 80 people sustained injuries through poisoning or burns. An even greater disaster was avoided with the evacuation of the population from areas directly by the industrial zone, the statement said. The emission of harmful, dangerous, flammable and explosive matter present in the works of this complex have contaminated the atmosphere, soil, surface and underground waters used to supply the wider area. Zelenović especially pointed out that these emissions have caused a "polluted cloud" to appear above the area, spreading over dozens of kilometers, and which moved toward the border area due to the existing meteorological conditions. This "polluted cloud" contained products of the combustion of vinyl chloride monomer, chlorine, chloric oxides, ammonia, nitrogen oxides, products of combustion of oil and its products, and other products of secondary and uncontrolled chemical reactions. Moreover, Zelenović pointed out that this ecological disaster has especially endangered surface and underground waters, since it rained heavily very soon after the "polluted cloud" was formed, which absorbed dangerous and harmful matter from the atmosphere and carried it into the waterways. The effects of this pollution have not only reached beyond Yugoslavia's borders, but are long-term, since these matter are cancerogenic, mutagenic and teratogenic. Any further war destruction of the oil-chemical complex of Pancevo will lead to ever more serious effects on the environment, both short-term and long-term, said Zelenović in the appeal.
- **UZICE, April 20 (Tanjug)** - A large number of NATO aircraft flew over Uzice, western Serbia, Tuesday about 10.45 p.m. The Yugoslav Army anti-aircraft defense fired on the aggressor aircraft and prevented them from dropping bombs, Tanjug's correspondent reported.
- **PRISTINA, Serbia, April 20 (Tanjug)** - Yugoslav army anti-aircraft defence units downed an unmanned drone over the village of Gornje Stanovce, Vucitrn municipality, at around 7 p.m. on Tuesday during NATO's eight raid on the Pristina environs during that day. Anti-aircraft defence units also shot down a missile over the village of Ajvalija, the Pristina Information Centre said Wednesday.

- NIS, Serbia, April 20 (Tanjug) - NATO aggressor's air strikes have left over than 10,000 people in Serbia's Nisava, Pirot and Toplica districts jobless, president of the Nis-based regional chamber of commerce Ranko Jovic told Tanjug on Wednesday. He said industrial facilities in Nis, Aleksinac, Kursumlija and other places in southern Serbia had been most damaged in NATO air strikes. "It is very important to us that, despite NATO's aggression, none of the foreign partners have terminated cooperation contracts," Jovic said stressing that foreign companies that have for decades cooperated with partners in Serbia were even offering to diversify cooperation and assist the reconstruction of facilities damaged in bombings.
- BELGRADE, April 20 (Tanjug) - The president of the Yugoslav Chamber of Commerce, Mihailo Milojevic, on Tuesday informed the diplomatic representatives of 27 countries in Belgrade about the damages to the Yugoslav economy and population resulting from the NATO airstrikes, which started on March 24, and those caused by the economic sanctions imposed on the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia after the breakup of the former Yugoslavia. "We can only defend ourselves in all possible ways, and manufacture and export everything we can and this is why we are asking you and all our friends throughout the world to act in this direction. We are grateful to all for their understanding and support, both in words only and in concrete actions, and hope that reason will prevail and stop the aggression and bring about political agreements," Milojevic said.
- BELGRADE, April 20 (Tanjug) - Several explosions were heard in the wider Belgrade area at around 2.50 a.m. local time Tuesday. Aggressor NATO aircraft targetted the Batajnica suburb, according to the city emergency centre. The explosions heard in the city centre were due to the Army of Yugoslavia air defense action.
- VALJEVO, Serbia, April 20 (Tanjug) - The Krusik holding corporation, the biggest economic enterprise in the Valjevo area, was again attacked by criminal NATO aircraft at 3.17 a.m. local time Tuesday. The NATO criminals launched between five to seven air-to-surface missiles at the factory compound, Valjevo Mayor Milorad Ilic told Tanjug. Firefighters, medical teams and civil defense crews are at the scene. The strong blasts, heard throughout the Valjevo area, caused a landslide on the Valjevo-Belgrade road, near the entrance to the Krusik compound. No reports are yet available about the extent of the damages and possible casualties.
- NOVA VAROS, Serbia, April 20 (Tanjug) - Criminal NATO aircraft hit with two projectiles and damaged the bridge at Donja Bistrica, near Nova Varos, on the Belgrade-Podgorica road at 1.25 a.m. local time Tuesday. Four workers of the hydro-electric power plant at Donja Bistrica were injured in the criminal attack, Nova Varos municipal civil defense chief Radivoje Bujisic told Tanjug. The bridge which linked the towns of Priboj, Prijepolje and Nova Varos was heavily damaged in the attack and is unfit for traffic.
- PRISTINA, Serbia, April 20 (Tanjug) - A series of strong explosions were heard in the capital of Kosovo and Metohija Pristina between 1.50-2.20 a.m. local time Tuesday. Several enemy projectiles fell west of the city, in the area of the Belacevac strip mine. Several strong blasts were also heard northwest of Pristina, in the area of the village Lukare, populated strictly by ethnic Albanians.

- **BELGRADE** (Politika, 20th April 1999). New York, 19th April No place for any deceiving any more - Civilians of the present and future generation are the American target. Empty, glib and pathetic words of Clinton, Albright and Coen about "the most human" conflict "in the democratic history of humanity" in which special care is taken of protection of civilians, are roughly revealed since real ecological catastrophes threaten because of the pollution of air and land. Clinton calls it "our campaign advancing to the third level". Insatiable NATO forces commander general Clark bombs industrial facilities throughout Yugoslavia, while chief of American Army Shelton announces that "in few days" new series of "heavy bombardment of selected groups of targets will start". Shelton refused to identify these targets, but it is known that that list includes "additional economic and industrial facilities". The source from Pentagon openly admits that "attacks on these targets bear great risk of civilian victims and complete destruction of life conditions of common Yugoslavs". The same official adds that "these attacks will hinder the possibility for future official explanations that the target of bombardment is weakening of the Yugoslav Army and Police in Kosovo". Now, allegedly, with spreading of ecological horror they simultaneously "fall down four columns of power of Belgrade regimen": political structure, communication media, armed forces and economic system. Priority in the coming campaign is obviously given to destruction of the economic system without any care about lives of civilians. Targets of NATO are being chosen by collaborators of general Clark in Brussels and in American bases in Germany and Italy, but only few people know that in Pentagon facilities targets are secretly planned by a group of anonymous experts in the Head-quarters, called "J-2T". The final list is verified by Clinton. Taken by his sick ambitions and dreams about the victory, general Clark does not behave anymore like a soldier, planning to intoxicate Yugoslav people by uranium bombs and evaporates from destroyed petrol and chemical industries. The general orders to prevent any supply of fuel into Yugoslav ports and he is angry because of the resistance of France in NATO Council. France asks for the permission of the UN Security Council and considers that stopping of tankers with petrol would make greatest harm to inhabitants of Yugoslavia. But, the future of civilians does not bother neither the general nor Madeline Albright and her deputy Strobe Talbot, who yesterday evening, on TV here, repeated as parrots that the U.S.A. and its allies "will win that war", since they will lead it by means of bombardment "till the victory". In order to enable NATO troops to enter safely into the devastated country. Being afraid that in such a devastated country they would face strong resistance of inhabitants and aware that the greater number of soldiers would go back from Yugoslavia to America in black plastic bags, Clinton's Administration tries to include as much horrible lies as possible about Serbian leaders, army and people in "the next level of the campaign". Many professional fighters for protection of human rights do not hide their surprise for increasing wave of accusations of the present government stated against Yugoslav military and civilian government in Kosovo, as there is no any evidence for them. These completely unclear photographs are officially interpreted in the team of military "analysts" working in the National Agency for forms and maps - not much known department of the Defense Secretariat. This mysterious "agency" is situated in Beheads, Maryland State. We have not had to wait for a long time for the propaganda war to rise on the Clinton's "next level" - Yugoslavia was first accused that possesses great amounts of chemical weapon, biological was added as well. Today an absurd accusation appeared that the leadership of severely attacked state could start with "program of nuclear weapon" and make in Vinca, with already existing material, "two nuclear bombs on the principle of implosion" and one of "gun type", as already made in South Africa. It is not important that these accusations are not supported by any evidence and that Yugoslavia is known as the state without nuclear weapon. However, Administration senior officials say that Vinca is not on the list on new "selected targets" and "even it would be hit accidentally, it would not be a catastrophe for civilians and environment. Thus, according to Clinton's hawk's with vulture face, the aggression on Yugoslavia rises to the "next level" of criminal against humanity. Genocide aggressor, in the figure of Clinton even dares to say publicly that he has nothing against Serbs! It is the culmination of the propaganda war against Serbia and Yugoslavia.

20-4-99

Incident blijft onopgehelderd

Alliantie zit duidelijk in de maag met beschieting van konvooi met Albanese vluchtelingen

Voorlichting

Van onze correspondent

BRUSSEL - De Navo heeft gisteren geen opheldering kunnen verschaffen over het incident op 14 april, waarbij mogelijk tientallen vluchtelingen om het leven zijn gekomen. De alliantie houdt nog steeds vol dat een militair konvooi werd beschoten. Het kan wel zijn, zegt de Navo, dat daarbij burgers zijn geraakt en gedood.

Journalisten in Brussel kregen na vijf dagen van tegenstrijdige berichten een minutieuze beschrijving van de luchtactie bij Dakovica op 14 april. Ten noorden en zuiden van deze stad in Kosovo voerden Navo-vliegtuigen die dag bombardementen uit.

De Amerikaanse luchtmachtgeneraal Daniel Leaf, commandant van de Navo-basis in Aviano, legde dat uit aan de hand van kaarten en infraroodopnames. Op een van de cockpitvideo's was een rijdend voertuig te zien. De piloot die het doel op 14 april om 12.19 uur in het vizier kreeg, dacht dat het ging om een militair voertuig. Hij reageerde in een flits. „Een piloot werkt onder grote stress, het beroep is veeleisend, zowel mentaal als fysiek“, zei generaal Leaf.

Op de film die de Navo gisteren vrijgaf, zijn de contouren van een tractor met aanhanger zichtbaar. Leaf gaf toe dat het wellicht om een civiel voertuig ging. „We kunnen pas zeker zijn, als we zelf op de grond kunnen kijken“, legde hij uit. Beelden die de Servische televisie de dag na de aanval uitzond lieten aan duidelijkheid niets te wensen over.

De Navo zit duidelijk omhoog met de zaak. De voorlichting wordt toch al zwaar op de proef gesteld. Navo-woordvoerder Jamie Shea herhaalde de afgelopen dagen dat ook hij afhankelijk is van de militairen en de informatie die zij hem willen verstrekken.

Shea heeft een staf van zes mensen tot zijn beschikking. Die draaien continu diensten. De militaire woordvoerders van de Navo zijn generaals, niet eens opgeleid om toelichting te geven.

Na enkele kapitale blunders werd de Britse brigadegeneraal David Wilby van het toneel afgevoerd. Zijn vervanger is een Italiaanse officier, die moeite heeft met de Engelse taal. Bovendien zijn ook deze militairen weer aan-

gewezen op informatie die de landen die meedoen aan de luchtacties bereid zijn af te staan.

Tegen die achtergrond moeten de verwarring en tegenstrijdige verklaringen over de beschieting van het konvooi bij Dakovica worden verklaard.

Uit informatie van de inlichtingendiensten was immers gebleken dat de Serviërs zich nooit in dergelijk grote konvooien met een lengte van 2,5 kilometer verplaatsen. Toch werd toch aangenomen dat het hier om een relevant militair doelwit ging.

KRIJGSGEVANGENEN. Het Kosovo Bevrijdingsleger heeft in de nacht van 14 op 15 april vier Joegoslavische soldaten krijgsgevangens gemaakt.

YUGOSLAV DAILY SURVEY

BELGRADE, 20 April 1999

No. 2254

SPECIAL ISSUE

OVERVIEW OF THE CIVILIAN DESTRUCTION ON THE TERRITORY OF THE FR OF YUGOSLAVIA AS A RESULT OF THE NATO BARBARIAN AND CRIMINAL AGGRESSION

During the last 25 days of the aggression, NATO criminals have started the third phase of aggression instead of the initially planned blitzkrieg operation: from the attack on all military and industrial targets and facilities they started to destruct all civilian facilities: schools, hospitals, industrial facilities and even monasteries; instead of the operation of the so-called isolation of battleground they started destroying every moving object, civilian convoys in particular.

Oil and petrochemical facilities are greatly destroyed which has caused an ecological disaster spilling over the Yugoslav borders.

Faced by the strong unity of the Yugoslav citizens in the defence of their fatherland, NATO aggressors have resorted to the methods of the Prussian tzar Wilhelm and Adolf Hitler who also claimed that the target of their criminal act against our country were not our people but its leadership. After unsuccessful air strikes, the aggressors change their methods and try to undermine the moral of the population, while the goal remains the same -occupation of the FR of Yugoslavia.

While they try, on the one hand, to destroy the overall infrastructure of our country, to bring the FR of Yugoslavia and the entire region to the brink of ecological catastrophe, to demolish the cultural and historical heritage and the spirit of this region, on the other hand, these new hi-tech tyrannizers try through their global total control of information about their crimes, to describe their aggression as a "progressive war" in favour of democracy, freedom for ethnic Albanians and prosperity for all other peoples in Yugoslavia.

Yesterday and last night the hostile NATO aviation struck again against the housing complexes, industrial facilities and infrastructure in almost all major towns in Serbia.

BEOGRAD

This morning about 2.50 a.m. several detonations were heard in the greater Beograd. Hostile NATO aircraft attacked against the area of Batajnica.

NIŠ

During the last night 20 minutes long attack on Niš, the criminal NATO warplanes attacked with seven missiles the civilian dwellings in the north-western part of the town. According to the first information one person was killed and 11 sustained light and serious injuries. It is feared that more people are under the ruins in Bujmirska Street. The housing complex in Bujmirska Street, in the vicinity of the Niš railway station "Crveni krst", was severely damaged. Ten houses were completely demolished and even more were largely damaged in this Niš settlement.

In this brutal attack of criminal Alliance warehouses of the construction materials company "Ogrev Invest" and of trade company "Kopaonik" were hit. The blaze raging over these companies are threatening to expand to the houses in their vicinity.

The enemy's missiles hit also the complex of the "Niš" tobacco factory (DIN) completely cutting off its production. Greatly damaged were also the factory's canteen and other facilities within the factory ground.

VALJEVO

"Krušik" holding corporation, the biggest enterprise in the area of Valjevo, was targeted again by NATO criminal aircraft at 3.17 a.m. this morning. At the moment it is known that five to seven air to ground missiles were launched by the NATO criminals on the corporation's facilities.

This morning strong detonations which were heard over the entire Valjevo region, caused sliding on the Valjevo-Beograd road leading to the "Krušik" factory.

NOVA VAROŠ

At 1.25 a.m. this morning the hostile NATO warplanes struck and damaged with two missiles the bridge near Donja Bistrica, in the vicinity of Nova Varoš. Four workers of the hydroelectric plant on the Bistrica river were injured during this criminal attack. The bridge "Raskrsnica" which connected Priboj, Prijepolje and Nova Varoš was significantly damaged and inoperational for road traffic.

KRALJEVO

During the attack of the NATO aviation around Kraljevo about 1.40 a.m. last night, the village of Bogutovac and Bogutovac spa were hit when public buildings and more than 30 private houses were severely damaged including the hotel "Mineral" in Bogutovac spa.

Bogutovac and the Lopatnica river were not accidentally targeted. It was an attempt to pollute one of the least polluted rivers in this part of Serbia.

KURŠUMLIJA

About 3.15 a.m. yesterday morning, NATO warplanes bombed the bridge over the primary Kuršumlja-Priština road, in the village of Visoka, which was also attacked on 13 and 18 April 1999 when it became inoperational for traffic. A great material damage was inflicted on the family houses in its vicinity.

Since the beginning of the criminal NATO aggression against our country, Kuršumlja and its outskirts were eight times targeted by the NATO criminals. During these wanton destructions a great material damage was inflicted on bridges, family houses and industrial facilities. Most severely damaged (over 10 million dinars) was the wood processing factory "Kopaonik" with 1 700 employees.

KRAGUJEVAC

About 2.30 a.m. this morning the criminal NATO warplanes targeted again Kragujevac. Series of strong detonations were heard in the broader area of the town. At the moment there is no information about the possible victims and material damages.

UŽICE

The broader area of Mt Zlatibor was bombed tonight for the seventh time since the beginning of the aggression of criminal NATO warplanes. Half an hour before midnight, eight enemy missiles struck against the Tomik and Čigota peaks of the Mt Zlatibor where there is no military facilities.

IVANJICA

About 10.45 p.m. last night, the criminal NATO airplanes struck again against the land satellite station "Jugoslavija" in the village of Prilike, near Ivanjica. During two air strikes the aggressors fired four missiles. At the moment there is no information about the damage inflicted on this civilian telecommunication system for telephone and TV connections with other countries and continents.

NOVI SAD

The last night bombing of the building of the Executive Council of the Province of Vojvodina, which is extremely important sample of architecture - a symbol of the city of Novi Sad, is a brutal attack on the very centre of the city.

BAČKA PALANKA

The criminal NATO warplanes hit with several missiles also the bridge "25.maj" which connects this town with Ilok and Srem. The left side of the bridge is significantly damaged. The buildings in the vicinity were also severely damaged.

NAVIGATION ON THE DANUBE RIVER

Tens of vessels and tens of freight were trapped on the Danube river, due to the NATO bombing which blocked the navigation in Yugoslavia. The shippers with piles of bills are trying to find alternative ways of transportation. About 10 million tons of freight goes through Yugoslavia each year. At the moment everything is blocked.

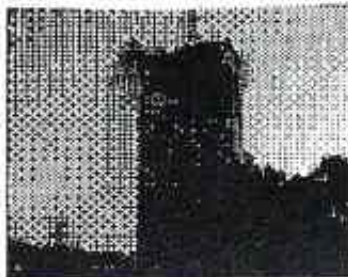
PRIŠTINA

At 9.55 a.m. yesterday, the warplanes of the criminal NATO Alliance bombed the transmitter at Mokra Gora, near Priština.

During the two attacks, NATO aggressors struck last night the vicinity of Priština by 12 missiles. The first attack started about 10 p.m. last night when four missiles were fired against the airport Slatina and the broader region of Goleš. During the second attack in the municipality of Lipljan, half an hour later, criminal NATO pilots bombed in addition to the airport Slatina and broader region of Goleš, hitting also the Priština outing at the area of the village of Sofalija, near Priština, populated mostly by ethnic Albanians, as well as the area of open cast mine Belačevac, municipality of Obilić.

During the night and early in the morning, four missiles hit also the housing complex Bair in the vicinity of Kosovska Mitrovica, north-eastern from Priština, populated mostly by ethnic Albanians as well as by Serbs.

From 2.35 to 2.40 a.m. this morning, in the broader area of the city two strong explosions were heard. One hour earlier the hostile NATO warplanes attacked the broader area of Priština when several missiles hit the western part of Priština, the open cast mine "Belačevac". Even the village of Lukare, near Podujevo, populated mostly by ethnic Albanians, was targeted by NATO aggressors early this morning.



- **BELGRADE, April 21 (Tanjug)** - NATO attacked a civilian target, the Usce business center building, in central New Belgrade early Wednesday. The Usce building was an exclusively civilian facility, housing the offices of the Socialist Party of Serbia, about 20 companies and private radio and TV stations. The Kosava radio and TV which had offices in the building and the Pink and BK TVs which had transmitters on the top are off the air. The 24-storey building that was hit by four missiles is located near residential buildings and the Belgrade Museum of Modern Art. Belgrade Mayor Vojislav Mihailovic told the press that people were working inside, but he did not know how many. Flames engulfed the lower and the top storeys and thick smoke rose from the building as firemen tried to put the fire out.
- **BELGRADE, April 21 (Tanjug)** - About three million children in Yugoslavia are suffering from trauma or stress caused by the NATO air strikes, and these children are the greatest victims, said on Tuesday Margit Savovic, who heads the Yugoslav commission for cooperation with the UNICEF. Savovic visited the children's ward at the Institute of Oncology and Radiology of Belgrade. In addition to the fears which they share with everyone else, the diseased children also have their own personal sorrow and tragedy, she said.
- **NOVI SAD, April 21 (Tanjug)** - After attacking the last remaining bridge across the Danube in Novi Sad, NATO also hit a Serbian TV transmitter at Irski Venac and the Novi Sad oil refinery, Tanjug's correspondent from the capital of Serbia's northern province of Vojvodina reports. The Serbian TV and other radio and TV stations broadcasting to Vojvodina are off the air.
- **NOVI SAD, April 21 (Tanjug)** - NATO aircraft targeted the last remaining bridge in Novi Sad, capital of Serbia's northern province of Vojvodina, at 2.40 a.m. Wednesday, Tanjug's correspondent reported. The last bridge on the Danube connecting the city with the right bank of the river was targeted with two missiles. The two other Novi Sad bridges were destroyed in NATO bombings on April 1 and 3.
- **NOVI SAD, April 21 (Tanjug)** - NATO aircraft targetted the bridge across the River Danube near the locality of Beska, some 25km southeast of Novi Sad, at 2.47 a.m. local time on Wednesday, the information secretariat in Serbia's northern province of Vojvodina reported. The secretariat failed to specify the extent of the damage caused to the bridge, with the Yugoslav motorists' association reporting that traffic across the bridge, which is a part of the Belgrade-Novı Sad section of the E-75 highway, was severed. During the attack, one missile landed about 100 metres away from the church belonging to the Kovilj monastery, founded by Serbia's 13th century educator Sava Nemanjic who was canonised as St. Sava.
- **BELGRADE, April 21 (Tanjug)** - The NATO airforce attacked civilian targets in Mrsac village, 20 km west of Kraljevo, central Serbia, about 1 a.m. Wednesday. Several missiles were fired on the village, causing heavy damage to private homes. Yugoslav Army anti-aircraft defense fired on the aggressor planes, Tanjug's correspondent reported.
- **GORNJI MILANOVAC, April 21 (Tanjug)** - Yugoslav Army anti-aircraft defense downed a NATO missile in the Gornji Milanovac area, central Serbia, about 1 a.m. Wednesday, Tanjug's correspondent reported. Witnesses said they saw the missile, fired from a NATO aircraft, explode in mid-air after being hit by the defense.
- **BELGRADE, April 21 (Tanjug)** - NATO targetted villages around Cacak, central Serbia, about 12.40

Wednesday. Four powerful missiles were fired on the Samaila village, 15 km southeast of Cacak, the Serbian crisis center said.

- **BELGRADE, April 21 (Tanjug)** - NATO bombed civilian targets in Vajevo, western Serbia, for the fourth time Wednesday half an hour after midnight. Eight missiles hit the area of the largest Vajevo industry Krusik, which was nearly destroyed already in three previous assaults, President of Vajevo municipality Milorad Ilic told Tanjug's correspondent. The explosions caused heavy damage to nearby residential buildings, shattering windows and blowing out doors and window frames. One person was injured in the attack. The Yugoslav Army anti-aircraft defense fired on attacking NATO planes for over one hour, the correspondent said.
- **PRISTINA, April 21 (Tanjug)** - At least four persons were killed and more than 18 wounded in a NATO air raid on a refugee settlement near Djakovica launched at around 3 a.m. local time on Wednesday, the Pristina-based Media Centre reported. NATO aircraft fired eight missiles on the settlement where Serb refugees from Croatia were accommodated. According to initial reports, the whole settlement was razed to the ground. Djakovica rescue teams arrived at the scene immediately after the raid. The number of killed and wounded persons is believed to be much higher. No military or police facilities are located in the vicinity of the settlement, the Media Centre said.
- **BELGRADE, 21. april 1999. (Ministry of Informations of Republic Serbia)** - On the occasion of the Day of the Planet Earth, the Serbian Ministry of Environment calls all responsible persons in the world to fulfil their commitment and try to stop NATO's destruction of Yugoslavia. In this way they will prevent destruction of our only home - planet Earth. Yugoslavia is a small sovereign state and valuable and inseparable part of it. In this way they will confirm that preservation of life on the Earth is really the question of ecological conscience of every individual and the mankind in whole. The memory on April 22, 1970, when enormous quantity of oil was spilled in the Santa Barbara California Bay and when millions of people protested all over the world, should be an occasion for solidarity with jeopardized parts of the world. Unfortunately, we have to notice that in this case when NATO attacked our country, the expected "green resistance" of the world public failed. Millions of people of this "Yugoslav spring" failed on the exam of the ecological ethics and care for the survival of mankind. Those are, first of all, the state leaders, then international organizations and institutions, scientific institutes, ecological movements and movements for preservation of cultural and natural resources. We have been embittered by the events happening in Yugoslavia for almost a month. NATO aggressors are destroying everything with tones of explosives, and we are worried not only for the future of the region and Europe but for the future of the whole planet. Therefore, we warn the world that this barbaric bombarding and destruction can create a broad ecological catastrophe. In this war, the aggressors not only fail to respect the international conventions and rules in the field of environment and rights of war, but forget the elementary human ethics, destroying everything and killing everybody. Although the world knows about intentional bombarding of the chemical industry of Yugoslavia and oil refineries and stores, the world ecological movement closes its eyes before the possible ecological catastrophe which consequences could be disastrous. They are expected to fight for the victory of the common sense and for the enforcement of the international laws. The Day of the Planet should not be just a mere marking of the day.
- **BELGRADE, April 21 (Tanjug)** - Serbian Prime Minister Mirko Marjanovic, who arrived at the site of the Usce business center building immediately after it was hit by the NATO aircraft, said the attack on the civilian target was another proof that there were no limits to the savagery of the aggressor. This is another proof that the criminals want to kill civilians. This neo-fascist alliance must be stopped, Marjanovic said. However, they cannot break this people as it is defending its own homeland, Marjanovic said.

At least 10 people killed in attack on refugee shelter

April 21, 1999

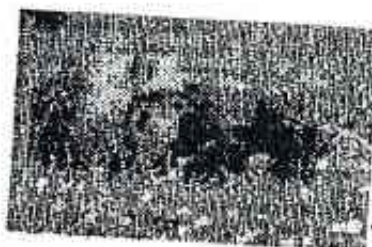
Pristina, April 21 (Tanjug - abridged) - In the attack of the NATO aggressor aircraft against the Serbian refugee camp of "Majino naselje", several kilometers south of Djakovica at 3:00 a.m. on Wednesday ten civilians were killed.

and according to the first data, seven-year-old Ivan Ivancevic, brothers Davor (age 29) and Radivoje (age 27) Volarevic are identified.

Among the killed persons is also an unknown woman as well, Pristina Media Center announces.

NATO bombs wounded 20 inhabitants of this camp where the people of the Serbian nationality who fled from Croatia live. Nineteen injured people were taken to the Djakovica hospital while a child was transferred to the Pristina hospital.

Two buildings in this place where about 200 refugees from Croatia lived so far are ruined.



This place is only a kilometer far from the place where NATO aircraft killed more than 30 people while bombing the convoy of tractors and cars.

NATO genocide

The inhabitants of this place who survived the bombardment claim that they heard the planes coming and the strong explosions afterwards. Some of them regained consciousness after the arrival of the rescue teams.

The inhabitants of the "Majino naselje" camp have survived the horrors of the war in Croatia and found their home in Djakovica four years ago.

Pristina, April 21 (Tanjug) - The toll of the NATO attack on a refugee housing block in the vicinity of Djakovica Tuesday night is at least 10 killed and 16 injured, Tanjug has learnt from police sources in Pristina.

At least 10 people killed in attack on refugee shelter

The housing block on the outskirts of Djakovica was turned into a shelter for refugees from the Republic of Serb Krajina in 1995.

Rescue teams at the site of tragedy are clearing the rubble to save possible survivors and recover the bodies of the victims.

There are no military-related facilities in the vicinity of the refugee shelter that has been razed to the ground by eight missiles.

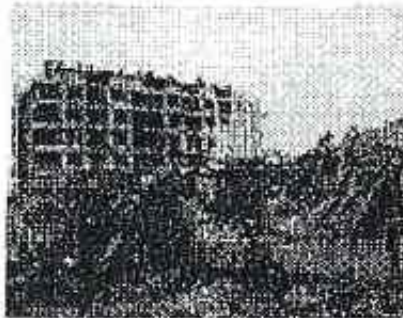
The shelter for refugees expelled in 1995 by the Croatian authorities was registered several times by all international organizations as well as by OSCE verifiers in Kosovo and Metohija.



Deputy Alice Mahon, the first witness of the NATO destruction

April 21, 1999

London, April 21 (Tanjug - abridged) - Deputy of the ruling Labour Party Alice Mahon who personally visited the places in Serbia destroyed by the NATO bombardment, states in the British Parliament that NATO aggression have made the situation on Kosovo and Metohia worse and it have jeopardized the lives of the innocent people around Serbia and Yugoslavia by its insane destruction.



Alice Mahon visited the ruined town of Aleksinac

Alice Mahon's testimony, who is the President of the Committee for the peace on Balkans as well, and her visit to Serbia, not allowable in the Party top, caused a truth shock in the British Government and among the members of the Labour Party who are supporting the aggression.

Labour party leadership and the Prime Minister Blair are going to lecture Alice Mahon, because her truth is endangering the aggressor policy of the Downing St. and Whitehall, the press claims.

The top of the Labour Party at first claimed that her visit to Serbia was paid by the Government in Belgrade but that was given up from very soon because it was announced that the costs were partly paid by herself and partly by the daily "Mirror" from London.

A journalist of the daily "Mirror" traveled with her in Serbia and is an additional problem to the Blair's government because the press was the witness as well as Mahon.

The aggressive and nervous reaction of the Blair's government on the opposing of the deputies to the NATO aggression suggest that the most important thing for the Blair's government is to stop the truth reach the publicity.

NAVO treft doel familie Milosevic

ANP/Rtr/AFP
Belgrado

Het voormalige kantoor van de Joegoslavische communistische partij van president Milosevic, in het centrum van Belgrado, is even voor half vier vanochtend getroffen door meerdere NAVO-raketten.

In het pand waren behalve een radiostation van Milosevic's dochter en een televisiestation veel kleine bedrijven gevestigd. De regerende Servische communistische partij heeft eveneens een aantal kantoren in het gebouw.

Op de eerste drie etages en op de hoogste twee verdiepingen brak na de inslag van de drie of vier kruisraketten brand uit. Het gebouw telt in totaal twintig verdiepingen. Het in het gebouw gevestigde radiostation, 'Kosova' geheten, is eigendom van Maria Milosevic.

Het televisiestation 'Pink' is nauw betrokken bij de organisatie van anti-NAVO-concerten en bijeenkomsten die op de bruggen in Belgrado worden gehouden. De zender is in handen van Zeljko Mitrovic, een trouwe aanhanger van de president. Hij is een vooraanstaand lid van de partij van de vrouw van de president, Mira Markovic.

Volgens ooggetuigen waren er ten minste vijftien mensen in het gebouw aanwezig op het moment van de inslag. Over slachtoffers was vanochtend nog niets bekend. De reddingsdiensten waren na onge-

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veer twintig minuten ter plekke.

Dragan Covic, commandant van de Belgradose burgerbescherming, zei er zeker van te zijn dat er bij de aanval slachtoffers zijn gevallen. Hij noemde op de Servische televisie de aanval 'een daad tegen de beschaving'. „Dit is absoluut een burgerdoel. Journalisten en redacteurs van Kosova en Pink werken hier. We zetten alles op alles om deze mensen te redden. Dit hadden we nooit verwacht.“

Servische tv-uitzendingen naar de noordelijke provincie Vojvodina, waar veel Hongaren wonen, zouden na de bombardementen van vannacht niet meer mogelijk zijn, zo berichtte CNN vanochtend.

De NAVO bombardeerde ook de laatste Donaubrug in Novi Sad, de hoofdstad van Vojvodina. De brug is volgens de Servische media geraakt door ten minste twee raketten. Inwoners hebben eerder menselijke schilden gevormd op deze bruggen. Of dat vannacht ook het geval was, was niet meteen duidelijk. Twee andere bruggen in Novi Sad, de tweede stad van Servië, werden eerder door de bombardementen vernietigd. Daardoor was al geen scheepvaart meer mogelijk tussen centraal Europa en de Zwarte Zee.

Viktor Tsjernomyrdin, de Russische gezant voor Joegoslavië, gaat waarschijnlijk morgen naar Belgrado om te proberen een vreedzame oplossing voor het conflict over Kosovo te vinden. De ex-premier sprak vanochtend met president Jeltsin.

Economie van Balkan ernstig getroffen

Door onze financiële redactie
LONDEN, 21 APRIL. Nog nauwelijks hersteld van de gevolgen van de crisis in Rusland, dreigen de landen in de Balkanregio economisch zwaar te worden getroffen door de oorlog rond Kosovo. Dit bleek de afgelopen dagen tijdens het jaarlijkse zakenforum van de Europese bank voor Wederopbouw en Ontwikkeling (de Oost-Europabank). President Horst Köhler zei dat „delegatie na delegatie” uit de Balkanlanden „heeft uitgelegd hoe ernstig de problemen zijn.” Ten opzichte van twee jaar geleden, toen de Bank een soortgelijk forum in Londen belegde, was het aantal zakelijke bezoekers gehalveerd.

Neven Tomic, vice-voorzitter van de Raad van Ministers van de Bosnische Federatie, zei dat het Kosovo-effect nog niet „in harde cijfers uit te drukken” is. Maar de wederopbouw komt zichtbaar in gevaar. Hij noemde als voorbeeld de industrie rond Tuzla, die net weer op gang kwam, maar nu zijn markten in Montenegro en Macedonië ziet wegvallen. Macedonië schatte dat de export al met 40 procent is gedaald.

De Oost-Europabank had, als gevolg van de Russische crisis van vorig jaar, zijn prognose voor de economische groei in 1999 in Centraal-Europa en de Balkan al gehalveerd tot 1,9 procent. Een nieuwe raming is volgens de directeur Balkan van de bank, Olivier Descamps, nog niet te maken.

NAVO-bom op partijcentrale in hart Belgrado

BELGRADO, BRUSSEL, 21 APRIL. Bij nieuwe NAVO-bombardementen op doelen in Joegoslavië is vannacht in het centrum van Belgrado het hoofdkwartier van de regerende socialistische partij in brand geschoten.

In dit gebouw zetelen behalve het hoofdkwartier van de socialisten ook het televisiestation van de dochter van de Joegoslavische president Milošević en het televisiestation Pink, dat wordt geleid door een prominent lid van de partij van Milošević' vrouw. De Serviërs reageerden woedend.

In Novi Sad in het noorden van Joegoslavië, waar twee van de drie bruggen over de Donau door de NAVO waren verwoest, werd vannacht de derde brug onder vuur genomen. Volgens de Serviërs is de brug niet verwoest; voetgangers kunnen er nog gebruik van maken. Op de brug hebben zich wekelang inwoners van Novi Sad als 'menselijk schild' opgesteld. Vannacht was de brug leeg.

Britse media berichtten vanmorgen over een op handen zijnde strategiewijziging, die de inzet van grondtroepen op termijn mogelijk maakt. Premier Blair, eerst tegenstander van grondtroepen, zou komend weekinde de Amerikaanse president Clinton hiervoor proberen te winnen. De berichten werden in de Tweede Kamer door minister Van Aartsen (Buitenlandse Zaken) tegengesproken.

De NAVO beschuldigde gisteren de Serviërs van een wreed kat-

en-muisspel met tienduizenden vluchtelingen in Kosovo. Volgens woordvoerder Jamie Shea beschieten ze vluchtelingen in de bergen om hen daaruit te verdrijven. Vervolgens worden die vluchtelingen gedwongen naar de grenzen te gaan. Die worden prompt gesloten, waarna de vluchtelingen worden gedwongen terug te keren. Gisteren kwamen slechts 2.500 Kosovaren aan in Albanië.

De Britse regering meldde gisteren een „enorm dossier” over door Serviërs gepleegde schendingen van de rechten van de mens te hebben overhandigd aan het Haagse VN-tribunaal. De openbare aanklager van het tribunaal zei dat het nog lang kan duren voordat aanklachten worden uitgebracht, maar dat wel wordt geprobeerd het onderzoek „tot het hoogste niveau” door te zetten. Als er genoeg bewijsmateriaal tegen president Milošević bestaat, zo zei ze, zal ook hij in staat van beschuldiging worden gesteld. De OVSE sprak gisteren van talrijke meldingen van wreedheden als foltering en verkrachtingen door Serviërs. Daarbij werd aangetekend dat de beweringen niet kunnen worden geverifieerd, maar dat ze geloofwaardig zijn door het grote aantal overeenkomstige meldingen. Duidelijk is, aldus de OVSE, dat Albanezen in Kosovo volstrekt rechteloos zijn. (Reuters, AP, AFP)

• PROPAGANDA: pagina 5
• DOSSIER: www.nrc.nl

Prognoses over groei economie zijn nu bewegende doelen Malaise op Balkan compleet

Na de oorlog in Bosnië en de Russische crisis kampt de Balkan nu met de economische gevolgen van het Kosovo-conflict. Tegenvalende export, kopschuwe buitenlandse investeerders en oplopende kosten benemen het zicht op herstel.

Door onze redacteur
MAARTEN SCHINKEL

LONDEN, 21 APRIL. Vol is een groot woord, in de zaal waar de Bosnische Federatie zijn presentatie houdt voor buitenlandse investeerders. De afgevaardigden van de Bosnische regering lezen braaf hun toespraken op en op de achtergrond vat een projectie in Powerpoint het allemaal bondig samen voor het publiek. Liberalisering, privatisering, sanering van banken, gelijke rechten voor buitenlandse investeerders, inwisselbaarheid van de plaatselijke munt: al die trefwoorden die het pu-

blik geacht wordt graag te willen horen.

De afvaardigingen van Macedonië, Albanië, Kroatië en alle andere Balkanstaten die present zijn op het vierdaagse Business Forum van de Oost-Europabank zijn de Bosniërs met gelijksoortige presentaties voorgedaan. Maar na afloop rest telkens één vraag: wat betekent de crisis in Kosovo voor de plaatselijke economie?

Neven Tomic, vice voorzitter van de raad van ministers van de Bosnische Federatie, zucht. „Dat is nog niet uit te drukken in cijfers.“ Maar de problemen snellen hem tegemoet. De gezamenlijke instellingen van Bosnië en de Republika Srpska – de Bosnische Serviërs – staan door het conflict onder druk. De twee hebben bijvoorbeeld een nieuwe gezamenlijke munt en centrale bank – hoewel vooral de Bosnische Serviërs gewoon blijven werken met dinars en Duitse markten. Negentig procent van de handel van de Bosnische Serviërs vindt plaats met klein-Joegoslavië, en ook grote delen

van de rest van de federatie zijn nauw verweven met de regionale economie, die aan scherven ligt. „We hadden de industriële productie rond Tuzla net weer op poten,” zegt Tomic, „maar die is sterk op Montenegro en Macedonië gericht.“ Voeg daarbij de instroom van zo'n 40.000 vluchtelingen, en de vertraging die een conferentie van donorlanden voor Bosnië door het conflict oploopt, en de malaise is compleet.

De Balkanlanden hadden zich in Londen opgemaakt voor een gevecht in de vorige oorlog: de wederopbouw na de strijd in Bosnië en oostelijk Kroatië en, voor de gehele regio, de schok die de Russische crisis vorig najaar teweeg bracht. De druk op de munten, kredieten en de rentes had de Oost-Europabank er al toe gebracht zijn prognose voor de economische groei in Centraal-Europa en de Balkan te halveren van 3,8 procent naar 1,9 procent in 1999. Nu komt het Kosovo-conflict daar nog eens overheen. Wat daar de economische gevolgen van zijn, is volgens de di-

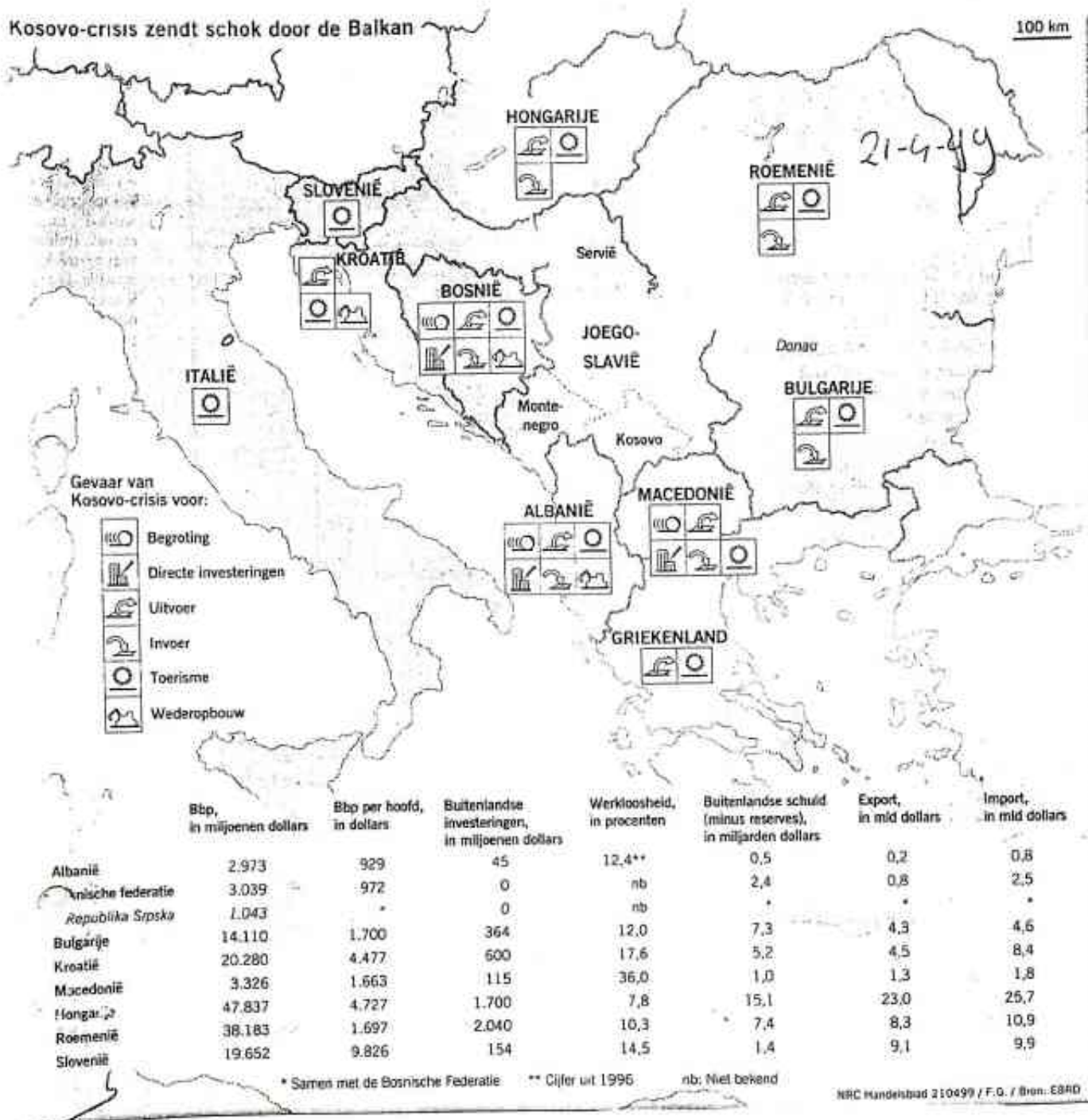
recteur Balkan van de bank, Olivier Descamps, nog niet te zeggen. Dat hangt af van het verdere verloop. „Het is een bewegend doel.“

Descamps denkt dat lange-termijninvesteerders in de regio zich minder snel zullen laten afschrikken. Ondanks de Russische crisis is de stand van de directe buitenlandse investeringen in de Balkan vorig jaar met een kwart gestegen naar 25 miljard dollar. Maar hij houdt er wel rekening mee dat nieuwe buitenlandse investeerders hun plannen nu naar voren zullen schuiven.

De opkomst voor het vierdaagse business-forum van de Oost-Europabank is daar een indicatie van: ten opzichte van twee jaar geleden, toen een soortgelijk evenement plaatsvond, is het aantal zakelijke bezoekers gehalveerd. In de kartonnen doos die de Bosniërs bij de ingang van hun zaal hebben neergezet voor visitekaartjes wemelt het van bankiers, consultants en ambtenaren, maar pas na lang zoeken komt het eerste echte bedrijf naar boven: het Duitse Siemens.

Kosovo-crisis zendt schok door de Balkan

100 km



NAVO geeft na onderzoek toe: 'Wellicht twee konvooien geraakt'

Door onze correspondent BIRGIT DONKER

BRUSSEL, 20 APRIL. De NAVO heeft wellicht op twee plaatsen vluchtelingen gedood tijdens luchtaanvallen afgelopen woensdag in het zuidwesten van Kosovo.

Dat blijkt uit het relaas van de Amerikaanse generaal Daniel Leaf, die gisteren op het NAVO-hoofdkwartier uitleg gaf. Nog altijd blijven er echter vragen over wat er precies is gebeurd.

De NAVO is geheeld wegens de gebrekkige informatie over het incident, waarbij volgens de Serviërs meer dan tachtig burgers omkwamen. Om een einde te maken aan de vaagheid deed Leaf, een ervaren piloot die zelf boven Kosovo vliegt, aan de hand van cockpitvideo's minutieus verslag van de aanvallen op twee konvooien, waarbij negen lasergestuurde bommen zijn gebruikt.

De eerste actie begon rond 12.30 uur, nadat een piloot ten noordwesten van Djakovica zag dat dorpen in brand stonden. De piloot zag een „militair-achtig” voertuig weggrijden van een brandend huis en concludeerde dat de inzittenden de brand hadden gesticht. Twee F16-gevechtsvliegtuigen voerden van grote hoogte een aanval uit. Volgens Leaf is de NAVO overtuigd dat de voertuigen die geraakt werden door twee bommen „gerechtvaardigde militaire doelen” waren. Toch is het mogelijk dat burgervoertuigen en burgers zijn geraakt.

De tweede aanval, waarbij F16's en Jaguar-vliegtuigen betrokken waren, had plaats ten zuidoosten van Djakovica op een konvooi van meer dan honderd voertuigen.

„Dat was nieuw, zo'n groot konvooi”, aldus Leaf, uit „een verscheidenheid aan inlichtingen en operationele bronnen die ik uit veiligheidsredenen niet zal bespreken” was geconcludeerd dat het een militair konvooi was. Na enkele aanvallen, die niet alle hun doel raakten, kwam echter de waarschuwing van het commandocentrum in Italië om het doel opnieuw te checken.

Leaf zei dat de aanvallen om 13.20 uur werd afgeblazen nadat er nieuwe informatie was gekomen van langzamer vliegende A-10 Warthogs, dat zich burgervoertuigen in het konvooi bevonden. Volgens Leaf zijn bij de aanval militaire voertuigen geraakt, maar lijken andere op tractoren. „Als we nu, comfortabel in deze zaal, de video's bekijken lijkt het mogelijk dat de voertuigen tractoren zijn of tractorachtig”, zei Leaf. „Maar van boven leken het militaire voertuigen.” Hij herhaalde dat de uiterlijke kenmerken van de voertuigen slechts één element zijn bij de bepaling van het doel.

Volgens Leaf is het onmogelijk te bepalen hoeveel burgers zijn gedood door NAVO-bommen. Journalisten die een dag later ter plekke kwamen, hebben volgens hem vastgesteld dat sommige mensen gedood waren door machinegeweren. Volgens Leaf kan uit getuigenissen worden afgeleid dat Servische militairen wraak hebben ge-

nomen op vluchtelingen in het achterste deel van het konvooi nadat NAVO-vliegtuigen de voorste voertuigen raakten.

Een onzer medewerkers voegt hieraan toe: De Schotse *Glasgow Herald* had gisteren een andere verklaring. De NAVO-vliegtuigen zouden naar het doel zijn geleid door de Servische strijdkrachten. Ze zouden hiervoor een radio hebben gebruikt die ze hadden buitgemaakt op een strijder van het Kosovo Bevrijdingsleger UÇK. Van hem zouden ze, door marteling de codewoorden hebben verkregen waarmee de *Forward Air Controller* zichzelf tegenover de piloten kon identificeren en de vliegtuigen naar het doel kon leiden. De krant – die geen bronnen aanhaalt – schreef dat elite-eenheden van de NAVO, zoals de Britse Special Air Service, SAS, en de Amerikaanse Delta Force UÇK-guerrilla's voor deze taak in een kamp bij het Bosnische Tuzla opleiden. De codewoorden waren nog steeds geldig nadat de UÇK-man gevangen was genomen – volgens de *Glasgow Herald* een stupiditeit op inlichtingengebied. Het is een publiek geheim dat de NAVO gebruik maakt van het UÇK voor het verkrijgen van inlichtingen. Het is daarentegen niet erg waarschijnlijk dat Britten en Amerikanen de Kosovaren met moderne telecommunicatie inclusief de hele veiligheidsprocedure op pad sturen.

Sommige vragen blijven open

Vragen die beantwoord zijn:

• De NAVO heeft op 14 april twee luchtaanvallen uitgevoerd: ten noorden en ten zuidoosten van Djakovica waarbij in totaal zeven bommen zijn gebruikt die voor het merendeel hun doel raakten.

• Bij beide aanvallen zijn mogelijk burgers omgekomen. Mogelijk zijn tractors of andere burgervoertuigen vanuit de lucht abusievelijk voor militaire voertuigen gehouden.

• Aan de actie ten zuidoosten van Djakovica kwam een einde nadat duidelijk werd dat zich in het konvooi burgers bevonden.

Vragen die nog niet beantwoord zijn:

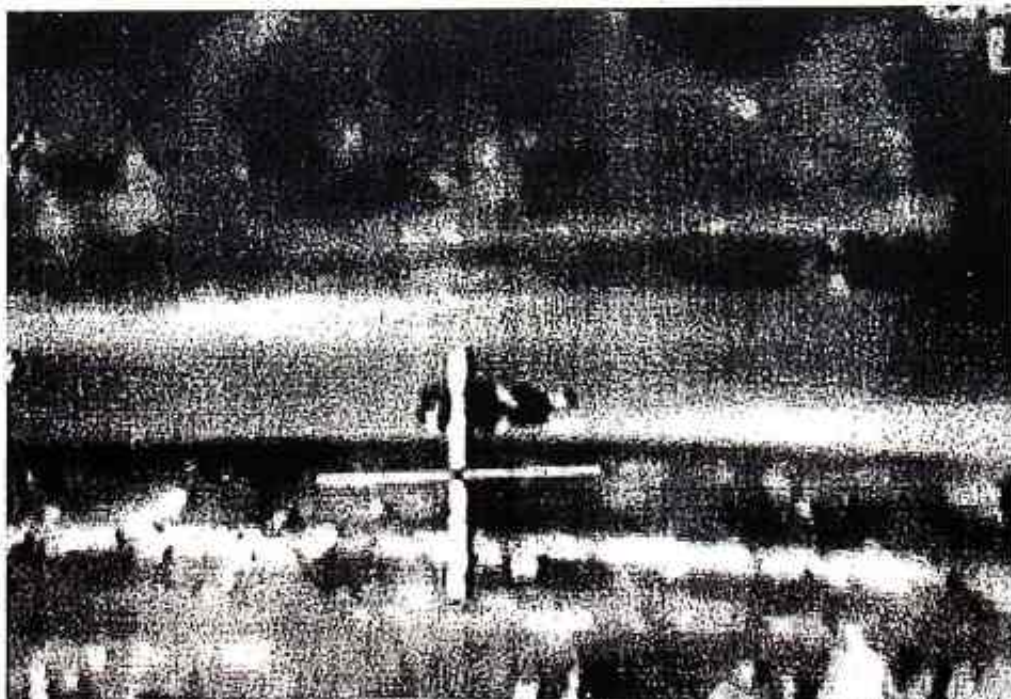
• Hoeveel burgerslachtoffers zijn gevallen? Volgens de Serviërs meer dan tachtig. De NAVO zegt dat het onmogelijk is een aantal te bepalen omdat niet onmiddellijk controle op de grond mogelijk was. De NAVO

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haalt journalisten aan die een dag later ter plekke kwamen en die beweren dat een deel van de slachtoffers door machinegeweren en niet door bommen om het leven zijn gekomen.

• Waren er Servische militaire voertuigen in het konvooi ten zuidoosten van Djakovica? Volgens de televisiebeelden niet, maar de NAVO zegt dat de militaire voertuigen zijn verwijderd voordat journalisten ter plekke kwamen.

• Op welke gegevens baseerde de NAVO de conclusie dat het ging om een militair konvooi: waarom werd het konvooi van meer dan honderd voertuigen aangevallen, hoewel het uitzonderlijk is dat een Servisch militair konvooi zo groot is?

• Waarom kwam er plotseling van het commandocentrum uit Italië het bericht toch nog eens te checken of het wel degelijk ging om een militair konvooi?



Dit voertuig – militair of 'tractorachtig'? – zag de piloot vorige week woensdag op het moment dat hij besloot zijn 500 pond zware bom te lanceren. (Foto AP)

YUGOSLAV DAILY SURVEY

BELGRADE, 21 April 1999

No. 2256

SPECIAL ISSUE

OVERVIEW OF CIVILIAN DESTRUCTION IN THE TERRITORY OF THE FR OF YUGOSLAVIA AS A CONSEQUENCE OF BARBARIC AND CRIMINAL NATO AGGRESSION (20-21 APRIL 1999)

It would seem that Yugoslavia has been "honoured" to be the first one according to the Secretary of State Albright, to be taught most directly the lesson and be shown the road to the introduction and implementation of the principles of the new world order and NATO activities in the 21st century.

General Shelton, US Chief of Staff recently stated that a new phase of destruction will be undertaken against Yugoslavia which will perhaps be difficult to explain and justify to the public, but that it will not be an impediment to the realization of the set goals.

The need of the new totalitarian world order to broadcast only one "official truth" no longer pertains only to the media in NATO countries. It seems that media in other countries, including Yugoslavia, which has been attacked and destroyed in a shameless and barbaric manner, should also be brought closer to "official truth".

A former democratic principle "opinion against opinion" or "letter against letter" has now been changed to a new one - "missiles against letter" as can be seen from the latest attack by NATO tyrants on the Belgrade "Ušće" business centre and destruction of Radio and TV stations there.

In their sick designs to create environmental catastrophe which will affect also new NATO allies, the representatives of this Fascist organization claim that this is "a progressive organization wishing to heal the wounds in Kosovo" and that "they know what they are doing". Around three million children in Yugoslavia already suffer from traumas and stresses caused by bombing. Sick children are the biggest victims.

BELGRADE

Aggressor NATO planes this morning around 3.15 a.m. attacked with several missiles business centre "Ušće", a former building of the Central Committee in the centre of a new part of Belgrade.

"Ušće" centre is an entirely civilian facility in which the seat of the Socialist Party of Serbia (SPS) is located along with offices of some 20 companies and private radio and TV stations.

It is still not known how many people were in the building at the moment of the deadly attack of NATO barbarians. The most popular youth radio and TV station "Košava" which is located in the building discontinued broadcasting. Private TV stations "Pink" and "BK" also went dark since their transmitters were on the top of the building. The site of the scene is horrific. From lower floors and from the top the fierce flames are licking. Fire brigades are gradually taking out the fire. Dense smoke has shot high in the skies.

NOVI SAD

The airplanes of criminal NATO aggressor attacked tonight at 2.40 a.m. Žeželj bridge in Novi Sad, the remaining of the three bridges in that town. Although the bridge was not totally destroyed, the damage in the central part, on the Petrovaradin side, renders it unsuitable for road and railway transport. The bridge can be used only by pedestrians. Hostile planes again this morning attacked TV transmitter at Irški venac and Novi Sad oil refinery.

Last night attack ended the broadcasting of RTS and other radio and TV stations in the territory of Vojvodina, using this transmitter. Murderous planes this morning at 2.30 a.m. again attacked Novi Sad. Several powerful blasts were heard in the town. Explosions were also heard from the direction of Fruška Gora.

Around 3.00 a.m. NATO barbarians seriously damaged the bridge near Beška from the side of Novi Sad.

NIŠ

In last night's bombing of the city's north-western zone, the buildings of Civil-Engineering,

Architecture, Machine and Electrical Engineering University have been disabled for further functioning. Some 50 per cent of the classrooms cannot be used at all. Out of seven attacks on this city, the complex of technical universities has been targeted four times. The consequences of the last barbarian attack are greater than all previous consequence taken together. Substantial destruction was made to secondary technical schools in the neighbourhood, student facilities and a memorial complex in Crveni krst.

VALJEVO

In last night's bombing of holding corporation "Krusik", seven bombs weighing thousand kilograms each were released. The powerful explosion caused damage to the nearby residential area. Buildings of the hospital in Valjevo were also damaged, as well as those of agricultural school and health care medical station "Krušik" which are located close to the place of explosion.

Last night, half an hour after midnight, murderous airplanes again rained bombs on civilian facilities in Valjevo. NATO criminals dropped eight high destruction missiles on the part of town where "Krusik" is located. It was almost totally destroyed in three previous raids. Powerful explosions caused extensive damage to the nearby residential buildings in the settlement of Peti Puk. Fire broke out in the factory and one person was wounded.

NOVI PAZAR

For the fourth time in the past six days, Novi Pazar spa was targeted by Fascist NATO airplanes. Last night, high destruction missiles attacked this area close to medical institution for dystrophy where patients from all around of Serbia are being treated. Aggressor bombs fell on neighbouring areas, wounding two persons and causing extensive damage on civilian facilities. More than 30 houses were damaged. Material damage is huge.

PRISTINA

NATO airplanes yesterday morning at 8.05 and 8.15 a.m. bombed targets northeastern of Pristina with five missiles. The missiles fell on Pristina outing area Grmija, a few kilometres away from the centre of the town. The head of technical service Provincial Executive Council of Kosovo and Metohija, Branko Gudžic was killed and his two colleagues were wounded.

In the previous night attack of NATO airplanes, in two waves, against targets in the neighbourhood of Pristina, around 10 missiles were fired. In the first attack, which lasted from 1.50 - 2.20 a.m. NATO aggressor attacked the area of Belacevac mine, west of Pristina. Several missiles fell north of Pristina in the village of Lukare, with exclusively Albanian national community population.

The aggressors of Western Alliance hit with one missile like so many times before civilian airport Slatina, near Lipljan municipality. Facilities in the area of Pristina were fiercely bombed during entire morning. At 11.40 a.m. the aggressor attacked civilian airport Slatina and Grmija outing again. At 11.50 a.m. NATO criminals hit with two missiles the area of Belacevac mine, west of Pristina. Until 1.00 p.m. in a wider area of Pristina more than 20 missiles were fired, while the murderous NATO planes almost permanently fly over the outskirts of the town.

Aggressor NATO airplanes last night at 7.00 p.m. attacked a wider area of Belacevac mine with two missiles, in the municipality of Obilić. In the capital of Kosovo and Metohija, air raid warning is still on.

DJAKOVICA

Last night at 3.00 a.m., in the neighbourhood of Djakovica, NATO killers fired seven or eight missiles hitting a refugee centre from the Republic of Serbian Krajina. Four persons were killed, 16 wounded and one is reported missing.

KURŠUMLIJA

The residents of Kursumlija last night experienced the heaviest attack of NATO killers who on several occasions between 3.40 - 4.50 a.m. bombed the town and surrounding areas. More than 15 high destructive power missiles fell on the town. Several missiles hit production plants of "Metalac" metal factory, which is located in the very centre of the town. According to the first estimates, the damage on industrial facilities stands at several dozen million US \$. Surrounding buildings were also damaged. Powerful explosions also damaged health care clinic, the building of "Elektro distribucija" and many others. The Monastery of St. Nicholas from the 12th century was also hit, one of the oldest monuments of Serb spirituality, under UNESCO protection, as well as residential blocks.

V R A N J E

Yesterday at 8.05 a.m. monstrous NATO airplanes bombed yesterday the centre of Bujanovac and caused extensive material damaged on several residential and business buildings.

Č A Č A K

Aggressor planes in their destructive raid, attacked last night, 40 minutes after midnight, the villages in the vicinity of Cacak. Four powerful blasts were fired on village Samaila, 15 km south-eastern from Cacak.

K R A L J E V O

Last night, ten minutes before 1.00 a.m., aggressor NATO airplanes hit civilian targets in the village of Mrsac 20 km west of Kraljevo. Several missiles were fired. The surrounding village houses sustained great damage.

"Cluster-bomb Democracy" on heads of poor

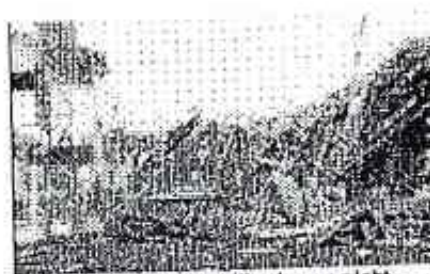
April 22, 1999

"Politika" April 22nd 1999.

T. Ness Nis, April 21st 1999.

A natural and expected event happened: air forces of richest countries sowed their "Cluster-bomb Democracy" at the first place and mostly on poor people.

At night between Monday and Tuesday, just before midnight, NATO bombers dropped prevailing part of their deathly cargo on one of the most poor and badly regulated suburbs in Ins. The suburb grew at ill drained ground and without urban regulation, precisely, where those who have less could afford themselves roofs over their heads with lowest possible costs.



200 homeless families in one night

It is interesting that just before the aggression on our country started Ins City Hall services finished projects, prepared program and all the necessary conditions were fulfilled to regulate underwater in "Sljaka" suburb which were, after first rains, endangering more than half of houses. War conditions stopped execution of the project for which inhabitants of "Sljaka" suburb were fighting for months ...

And then, at night between April 19th and April 20th the most developed countries' bombers "solved problem" of poor in Nis. According to Milan Milosavljevic, president of Commission for evaluation of damages caused by bombing three streets in "Sljaka" suburb, Bujmirska, Lipovacka and Sarajevska, do not exist any more: 250 houses are damaged. More precisely, 11 houses are completely destroyed, 7 have to be completely reconstructed, and 230 it is not possible to live. Maybe some hundred of houses might be repaired and prepared for use.

From people in suburb "Sljaka" on every corner it can be heard the same: "For what I worked all my life and what I've built all my life do not exist any more. Now I have nothing and I have nowhere to go."

Canadian lawyers demand end of bombing of Yugoslavia

April 22, 1999

Toronto, April 21 (Tanjug) - "Stop bombarding Yugoslavia" - message forwarded by Toronto university professors, lawyers and reporters to their government, by which they demand from the official Canadian authorities to stop aggression and reconsider the justification of their participation in the criminal NATO aggression on sovereign Yugoslavia.



Caricature: M. Stefanovic

Renowned Canadian scientist and professor of history Michael Bliss called the NATO aggression on Yugoslavia crazy, directed against a small sovereign state, with infringement of all the norms of the international laws and humanity. He said that it was the worst form of genocide after the Second World War, and applies the forms and methods of the Nazi Germany.

He pointed out that the only sin for which this small country is punished, is defending its sovereign rights.

The professor of law sciences, Michael Mandel, and prominent fighter for peace and objectivity in news reporting, Maria Lena Repo severely criticized media for spreading lies about Serbs, pointing out that the people which had already suffered genocide was attacked again. Genocide was committed in the Second World War when lots of Serbs were killed together with six million Jews, and now this genocide is being carried out again over the Serbs.

He pointed out that his compatriot from the Hague Tribunal Louise Arbour committed whole lot of professional and ethical mistakes, infringed her oath of impartiality which is the fundamental code of law and personal honour.

NATO kills civilians, destroy hospitals, schools, villages and towns in Yugoslavia. Will my colleague Arbour indict NATO, that she must certainly do? asks professor Mandel.

Reporter Repo compared reporters mercenaries with those throwing bombs on Yugoslavia, pointing out that the official Canadian TV network CBS is actually CNN junior.

Norway against the bombardment of civilians

April 22, 1999

Bonn, April 22 (Tanjung - abridged) - Norwegian government will demand the stop of the bombardment of the civilian targets in Yugoslavia at the NATO summit in Washington, Aaslaug Haga, Secretary of State in the cabinet of the Norwegian Prime Minister Kjell Magne Bondevik states in Oslo on Thursday.

☒ Civil objects - frequent bombing targets
Civil objects - frequent bombing targets

In the interview to the "Nacionen" paper from Oslo, as the German agency DPA transmits, Haga stresses that Norway have never supported NATO's bombardment of the civilian targets.

Bombardment of the civilian objects, as the Socialist party of Serbia headquarters is, cannot be justified with the military reasons, Secretary of State Haga states.

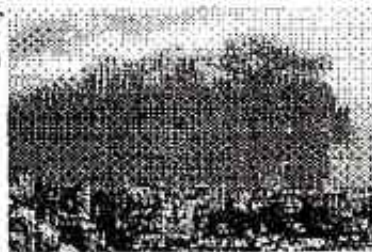
Speaking about the motives of the ruling NATO force - United States of America, for the bombardment of the inhabited areas, factories and bridges, Haga states that, according to her opinion, Washington has some interests of its own in doing so and that the braking of the "Belgrade regime" could be one of them.

Norway have not authorized NATO for that either, Haga stresses.

Proclamation on the occasion of April 22nd - The day of the planet earth

April 21, 1999

Belgrade, 21. april 1999. (Ministry of informations of Republic Serbia) - On the occasion of the Day of the Planet Earth, the Serbian Ministry of Environment calls all responsible persons in the world to fulfil their commitment and try to stop NATO's destruction of Yugoslavia. In this way they will prevent destruction of our only home - planet Earth. Yugoslavia is a small sovereign state and valuable and inseparable part of it. In this way they will confirm that preservation of life on the Earth is really the question of ecological conscience of every individual and the mankind in whole.



Ecological catastrophe caused by the ammoniac explosion

The memory on April 22, 1970, when enormous quantity of oil was spilled in the Santa Barbara California Bay and when millions of people protested all over the world, should be an occasion for

solidarity with jeopardized parts of the world. Unfortunately, we have to notice that in this case when NATO attacked our country, the expected "green resistance" of the world public failed. Millions of people of this "Yugoslav spring" failed on the exam of the ecological ethics and care for the survival of mankind. Those are, first of all, the state leaders, then international organizations and institutions, scientific institutes, ecological movements and movements for preservation of cultural and natural resources.

We have been embittered by the events happening in Yugoslavia for almost a month. NATO aggressors are destroying everything with tones of explosives, and we are worried not only for the future of the region and Europe but for the future of the whole planet. Therefore, we warn the world that this barbaric bombarding and destruction can create a broad ecological catastrophe. In this war, the aggressors not only fail to respect the international conventions and rules in the field of environment and rights of war, but forget the elementary human ethics, destroying everything and killing everybody.

Although the world knows about intentional bombarding of the chemical industry of Yugoslavia and oil refineries and stores, the world ecological movement closes its eyes before the possible ecological catastrophe which consequences could be disastrous. They are expected to fight for the victory or the common sense and for the enforcement of the international laws. The Day of the Planet should not be just a mere marking of the day.

Simon Jenkins: NATO is Loosing Anyway

April 21, 1999

London, 21. April 1999 (Tanjug) - According to today's analysis of London's "The Times" commentator, Simon Jenkins, the aggression on Yugoslavia consists of "three wars" but none is successful.



First, "war A", is already finished with NATO's defeat. That war was taking place at the end of the last year and the beginning of this year, when NATO through threats and manipulations wanted to define the crisis on Kosovo and Metohija.



Civilian apartments - the only targets of NATO

Second, "war B", is just going on. Although, the final estimation can't be given yet, in any case, it won't be considered a successful one, says "The Times" commentator. The NATO "tactic of the Stone Age" made the situation on Kosovo and Metohija only worse and brought misery to everyone.

Third, "war C", escalation of the conflict and some kind of invasion on Serbia hasn't started yet, but Clinton and Blair are already pleading for it. It would be "the war of the punishing desperation", provoking many casualties and without solving the problem.

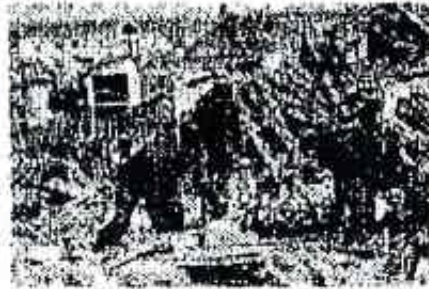
NATO has "the power of punishing", but the problem of Kosovo and Metohija cannot be solved just like that. So "war C" would be essentially the defeat.

Fife hundred civillans killed

April 22, 1999

Vecernje Novosti, 22nd April, 1999

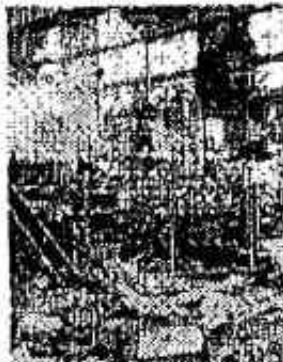
On yesterday's press conference in the Yugoslav Ministry for Foreign Affairs journalists were delivered "List of destroyed civilian targets in the territory of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia as the consequence of the barbarian and criminal NATO aggression from 24th March to 20th April, 1999", where it is stated that approximately 500 civilians were killed and more than 4,000 were heavily wounded in Yugoslavia during NATO air strikes.



500 innocent civilians killed

It is stated in the information that in the same period "The North Atlantic Alliance made more than 7,000 criminal attacks against Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in which 700 war planes took part, more than 2,000 cruising missiles were fired and more than 6,000 tons of explosive were thrown."

Three million children are endangered by war consequences, while hundreds thousands of citizens are exposed to toxic gases which will result in permanent effects for the total population health and the environment. About 500 thousand workers lost their jobs due to complete destruction of industrial facilities and 2 million people can not support themselves.



500,000 workers left without job

According to preliminary estimates, it is stated in the document, the damage caused on industrial, trade and civilian facilities amounts to app. 10 billion US\$, out of which 3.5 billions relates to Vojvodina. The information says that 11 bridges were destroyed and 14 damaged that 12 railroads and stations were damaged, as well as seven mainroads and seven airports.

The document includes a list of hit plants. So far in Yugoslavia were destroyed or damaged several thousands of economic facilities and unapartment houses whereof over 3 500 are in Laskovac

area. In Pancevo, Novi Sad, Sombor and other towns were hit refineries and stores of liquid raw material and chemicals intended for petrol and chemical industries, which lead to high pollution of

land and air. It is added that several thousands of arable land, numerous rivers, lakes and groundwaters are endangered too.

16 hospitals and medical institutions as well as more than 190 school buildings and tens thousands of public institutions and residential blocks were hit in criminal NATO aviation attacks.

In the end of the information there is a list of hit facilities of infrastructure, TV transmitter as well as cultural, historical and religious monuments.

'Niemand wil de aantallen doden in Servië weten'

Oppositie

Runa Hellinga

22-4-99

BOEDAPEST, BELGRADO - „Mensen beginnen zich te realiseren dat het land echt vernield wordt, minder bloedig, maar grondiger dan de Duitsers het tijdens de Tweede Wereldoorlog hebben gedaan. De hele infrastructuur gaat eraan. Ze beginnen zich zorgen te maken hoe Joegoslavië er straks zal uitzien, of er nog fabrieken zullen zijn om te gaan werken en wegen om over te rijden”.

Zarko Koran is psycholoog en lid van de Servische oppositie. Hij was bevriend met de twee weken geleden vermoorde hoofdredacteur van de Dnevni Telegraph, een in Montenegro versijndend dagblad dat als een van de enige nog kritisch durft te schrijven.

Dat wil allermintst zeggen dat hij blij is met de Navo-bombardementen. „De mensen zullen zich niet tegen Milosevic keren”, weet hij. „Integendeel. Het is voor het eerst in mijn leven dat ik in Joegoslavië zo openlijk anti-westerse sentimenten meemaak. Dat heeft Tito nooit voor elkaar gekregen. Maar nu heeft de Levi's-winkel bij mij aan de overkant zijn uitgangsbord weggehaald. Ik ben vaak in Amerika geweest en ik hou van dat land. Maar nu weet ik het ook niet meer.”

Hij weet wat er gebeurt in Kosovo en noemt het lot van de Albanezen „een tragedie van bijbelse omvang”. Maar na vier weken bombardementen heeft hij voor de Navo geen goed woord over. „Zo'n aanval op het ministerie van defensie in het centrum van Belgrado bijvoorbeeld, wat heeft dat voor zin? Dat gebouw is ontruimd zodra de aanvallen begonnen. Ik kan geen andere reden voor die bom verzinnen dan pure terreur.”

Zoals de meeste inwoners van Belgrado blijft hij thuis als het luchtalarm gaat. Alleen bejaarden en ouders met kinderen gaan naar de schuilkelder. Wel zijn delen van de stad die als bijzonder riskant te boek staan, ontruimd. „Sommige wijken staan al weken

lang leeg”. Overdag lijkt Belgrado een gewone stad, met verbaazingwekkend goedgevulde winkels en met mensen die op straat flaneren. Maar 's avonds is het uitgestorven. Dan slaat de angst toe. Na acht uur 's avonds is geen café meer open, omdat er geen klanten meer zijn. „Het luchtalarm is een kwartier geleden afgelopen en het is een hele heldere avond. Ik ben er zeker van dat we veel bombardementen krijgen vannacht en ja, ik ben zenuwachtig. Ik kan inmiddels ook het verschil horen tussen een inslaande kruisraket, ander geschut of het geluid van uitgaand luchtafweergeschut. Wie had dat kunnen dromen”.

's Avonds zitten mensen aan de televisie geplakt. „De eerste weken volgde iedereen iedere flard nieuws. Ook van buitenlandse media. Er zijn veel satelliet-schotels en de Servischtalige uitzendingen van internationale zenders zijn fors uitgebreid. Maar nu zie je een soort afstomping. Het wordt mensen te veel, ze sluiten zich af en willen het niet meer weten.”



Navo treft centrum van de macht

22-4-99

Het kantoor van de Joegoslavische communistische partij van president Milosevic brandt hevig nadat het gisterocht door meerdere Navo raketten werd getroffen. Het gebouw in het nieuwe gedeelte van Belgrado, maakte volgens de Navo deel uit van de Joegoslavische luchtverdediging.

FOTO AP

Villa Milošević verwoest Vojvodina van Servië geïsoleerd

BELGRADO, BRUSSEL, 22 APRIL. Bij nieuwe NAVO-bombardementen is de noordelijke regio van Joegoslavië, de Vojvodina, vrijwel geheel afgesloten van Servië.

Bij een luchtaanval werd vannacht de villa van de Joegoslavische president Milošević in Dedinje, een voorstad van Belgrado, verwoest. Milošević en zijn in Joegoslavië zeer invloedrijke vrouw, Mira Marković, waren op het moment van de aanval niet thuis. De Joegoslavische leider slaapt tegenwoordig elke nacht in een andere bunker. De NAVO meldde een „presidentieële commandopost” te hebben aangevallen, maar niet te weten of het om een residentie van de president ging. Van de villa is volgens Belgrado niets overgebleven.

De NAVO vernielde vannacht in de Vojvodina de Donau-brug bij Beška, de laatste brug over de Donau (behalve die bij Pančevo bij Belgrado) die nog niet was aangevallen. De Vojvodina, rijk landbouwland, is nu vrijwel geïsoleerd van Servië. 22-4-99

Volgens Belgrado viel de NAVO gisteren in Kosovo een kamp met Servische vluchtelingen uit Bosnië en Kroatië aan; daarbij zouden tien doden zijn gevallen. De NAVO heeft de aanval ontkend. In Belgrado is gisteren gezegd dat de bombardementsvluchten van de NAVO tot nu toe aan vijfhonderd burgers in Joegoslavië het leven hebben gekost. (Reuters, AFP, AP)

Olietekort zet Belgrado onder druk

Het Joegoslavische leger raakt praktisch vleugellam omdat er na de NAVO-bombardementen weinig olie meer over is. Maar afsluiting van sluipaansvoerwegen is lastig omdat er geen internationaal embargo is.

Door onze redacteur THEO WESTERWOUT
ROTTERDAM, 22 APRIL. Zo'n 80 procent van de olievoorraden in Servië en Montenegro is nu door NAVO-bommenwerpers getroffen, zegt een woordvoerder van de Atlantische organisatie in Brussel. De twee grote raffinaderijen in Servië waren een van de eerste doelen, evenals de belangrijkste pijpleiding die ze van ruwe olie voorziet, vanuit de Kroatische havenstad Rijeka.

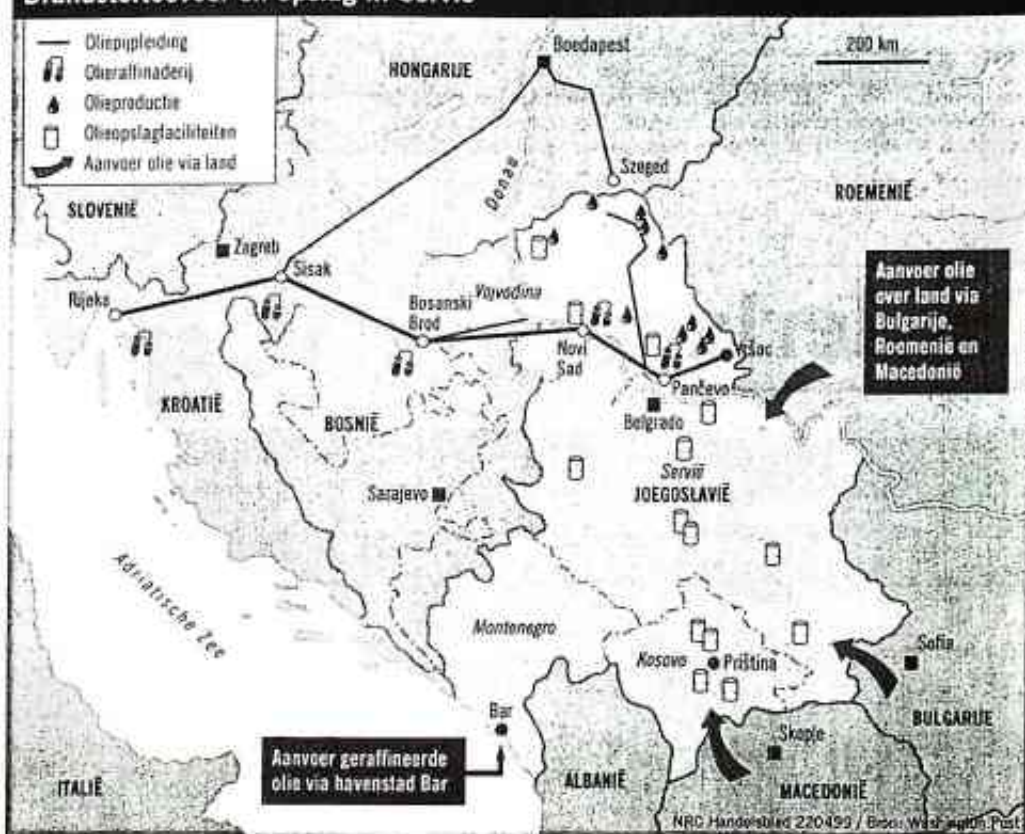
Maar zoals in alle oorlogen ontstaat er een levendige handel om enigszins aan de schaarste het hoofd te bieden. In het geval van Joegoslavië, dat voor tweederde van zijn olieconsumptie afhankelijk is van import, gebeurt dat via tankers, schepen die de Montenegrijnse haven in Bar aandoen, en met kleine tankauto's via sluiptwegen vanuit de buurlanden Roemenië en Bulgarije.

Gisteren werd bekend dat oliemaatschappij Texaco twee weken na het begin van de luchtaanvallen de olie van haar raffinaderij in Vukovar naar Bar had verscheept. Hetzelfde geldt voor een Griekse rederij, die verscheppingen van kleine hoeveelheden benzine en dieselolie naar Montenegro zegt voort te zetten "zolang dat legaal is".

Of die brandstoffen Servië bereiken is onzeker. Er bestaat geen pijpleidingverbinding tussen Bar en de Servische republiek, maar er zijn wel wegen en misschien zelfs nog een luchtverbinding, al zou die wel heel kwetsbaar worden voor de NAVO-vliegtuigen. Montenegro wil zich uit lijfsbehoud zo neutraal mogelijk opstellen in dit conflict, maar de vraag is of de overheid van deze deelrepubliek de macht heeft om olietransporten tegen te houden.

Hetzelfde geldt voor Roemenië en Bulgarije, die inmiddels ernstige economische schade van de oorlog ondervinden. Hongarije, sinds kort NAVO-lid, zegt de aan-

Brandstoftoevoer en opslag in Servië



voer van olie (voornamelijk uit Rusland) te hebben stopgezet. Of er via de Donau nog kleine tankers, schepen Servië binnenkomen is niet bekend.

Woordvoerder Radko Vlaikov van het Bulgaarse ministerie van Buitenlandse Zaken liet gisteren weten dat zijn land, dat altijd tegen economische sancties jegens Belgrado heeft gevochten, nu een olie-embargo zou steunen als dat snel een einde kan maken aan de oorlog in het buurland. Maar of de smokkel via grenswegen en spoorlijnen onder effectieve controle kan worden gebracht blijft een open vraag. Sinds de economische sancties tegen Joegoslavië eind 1995 als onderdeel van het Dayton-akkoord werden beëindigd, is de toevoer van goederen en grondstoffen naar dat land legaal.

Een nieuw embargo zou eigenlijk niet in de tactiek van de NAVO passen, maar wordt nu strategisch onmisbaar. De Noord-Atlantische alliantie heeft immers tot nu toe volgehouden niet in oorlog te zijn met Servië, maar ziet zich tegelij-

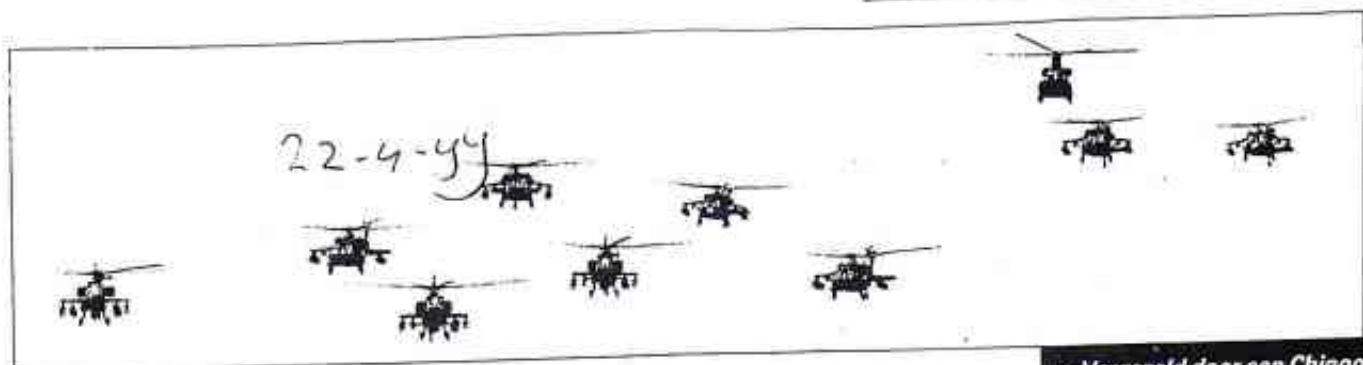
kertijd genoodzaakt om de lifeline - de olietoevoer - van het Joegoslavische leger af te snijden. De strategen in Brussel en Washington hebben het al moeilijk genoeg met het vernietigen van de laatste oliedepots die overal in het land zijn verborgen. Dat wordt voor de NAVO extra belangrijk nu een grondoorlog uiteindelijk niet meer valt uit te sluiten.

Europa is verdeeld over een embargo. De ambassadeurs van de EU-lidstaten kwamen gisteren in een zeer late actie niet verder dan een voorstel aan hun ministers, die maandag bijeenkomen, dat de EU-landen geen olie meer aan Joegoslavië leveren. Daarmee wordt het probleem van leveringen door derde landen omzeild en daar zullen de Verenigde Staten niet blij mee zijn.

Dit weekeinde worden de mogelijkheden om alle olietransporten stop te zetten besproken op de NAVO-topconferentie in Washington. Een embargo zou moeten steunen op een resolutie van de VN-Veiligheidsraad, maar Rus-

land zal die tegenhouden. Volgens sommige diplomaten zou een nieuwe exegese van bestaande resoluties uitkomst kunnen bieden voor een controle op transportschepen op de Adriatische Zee. Maar ze erkennen dat zo'n actie de betrekkingen tussen het Westen en Rusland verder zouden beschadigen.

Intussen wordt er dagelijks gemiddeld meer brandstof door de 800 NAVO-vliegtuigen boven Joegoslavië en de aanvliegroutes verbruikt, dan de 55.000 vaten olie die het land vóór de oorlog per dag verbruikte om zijn zwakke economie op gang te houden. Europese raffinaderijen is volgens oliemarkdeskundigen verzocht om meer vliegtuigbrandstof te produceren. Morgen wordt door de NAVO een nieuwe 'tender' uitgegeven, waarop oliemaatschappijen kunnen bieden om de oorlogsvoorraad met 200.000 tot 250.000 ton aan te vullen. Moderne raffinaderijen, zoals bijvoorbeeld Shell-Pernis, kunnen snel op de gestegen vraag inspelen door het productieproces te wijzigen.



Bommen in achtertuin Milosevic

door Guido van de Kreeke

BRUSSEL, donderdag

De NAVO heeft het regime van president Slobodan Milosevic een gevoelige dreun uitgedeeld door de luchtaanvallen dicht bij de eindverantwoordelijken van de etnische zuiveringen in Kosovo te brengen.

Met een aantal ongelooflijke precisie-inslagen van kruisraketten is dinsdagnacht niet alleen het hoofdkwartier van Milosevic' partij uitgerookt, maar werd ook het Kosava-tv- en radiostation van zijn dochter Marija uit de lucht geschoten. Daarmee werd een van de markantste wolkenkrabbers van Belgrado tot een zwartgeblakerd skelet.

Volgens de NAVO is met de aanval op het partijbureau van Milosevic een van de zenuwcentra van zijn macht aange- tast.

• Vergezeld door een Chinook transporthelikopter en enkele Blackhawk-helikopters landden drie Apaches op het vliegveld van Brindisi in Zuid-Italië. Later op de dag vlogen de eerste zes van in totaal 24 Apaches over naar Albanië. De Apache zal boven Kosovo worden ingezet tegen Joegoslavische tanks en grondtroepen. FOTO: EPA

Pamflettenoorlog

PODGORICA, donderdag
Een tot nog toe onbekende groepering heeft gisteren pamfletten in Podgorica, de Montenegrijnse hoofdstad, verspreid met daarop de boodschap dat zij de deelrepubliek tegen het Joegoslavische leger wil beschermen.

De vlugschriften, ondertekend door de 'Montenegrijnse Bevrijdings Beweging', zouden een poging van het Joegoslavische leger kunnen zijn om een voorwaarde te scheppen om 'Montenegrijnse rebellen' aan te vallen. De NAVO maakt zich zorgen over de sluipende overname van de macht in het pro-westerse Montenegro door Belgrado. (AP)

22-4-91



• Twee inwoners van de Joegoslavische hoofdstad Belgrado bekijken de door NAVO-kruisraketten getroffen 23 verdiepingen tellende wolkenkrabber in het centrum van de stad. Doel van de aanval was onder meer het in het gebouw gevestigde hoofdkwartier van de socialistische partij van de Joegoslavische president Slobodan Milosevic. In het gebouw waren ook lokale televisie- en radiozenders gevestigd. Tijdens de nachtelijke aanval zouden ongeveer 15 mensen in de toren werkzaam zijn geweest.

FOTO: AP



▲ Protest in Belgrad tegen de bombardementen



Ziekenhuizen en scholen doelwit

Bij de NAVO-aanvallen zijn ook ziekenhuizen en gezondheidscentra getroffen. Sommige zijn daarbij gedeeltelijk beschadigd of verwoest, waaronder dertien van de grootste ziekenhuizen van het land. Meer dan 150 scholen (waaronder kinderdagverblijven) zijn beschadigd of vernietigd. Volgens Joegoslavische bronnen zijn ruim 800.000 scholieren niet naar school gegaan als gevolg van de bombardementen. Van de kinderdagverblijven zijn de meeste gesloten.



'Humanitaire' bombardementen...

Door Hans de Ruijter

22-9-99

"Er is voldoende documentatie die bewijst dat de bombardementen op Joegoslavië niet strikt gericht zijn op militaire en strategische doelen, zoals de NAVO beweert. Ze zijn voor een groot deel bedoeld om de burgerinfrastructuur van het land en haar instellingen te vernietigen", stelt de Canadese hoogleraar Michel Chossudovsky (1). Achter de nettelijke videobeelden van de dagelijkse NAVO-persconferenties gaat een vernietiging schuil die Joegoslavië decennia moet terugwerpen,

waarna westers kapitaal het land kan binnenrukken om de vruchten van de wederopbouw in te pikken.

Chossudovsky stelt dat de "intensiteit van de bombardementen, waarbij gebruik wordt gemaakt van geavanceerde militaire technologie, ongekend is in de moderne geschiedenis. Het overtreft de bombardementen van de Tweede Wereldoorlog of de Vietnam-oorlog." De NAVO heeft ongeveer 600 vliegtuigen ingezet, waarvan ruim 400 gevechtsvliegtuigen. Tot

vorige week alleen al werden circa 3000 aanvalsvluchten uitgevoerd, per nacht circa 200 gericht tegen meer dan 100 doelen. Duizenden tonnen explosieven zijn afgeworpen en circa 450 kruisraketten zijn afgevuurd. Vorige week vroeg NAVO-generaal Clark om nog meer vliegtuigen. Ondertussen is men begonnen met de opbouw van een troepenmacht in Albanië.

De bombardementen zijn niet alleen gericht tegen civiele doelen als fabrieken, vliegvelden,

elektriciteits- en telecommuni-
catiecentrales, spoorwegen,
bruggen en opslagplaatsen van
brandstof, maar ook tegen scho-
len, ziekenhuizen, kinderdag-
verblijven, overheidsgebouwen,
kerken, musea, kloosters
en historische monumenten.
Het exacte aantal burgerslach-
toffers is onbekend. De NAVO
uiteraard, maar ook de Joego-
slavische regering zijn terug-
houdend bij het geven van deze
cijfers.

Maar de feiten geven aan dat er
sprake moet zijn van een huma-
nitaire catastrofe. De bombar-
dementen zijn ook de oorzaak
van een groot deel van de vluch-
telingenstromen.

Volgens Joegoslavische bronnen
zijn wegen en spoorwegen een
belangrijk doelwit van de
NAVO-aanvallen, met name
bruggen.

Op 11 april, om vijf uur 's och-
tends, schoot een NAVO-vlieg-
tuig een raket af op het dorp
Turekovac, ten westen van Les-
kovac. Meer dan 20

huizen werden vernietigd,
terwijl daken en ruiten van
omringende gebouwen het ook
moesten ontgelden.

Diezelfde avond werd even na
middernacht het dorp Pricevic
getroffen. Verscheidene NAVO-
raketten kwamen neer in de
nabijheid van de kolenmijn van
Belacevac.

De Lucani en Milan Blagojevic
chemische fabriek is sinds het
begin van de oorlog al door 45
raketten getroffen. De Zastava
(Joego) autofabriek in Kraguje-
vac werd in de nacht van zondag
11 op maandag 12 april door 15
raketten getroffen. Ruim hon-

derd arbeiders raakten zwaar
gewond en er vielen verscheide-
ne doden.

Viel de NAVO in het begin van de
oorlog alleen 's avonds en 's nachts
aan, sinds vorige week voeren de
NAVO-vliegtuigen ook overdag
regelmatig aanvalsvluchten uit. Op

maandag 12 april, rond het
middaguur, werd de inter-
nationale passagierstrein
tussen Belgrado en de
Griekse stad Thessaloniki
tot tweemaal toe getrof-
fen op de Bistrica-brug
over de Gdelicka-kloof.
De NAVO moest deze
'fout' wel toegeven.
Op de videobeelden
vanuit het vliegtuig
was duidelijk te zien
hoe bij de aanval
doelbewust op de
trein werd gericht.

Op 14 april toonde
de Servische zen-
der RTS de indrin-
gende beelden
van de trein, de
verwoeste wa-

gons, de ver-
koolde licha-
men die uit de
trein werden
gehaald.

Bij Pristi-
na wer-
den op 12

april een ka-

toenfabriek en een verdeel-
station getroffen waardoor de
elektriciteitsvoorziening in Pris-
tina werd verstoord. In Krusevac
werd de machine- en onderde-
lenfabriek "14 Oktober" ver-
woest, evenals een warmte-
krachtcentrale bij het stads-
centrum. Bij de fabriek "14
Oktober" werkten 6000 arbei-
ders en ze was een van de groot-
ste fabrieken voor bouwmachi-
nes op de Balkan.

1. Michel Chossudovsky, "Impacts of
NATO's "humanitarian" bombings.
The balance sheet of destruction in
Yugoslavia"

22-4-94

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA
FEDERAL MINISTRY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS
DIRECTORATE FOR INFORMATION

YUGOSLAV DAILY SURVEY

BELGRADE, 22 April 1999

No. 2259

SPECIAL ISSUE

OVERVIEW OF CIVILIAN DESTRUCTION IN THE TERRITORY OF THE FR OF YUGOSLAVIA AS A CONSEQUENCE OF BARBARIC AND CRIMINAL NATO AGGRESSION (21-22 APRIL 1999)

Today is the Day of Planet Earth which the mankind is greeting with a tragic fact that the entire planet is a single target, the target of the creators of material, ecological and moral catastrophe. The current attack on Yugoslavia is only an introduction in total of USA and its armed fist - NATO with all civilizational values achieved so far.

With NATO guided by force, at least formally, a man that claims that the attack on Yugoslavia is an attempt to defend moral values on which Europe of 21st century will rest, one has to ask himself what kind of common sense are we talking about.

NATO propaganda justifies its brutal acts by "higher interests": killing of civilians, bombing of a column of refugees, attack on a passenger train, bombing journalists, destruction of residential buildings and monuments of culture. Perhaps their representatives went farthest yesterday when they said that food production represented "a legitimate military goal". Official representatives of aggressor stated that tobacco factory in Nis was bombed because it produced something related to "ammunition" - or perhaps they worry for the well-being of our people.

Bombing raids on several radio and TV stations in the centre of Novi Beograd, war-mongering NATO propaganda attempted to justify by insane explanations that these are "power centres" against whom they will, as one of the promoters of war said, "undertake further actions" since "these goals are of high interest" and a part "of great propaganda machine". However, it is general knowledge that these are media which broadcast mostly amusement and sports programmes - mostly made in USA.

BELGRADE

A series of powerful blasts shook Batajnica, immediately after this morning 36 minutes after midnight, an air raid alert was sounded. The aggressor targeted Airport in Batajnica. The explosions were more powerful than in previous attacks. Dense smoke hovers over Batajnica.

Criminal NATO aggressor yesterday morning hit at 1.55 p.m. with two missiles railway bridge on the Sava near Ostruznica. The main pillar of the bridge has been damaged and more than 30 meters of railway was also devastated. Material damage is huge.

At 1.50 p.m. the aggressor hit three missiles in a wider region of village of Jakovo, which is divided from Ostruznica by the Sava river.

The fire in the 23-floor business centre "Usce" which was targeted last night at 3.15 a.m. is mostly put out, although dark smoke and flames still lick from top floors.

The building of the 23-floor business centre "Usce" which symbolizes the construction of Novi Beograd was hit with several missiles. The ground floor, the first and the top floors are totally destroyed with missiles and fire.

Almost all parked vehicles in the radius of 300 metres around the building are totally destroyed.

Shrapnels are scattered all over the surrounding lawns as well as particles of the building.

"Usce" is a civilian facility, in which more than 20 companies were located along with radio and TV stations. This is where the offices of the Socialist Party of Serbia were also located.

NATO bombs discontinued broadcasting of a popular radio and TV station "Kosava", which was in the building. Private TV stations "Pink" and "BK" also discontinued programmes using the transmitter on that building.

B E Š K A

Criminal NATO missiles last night put out of traffic the bridge near Beska, linking Srem and Backa over the Danube by hitting the sixth pillar of the bridge, 30 m long. This is the fourth bridge in Vojvodina, which NATO criminals destroyed during relentless aggression against our country.

V A L J E V O

Aggressor forces for the third time in a row bombed Valjevo 40 minutes after midnight attack. Twelve bombs of high destructive power fell on the town. One missile fell between sports hall Čija and the railway station. Fire broke out in "Krusik" last night.

Material damage is extensive. Powerful detonations damaged the settlements around "Krusik". Explosions also damaged contact network in railway station.

D J A K O V I C A

In the attack of aggressor NATO planes against refugees camp "Majino naselje", several kilometres south of Djakovica, set up in 1995 refugees from the Republic of Serbian Krajina, which took place at 3 o'clock after midnight, several dozens of civilians were killed and, according to unconfirmed information a seven-year old Ivan Ivancevic, brothers Davor (1970) and Radivoje (1972) Volarevic.

NATO bombs wounded 20 residents of this camp, where members of Serb nationality live, refugees from Croatia. Nineteen wounded persons have been placed in Djakovica hospital, while one child was taken to a hospital in Pristina.

Two buildings in that settlement where 200 refugees from Croatia lived are totally destroyed.

There are 53 craters of NATO bombs. Three craters, almost 3 meters deep, 10 m in radius, testify to the destructive power of NATO missiles against this settlement.

This settlement is only one 1 km away from the site where NATO planes several days ago attacked, bombing a column of tractors and cars, killing at least 30 civilians.

N I Š

In the area of Nis, Pirot and Toplica area in the wake of criminal NATO aggressor, more than 10,000 employees were left without work. The consequences of war destruction are particularly big on business facilities in Nis, Aleksinac, Kursumlija and other places in that part of Serbia.

P R I Š T I N A

Yesterday, around 3.30 a.m. NATO planes bombed the slopes of Mokra Gora, 50 km to the North-West of Pristina. According to incomplete information, radio and TV transmitter on that mountain was hit.

Belgrado vreest giftige sla

De bombardementen op Belgrado vormen ook een gevaar voor de voedselvoorziening. Sla wordt angstvallig gemeden

Door onze correspondent
RENÉE POSTMA

BOEDAPEST, 23 APRIL. Verse groenten zijn opmerkelijk goedkoop de afgelopen dagen in de straten van Belgrado. Een krop sla kost nog maar 2 dinar (op de zwarte markt levert 1 Duitse mark ongeveer 10 dinar op), terwijl er een week geleden nog minstens het dubbele voor werd betaald. Voor het begin van de NAVO-acties betekende prijsverlaging dat het aanbod groter was geworden. Nu, na een maand van bombardementen die de infrastructuur van Joegoslavië ernstig hebben aangetast, is de oorzaak eerder sinister.

De inwoners van Belgrado durven nauwelijks nog verse groenten te kopen omdat ze bang zijn dat de sla, de lente-ui en wat er verder aan seizoensgroenten wordt aangeboden, vervuild is met kankerverwekkende stoffen. De groente is afkomstig uit de directe omgeving van de Joegoslavische hoofdstad. Drie dagen lang hebben er gifwolken in de lucht gehangen als gevolg van de bombardementen op industriële complexen in Pancevo, vlak buiten Belgrado. Daarna is het gaan regenen. De angst is groot dat de giftige stoffen in de grond terecht zijn gekomen en de gewassen hebben vergiftigd.

De schade die een maand NAVO-bombardementen hebben aangericht in de Joegoslavische economie is echter moeilijk te meten. Officiële cijfers spreken van zeker 10 miljard dollar directe schade. De ecologische schade veroorzaakt door het in puin leggen van olieafladerijen en chemische fabrieken niet meegerekend. Volgens de Joegoslavische regering is er door de bombardementen een half miljoen arbeidsplaatsen verloren gegaan, waardoor in totaal twee miljoen mensen hun bestaanszekerheid zijn kwijtgeraakt.

Deze gegevens vallen op dit moment niet te verifiëren. Een groep van kritische, onafhankelijke economen weigert op deze gegevens in te gaan. In een deze week uitgebrachte verklaring wordt volstaan met de constatering dat de schade nu al groter is dan die van de Tweede Wereldoorlog en dat het werkloosheidscijfer van 27 procent, aan de vooravond van de bombardementen, zeker verdubbeld is. De groep van onafhankelijke economen vraagt om een einde van de bombardementen en waarschuwt

Voedselsituatie Joegoslavië bedreigd door bombardementen



het Westen voor een stroom van Servische vluchtelingen die straks gedwongen zal worden een economische toekomst in de rest van Europa te zoeken omdat Joegoslavië zelf geheel vernield zal zijn.

De jongste geschiedenis van de Joegoslavische economie onderscheidt zich op verschillende punten van die van de omliggende landen. Daar werd na bijna een halve eeuw communisme begin jaren negentig de vrije markt omarmd. Het voormalig Joegoslavië had al een zekere vorm van vrije markt, maar werd juist begin jaren negentig economisch teruggeworpen door het uiteenvallen van het land en de daarmee gepaard gaande oorlogen in Kroatië en Bosnië. Het economisch embargo dat de internationale gemeenschap tegen Belgrado afkondigde zette de economische ontwikkeling zo goed als stil. Privatisering van staatsbedrijven bleef uit en hyperinflatie beroofde de bevolking van zijn laatste spaargeld. Waarnemers schatten - nog voor de NAVO bombardementen - dat het zeker tot 2015 zal duren voor Joegoslavië weer het economisch peil van 1990 zal bereiken.

Het petrochemische bedrijf Petrohemia in Pancevo was tot een maand geleden een van de laatste parels van de Joegoslavische economie. Het bedrijf stond in de belangstelling van buitenlandse investeerders en was door Deloitte en Touche op een waarde van bijna 1 miljard dollar geschat. Buitenlandse investeerders hadden ook hun oog laten vallen op de benzinstationsketen van Jugope-

trol en Beopetrol, evenals op het Servische Energie Bedrijf. Al deze ondernemingen zijn inmiddels vernield dan wel ernstig beschadigd. Hetzelfde geldt voor de Joegoslavische autoindustrie. Tot het begin van de jaren negentig was het land een van de twintig landen in de wereld die zelf auto's fabriceren. Sinds het economisch embargo draaiden de Zastava fabrieken nog maar op een laag pitje (10 procent van het productieniveau van 1990). De afgelopen tijd heeft echter zowel Fiat als Peugeot belangstelling getoond voor de Joegoslavische autoindustrie, vooral voor de geschoolde arbeiders in de autofabrieken. Er lagen plannen op tafel om jaarlijks 10.000 auto's te assembleren.

De bombardementen op de Zastava-fabrieken - waar overigens ook militaire producten worden gemaakt - treft niet alleen de bevolking van Kragujevac, de thuishaven van de fabrieken. Ook een groot aantal toeleveringsbedrijven aan de autoindustrie door heel Joegoslavië raakt in problemen.

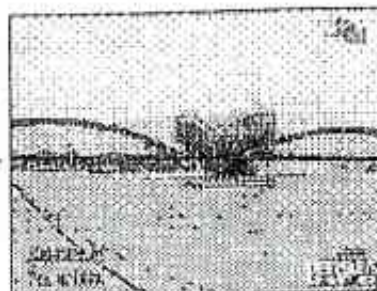
Regeringsfunctionarissen zeggen te verwachten dat het land na de bombardementen op eigen kracht kan worden opgebouwd. Net als na de Tweede Wereldoorlog, toen enthousiaste vrijwilligers snelwegen en spoorbanen aanlegden. Economen wijzen er echter op dat de fabrieken die nu in puin worden geschoten technologisch zo ontwikkeld zijn dat je die niet zomaar door een groep enthousiastelingen kan laten opbouwen.

NATO continues with genocide of civilians

April 23, 1999

Belgrade, April 23, 1999 (Tanjug) - NATO criminals targeted the Radio-TV Serbia (RTS) building in the very heart of Belgrade at 02:06 a.m. local time Friday, the city emergency center confirmed in a statement to Tanjug.

NATO missiles hit the RTS building when a number of employees was doing their job. According to the first information, there are casualties and wounded. Civil defense crews are trying to rescue the victims.



Last bridge in Novi Sad destroyed

Criminal NATO aircraft targeted and damaged the railway bridge on the Sava, at Osrtuznica, about 10 kilometers south-west of Belgrade, at 2:15 a.m. local time Friday.

Aggressor NATO aircraft attacked Belgrade again at 2:40 a.m. local time Friday, targeting civilian facilities in the Krnjaca suburb on the left bank of the Danube and villages at the base of Mt. Avala, south-east of the city.

Criminal NATO aircraft attacked the city of Uzice at 11 p.m. local time Thursday but the city was spared of immense damages thanks to the effective action of the Yugoslav air defense. However, one projectile hit the post office in the centre of the city, located between a medical centre, the National Theatre and housing facilities.



Cacak - April, 1999

Due to damages caused on the post office, many city residents were left without telephone links. Housing facilities, business offices and many shops suffered damages in the attack.

A strong explosion was heard south of the town of Kraljevo at 10:48 a.m. local time Thursday. The target of the criminal NATO

transmitter on Mt. Kopaonik, according to the town emergency centre.

Another blast was heard in the town from the direction of Bogutovac twenty or so minutes later. The target of the second strike was a railway bridge in the Ibar Canyon.

The bridge over the Rasina was totally destroyed in aggressor NATO criminal attack on the town of Krusevac at 10:50 p.m. local time Thursday. The blast was so strong that damages were caused on the

buildings in the village of Bivolja, on which glass on the windows was shattered.

Criminal NATO aircraft overflew the city of Nis late Thursday and early Friday and at around 2:20 a.m. local time Friday a strong explosion was heard in the northwestern part of the city.

Enemy NATO aircraft started overflying in waves the Voivodina capital of Novi Sad shortly before 2 a.m. local time Friday, to which the Yugoslav air defense intensively reacted. Several strong explosions were heard, but no official reports are available about the targets of the NATO criminals.

The destruction of a dozen private radio and televisions stations as well as of Radio-Television Serbia, which was bombed on 23 April, is an expression of the preponderance of one opinion, the biggest aggression against freedom of thought and a disgrace to the civilization on the doorstep of a third millennium. Its purpose is self-evident: a media monopoly by NATO in order to manipulate world public opinion. This is more than a sign of alarm to those who care anything about truth and freedom, and a call for sobering up before the inquisition of NATO generals takes full control in their own countries and full control of the whole world.

Several thousand private homes and flats, some three hundred schools, dozens of hospitals and health institutions, hundreds of places of worship and cultural monuments have been destroyed. Almost a million pupils and students had to stop attending schools and universities. The destruction of civilian factories has meant that more than half a million workers are out of work and approximately two million people without income.

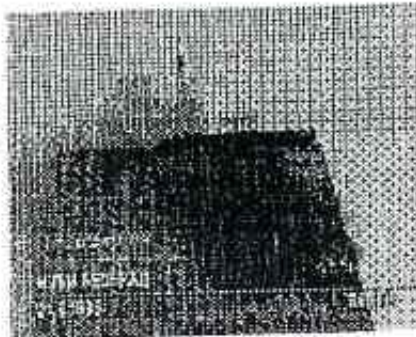
These are but a few indicators of the effects of NATO aggression. All the effects - humanitarian, economic, environmental and health - are hard to see right now. Many of them will be seen much more clearly with the passage of time.

Missiles Launched at Radio and Television Editorial Offices

April 23, 1999

Politika, April 22, 1999

The "Usce" business centre which was bombed by the aggressor last night, was the location of several radio and TV stations. "Kosava" the most popular radio and TV station among the young, which is situated in that building, stopped broadcasting its programme immediately after the bombing.



Tanjug reported, while the "Pink" and "BK" private television channels, which broadcast their programmes using the transmitters situated on the roof of the building, had a black out. The SOS sports channel was also the target of the aggressor, its technical department having also been situated in the Usce Business Centre just like other TV centres that broadcast mainly entertainment programmes as well as Radio "S". Ceda Stankovic, technical director of TV "Pink" said in an interview for our newspaper that the "main line" for broadcasting the programme was cut off, however he expected that TV "Pink" would be visible again in several hours. He added that the material damage was huge, but that the most important thing was that none of the people working there was injured.

NATO has targeted at the Yugoslav media since the beginning of the aggression against our country. Several transmitters of the Radio Television of Serbia have been destroyed, and NATO's generals have threatened several times that they would strike also the building of RTV of Serbia in Takovska street. If the column of Albanian refugees could have been declared "a legitimate military target", than it is no wonder that NATO's bombs have started falling down on TV transmitters, and even on radio and TV stations that have been broadcasting mainly American films over the past weeks, such as "Hair", "Nixon", "Deer Hunters"... and sports programmes, including transmissions of the protest concerts on the Belgrade Freedom Square.

The leading persons of the media companies that have been the target of the most powerful military force on the planet were shocked by the yesterday's scene. While black smoke kept gushing out of the business tower, and flames devoured precious equipment, they pointed out that what the aggressor had struck was actually a small-scale town that housed several thousand employees. They could not believe that the target of the deadly missiles would also be TV entertainment programmes, which do not interfere with politics. However, they stated that they would find a way to reach their viewers with both TV images and words.

Media war has been an unavoidable accompaniment of the armed conflicts up to now; we remember the rigged "television" events in

Sarajevo ("Markale", "Vasa Miskin street") then the events in Kosovo (the poisoning of Albanian children, Albanian women's protests, who lit up candles in front of CNN cameramen, mass graves), but that war was waged using the instruments of the media. This is evidently the first time that NATO, which is claimed, by many, to be a military wing of the CNN, has started a media war in which it is using arms to strike media desks.

Bommen moeten intimi Milosevic in portemonnee treffen

De NAVO laat haar bommen in toenemende mate vallen op bedrijven die in handen zijn van vertrouwelingen van president Milosevic. De NAVO hoopt daarmee de economische en politieke elite tegen de president op te zetten.

The New York Times
WASHINGTON

De NAVO omschrijft de doelen van de bombardementen in Joegoslavië in algemene termen als 'faciliteiten die de oorlogsmachine van Slobodan Milosevic aan de praat houden'. Wat het Pentagon

er meestal niet bij vertelt, is dat raffinaderijen en fabrieken ook worden gebombardeerd omdat ze worden bestuurd door vertrouwelingen van de Joegoslavische president.

Volgens functionarissen bij de NAVO en op het Pentagon hebben die bombardementen tot doel Milosevic 'greep op het land te verminderen door zijn systeem van politieke en economische vriendsjespolitiek te ondermijnen'.

'Het interesseert Milosevic niks als zijn soldaten in Kosovo sneuvelen, zolang hij maar aan de macht blijft', meent een hoge militaire functionaris in Washington. 'Maar als je zaken opblaast die hem, of iemand in zijn directe omgeving, nauw aan het hart liggen, kan dat effect hebben.'

23-4-94
Terwijl de NAVO-bombardementen de steun onder de bevolking voor Milosevic eerder groter dan kleiner hebben gemaakt, hopen de defensiespecialisten dat de aanvallen op bepaalde industriële complexen ertoe leiden dat Milosevic het vertrouwen verliest van zijn vertrouwelingen. Die zijn nu nog loyaal, maar als ze hun fabrieken - waaraan ze hun rijkdom en macht ontleen - kwijtraken, zouden ze zich tegen Milosevic kunnen gaan keren.

De olie- en gasindustrie van Joegoslavië lijdt zwaar onder de NAVO-bombardementen. Officieel worden de raffinaderijen bestookt om de aanvoerlijnen van brandstof naar de eenheden in Kosovo af te snijden. Maar de bombardementen moeten ook

een zware slag zijn voor Dragan Tomic, de directeur van Yugo Petrol. Tomic is voorzitter van het federale parlement in Belgrado en een nauwe bondgenoot van Milosevic.

Op 9 april verwoestte een NAVO-aanval de Zastava-autofa-

NAVO wil elite opzetten tegen president

abriek in Kragujevac. De directeur van de fabriek is Milan Beko, ex-minister van Privatiseringen onder Milosevic.

Vier dagen eerder bombardeerde de NAVO een tabaksfabriek en

-opslagplaats in Nis. In andere steden werd de tabaksindustrie ook zwaar getroffen. Volgens Amerikaanse inlichtingendiensten heeft Milosevic zoon Marko de distributie van sigaretten in Joegoslavië in handen.

Tot nu toe zijn relatief nog maar weinig economische doelen getroffen. Van de ongeveer tweehonderd doelen die sinds het begin van de bombardementen op 24 maart zijn aangevallen, was slechts een tiental puur economisch, zoals fabrieken.

Volgens bronnen in Washington hebben de militaire leiders van de NAVO, zoals generaal Wesley Clark, gepleit voor het opvoeren van de aanvallen op industriële en andere economische doelen.

De chefstaf van de Amerikaanse strijdkrachten, generaal Henry Shelton, heeft een kleine lijst met doelen in Joegoslavië opgesteld die volgens hem in aanmerking moeten komen voor 'decimering'. Hoewel de politieke leiding van de NAVO de lijst nog niet heeft goedgekeurd, verzekerde generaal Shelton dat NAVO-toestellen 'binnen een paar dagen' kunnen beginnen met het bombarderen van die doelen.

Shelton weigerde die doelen nader te omschrijven, maar volgens Amerikaanse regeringsfunctionarissen zijn het industriële complexen die van groot economisch belang zijn. Bij dergelijke aanvallen wordt het risico groter dat er burgerslachtoffers vallen, maar wordt het dagelijks leven voor de

burgers veel meer ontregeld dan bij de aanvallen die tot nu toe zijn uitgevoerd, menen Amerikaans regeringsfunctionarissen.

Hoewel de NAVO haar aanvallen niet specifiek richt op Milosevic zelf, zijn de bombardementen wel bedoeld om de vier pilaren onder zijn macht te ondermijnen: zijn politieke apparaat, de media, leger en politie, en de economie. 'De dingen die Milosevic drijft de houden', aldus een militair functionaris.

'De bedoeling is degenen die economisch afhankelijk zijn van Milosevic angst in te boezemen ervoor zorgen dat zij gaan zeggen hier hebben wij niet om gevraagd. Als we dat tot stand kunnen brengen, weet niemand wat er met Milosevic gebeurt.'

Aanval op Milosevic was bombardement op 'militair doel'

Reuters, AFP, AP
WASHINGTON/BELGRADO

De Verenigde Staten ontkennen dat het donderdag heeft geprobeerd de Joegoslavische president Milosevic te doden. Het bombarderen van een van zijn woningen in Belgrado maakt deel uit van het plan het militaire apparaat van Joegoslavië 'te onthoofden', aldus een woordvoerder van het Pentagon.

De Amerikaanse wetgeving staat het niet toe dat het leger een buitenlandse leider vermoordt en de VS wezen beschuldigingen van de hand als dat dit geprobeerd zou zijn. 'Het is ons te doen om wat in onze ogen geldige militaire doelen zijn', zei Witte-Huiswoordvoerder Joe Lockhart, die het huis een belangrijk commando- en controlecentrum noemde.

Een uiterlijk onaangedane Milosevic, die met zijn familie elders verbleef toen drie lasergeleide projectielen insloegen, zei op de Servische tv dat de NAVO 'mikte op zijn slaapkamer'.

De getroffen ambtswoning staat in de buurt van het presidentiële Beli Dvor paleis in een buitenwijk van Belgrado. Milosevic sprak daar gisteren met de Russische gezant voor Joegoslavië, Viktor Tsjernomyrdin. Daarbij maakte hij bekend dat de oorlog om Kosovo aan vijfhonderd personen het leven heeft gekost. Er zouden vierduizend mensen gewond zijn geraakt.

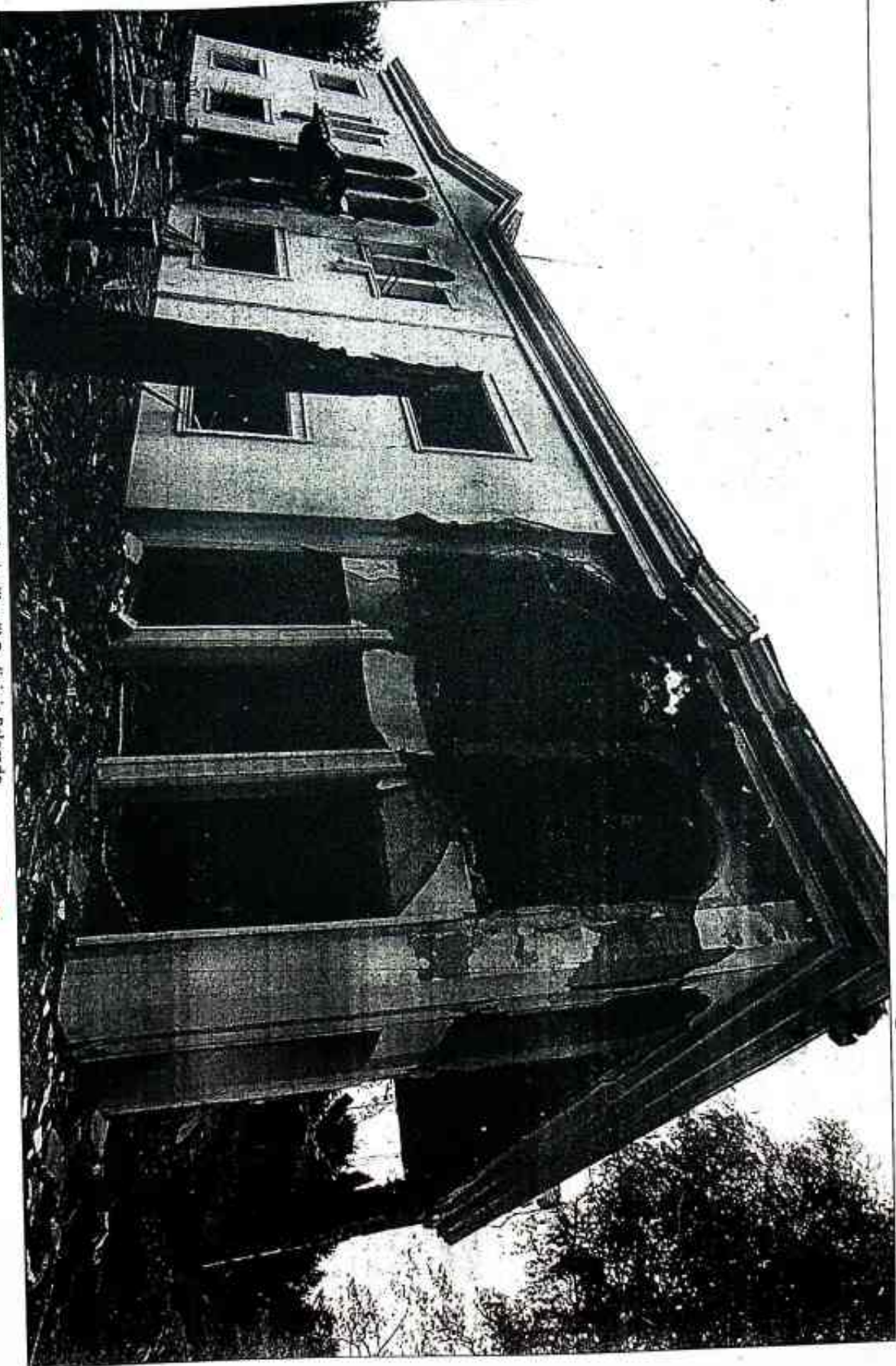
Omdat er nog steeds duizenden vluchtelingen arriveren aan de Macedonische grens, heeft de VN-vluchtelingenorganisatie een beroep gedaan op de Europese landen om haast te maken met

23-4-99 hun beloofde luchtbruggen. Duitsland heeft al snel zijn quotum van tienduizend vluchtelingen bereikt, maar andere landen nemen maar een paar honderd mensen per dag mee. 'Als vijf andere Europese landen snel aan hun quotum zouden voldoen, zouden we deze crisis kunnen bezweren', zei een woordvoerder van de organisatie. Na drie dagen door Macedonische autoriteiten te zijn tegengehouden, hebben hulpverleners toestemming gekregen om voedsel en dekens te brengen naar een paar duizend vluchtelingen in het bergdorp Malina. Macedonische ordetroepen hadden transporten tegengehouden omdat de hulpverleners over vijftig meter Joegoslavisch grondgebied zouden moeten rijden en hun veiligheid niet kon worden gegarandeerd.

Bij de grens met Kosovo zijn donderdag drie Macedonische soldaten op een mijn gelopen. Volgens een woordvoerder van de NAVO in Skopje raakte een van hen zwaargewond. Het incident gebeurde op ongeveer vier kilometer van Malina.

23-4-89

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De Nave trof gisterochtend vroeg een buitenhuis van president Milosevic in de villa wijk Dedinje in Belgrado.

Bommen moeten Milosevic pijn doen

23-4-99

Analyse

Dick Boscher

AMSTERDAM – De Navo begon de acties boven Joegoslavië vier weken geleden met het bombarderen van luchtweertergeschut,

vliegvelen en andere puur militaire doelen. Sinds enkele dagen hebben de doelen een geheel ander karakter: een autofabriek, een sigarettenfabriek, een villa.

Maar die doelen hebben wel degelijk iets gemeenschappelijk. Ze verwijzen alle rechtstreeks naar president Slobodan Milosevic, zelf of via familieleden aan-deelhouder in tal van ondernemingen in Joegoslavië. Navo-woordvoerder Jamie Shea zei het eerder deze week zo tegen de fr-

ançais Times: „Joegoslavië is een staat die gebaseerd is op nepotisme. Het is vrijwel onmogelijk om een industrieel doel te vernietigen zonder ook het aandelenpakket van een van Milosevic' ministers of hemzelf te beschadigen, want zij zijn de staat.”

Dat mag dan zo zijn, de afgelopen dagen pakt de Navo doelen aan die wel heel dicht bij Milosevic' belangen in de buurt zijn. De sigarettenfabriek in Nis die eerder deze week met de grond gelijk werd gemaakt, is gedeeltelijk eigendom van Milosevic' zoon Marko. Het gebombardeerde flatgebouw waarin de Socialistische Partij gewestigd is, bleef ook onderdeel aan de radiozender van dochter Marija en de enige villa die gisteren in de chique wijk De-

linje zwaar beschadigd werd, was die van Milosevic zelf.

Het Amerikaanse ministerie van defensie concludeerde al eerder dat de macht van Milosevic op vier peilers rust: zijn absolute controle over het leger, de politieke partij, de media en het bedrijfleven. Inmiddels zijn al vier al eens doelwit geweest van Navo-bombardementen.

En niet alleen Milosevic, ook het handjevol vertrouwelingen die belangen hebben in grote ondernemingen merken de afgelopen dagen dat de Navo veel meer doelgericht te werk gaat dan het lijkt. Zoals premier Mirko Marjanovic, die de baas is bij Technogas, het bedrijf dat gas uit Rusland importeert. Of parlementsvoorzitter Dragan Tomic, die de

leiding heeft over Nis-jugopetrol. En de vroegere minister van privatisering, Milan Beko, directeur van de Zastava autofabriek in Kragujevac. Alleen al de afgelopen dagen gebombardeerd.

De Milosevic-clan is, zo wordt beweerd, schatrijk geworden in de tijd dat tal van staatsbedrijven zijn geprivatiseerd. De vele honderden miljoenen die de familie Milosevic daarbij opstreek, zouden al lang en breed op Zwitserse en Cyprische bankrekeningen geparkeerd zijn. Daarnaast hebben Milosevic en zijn invloedrijke echtgenote Mira Markovic in het buitenland flink in onroerend goed geïnvesteerd, onder andere in Griekenland. Vooral nog, zei de Britse minister van buitenlandse zaken Cook, blijven

die bezittingen buiten schot.

Ook bij de bedrijven die nog staats eigendom zijn, heeft Milosevic een stevige vinger in de pap. Hij dankt zijn leidinggevende positie in het bedrijfleven niet in de laatste plaats aan de maffia, die de afgelopen tien jaar her en der concurrenten elimineerde.

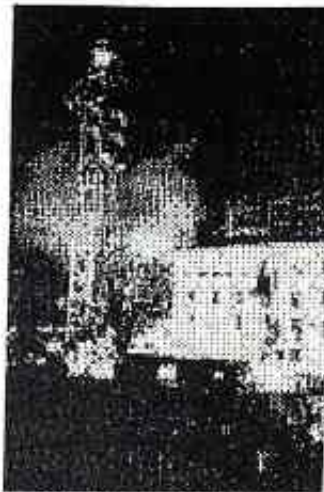
De Navo was er drommels goed van op de hoogte dat Milosevic gismacht niet thuis was. Over de bommen op de villa van de president zei een Navo-woordvoerder: „We hebben niet de intentie Milosevic te doden.” En dat klopt, want een dode Milosevic kan geen verdrag ondertekenen. Een van zijn voetschik gebombardeerde Milosevic kan dat wel.

RTS building in Belgrade centre hit

April 23, 1999

Belgrade, April 23 (Tanjug) - NATO criminals targeted the Radio-TV Serbia (RTS) building in the very heart of Belgrade at 02:06 a.m. local time Friday, the city emergency center confirmed in a statement to Tanjug. All three RTS programs were knocked off the air in the attack. According to first information, there are casualties.

Civil defense crews were at the scene minutes after the Radio-TV Serbia (RTS) building was hit. "Crews are trying to rescue the RTS members who were on the job. There are wounded. We are pulling out of the rubble one wounded person at this very point. We are doing everything we can," city civil defense commander Dragan Covic told Studio B TV.



RTS resumes broadcasting

Covic urged Belgraders who live nearby to keep away from the hit RTS building because new detonations were possible.

In the criminal NATO air assault on the Radio-TV Serbia (RTS) headquarters in the heart of Belgrade, several surrounding buildings, most of them housing facilities, also suffered damages.

The damaged buildings include the Centre for Children and Youths in Takovska St. and the children's theatre Dusko Radovic, both right next to the hit RTS building.

The RTS employees, whose building was hit last night by the NATO missile, are doing their best to resume broadcasting the programme. They have been broadcasting it regularly since the beginning of the air strikes, and are now knocked off the air. There were many journalists, technicians and other employees in the building at the time of the strike.

Some Radio-TV Serbia (RTS) staff members who were broadcasting a program at the time of the criminal NATO missile attack on the RTS headquarters in the very centre of Belgrade early Friday have recounted the horrors inside the destroyed section of the building.



"We were sitting in the broadcasting room and working,



when a blast was heard. The wall before us disappeared, and next we realized that there was nothing two meters behind us. We only heard the moans of the wounded," Sava Andjelkovic, head of the broadcasting shift, recounted.

The wounded RTS members have been rescued from under the rubble, but no reports are available about whether there have been any fatalities.

Eighteen wounded members of Serbian Radio and Television (RTS) were admitted to Belgrade's Emergency Centre early on Friday, according to RTS.

One of the wounded, who were doing their job when the U.S.-led NATO aggressors targeted a part of the RTS building soon after 2 a.m., died, while another, who sustained severe injuries to his internal organs, was immediately operated, RTS quoted Emergency Centre sources as saying.

According to the latest information, there are casualties, but their number is unknown yet. Many of them are wounded, most of them transported to hospitals.

This barbaric attack on journalists is unprecedented in the world history.

Fire brigades have managed to put out the fire that broke out when a missile hit the part of the RTS building where the broadcasting and technical rooms were located.

The four-storey part of the building collapsed, so that the remaining part looks as being cut off. RTS members whose offices were in the building's ground floor and first floor are believed to be trapped in the rubble.

A large number of RTS members, who have arrived at the scene to watch rescue operations, have voiced their embitterment at NATO's heinous crime.

Matic: the truth cannot be killed

April 23, 1999

Belgrade, April 23 (Tanjug) - Yugoslav Minister Goran Matic said on Friday that the NATO bombardment of the Serbian radio television RTS is a tragedy for all of us, but also for all of Europe and the countries which took part in this criminal act.

"Truth, justice and law cannot be killed," Matic told Tanjug after touring the rubble of the RTS building in downtown Belgrade, in which many civilians were killed or wounded early Friday.



Yugoslav Minister Goran Matic

"The world cannot be built on murders and criminal acts," Matic said. Nevertheless, the majority of foreign reporters in Yugoslavia report as correctly as it is possible, while some of them are under constant attacks by their governments because of this, Matic said, pointing out the criticisms of the BBC Belgrade correspondent by British Prime Minister Tony Blair.

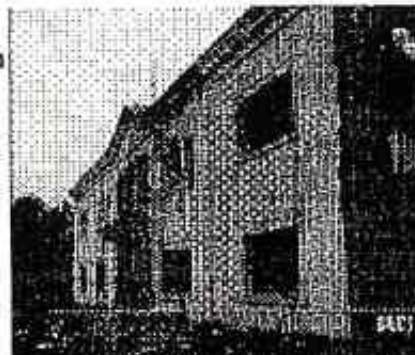
Foreign reporters accompanied the minister on the tour, cameramen and members of their teams, which are reporting on the situation in Yugoslavia.

Jovanovic: Brutal aggression against Yugoslavia

April 23, 1999

New York, April 23 (Tanjug) - Head of Yugoslavia's U.N. mission Vladislav Jovanovic said late Thursday that Yugoslavia was the target of an unscrupulous propaganda war and brutal aggression directed at civilian facilities.

Jovanovic told the U.S. NBC TV-network that NATO's unilateral and illegal action must be immediately halted in order to create room and potential, both in and outside Yugoslavia, to find a political settlement.



Assassination of Yugoslav President failed

Referring to NATO's criminal raid on and destruction of Yugoslav President Slobodan Milosevic's private residence, Jovanovic refuted the NATO aggressors' allegations that the residence had been used for military purposes.

These false claims are nothing but the aggressors' attempt to hide the monstrosity of their action that was an attempted assassination of Milosevic and his family, he said.

This is a crime, a crime against humanity and peace, and someone will

Brutal aggression against Yugoslavia

foreign heads of state. The law is without a precedent in the world. In every sovereign country where law and order rule, the de jure legal system implies that nothing can justify the assassination of a head of state.

It appears that the United States had to adopt such one law because CIA and FBI were in the past directly responsible for assassinations of prominent figures in the world, heads of state included.

Asked to comment on whether the NATO raid on Milosevic's residence was in violation of the law, Jovanovic said facts spoke for themselves, explaining that the residence had been hit by several missiles and that the criminal action had revealed NATO's true intentions.

YUGOSLAV DAILY SURVEY

BELGRADE, 23 April 1999

No. 2262

SPECIAL ISSUE

REVIEW

OF CIVILIAN DESTRUCTION IN THE TERRITORY OF THE FR OF YUGOSLAVIA AS A CONSEQUENCE OF BARBARIAN AND CRIMINAL AGGRESSION OF NATO (22-24 APRIL 1999)

Criminal and monstrous bombing of refugee centres in Paracin and Djakovica, as well as massacre of Kosmet refugees - Albanian returnees on the Djakovica-Prizren road, by criminal NATO armada, only confirm that evil creators of "the new world order" do not find it difficult to attack innocent civilians, even passengers on the train, workers in the factories, employees in Radio and TV stations or refugees.

As for refugees, the entire world remembers unfortunate events from May, August and September 1995.

In May 1995, during the operation "Lightning", with tacit approval of the monstrous alliance, Croatia attacked with airplanes and artillery a column of refugees with 15,000 Serbs, leaving several hundred dead on the blood-stained asphalt of Western Slavonia, a UN protected area.

Only three months later, on 5 August 1995, NATO went even further from "tacit approval". Croatian planes, in cooperation with NATO, with missiles and machine guns attacked the refugees from the remaining part of RS Krajina. It was established that in that genocidal attack at least 1,630 civilians of Serb nationality were killed or missing.

In the criminal act of the Croatian army, code-named "Storm" with the support of US military "instructors" from the Republic of Serbian Krajina at least 320,000 Serbs were ethnically cleansed.

In the area of Northern Dalmatia, Lika, Banija and Kordun - UN protected areas - only the dead and imprisoned remained.

In September 1995, air raids were committed against the column of Serb refugees from western Bosnian Krajina, on the road to Banja Luka. They were attacking refugee centres with most Serbs from RS Krajina. In the bombing that continued well into October several thousand civilians died.

Genocidal NATO alliance with these attacks helped the Muslims and Croats to conquer the territories they would never have conquered.

More than 75 Kosmet Albanians - returnees, who were killed by NATO bombs on the Djakovica-Prizren road, Serbs - refugees from Croatia and Bosnia, killed several days ago in murderous bombing of Paracin, Serbs killed in a refugee centre in Djakovica - several years later only joined the victims of ethnic cleansing and genocide which the Croatian authorities committed in the territory of the RS Krajina, and the Muslim authorities in the territory of former Bosnia and Herzegovina, with indirect or direct assistance of the notorious NATO Alliance.

The world then did not speak of a humanitarian catastrophe, which was obvious, while US President Clinton never thought of protecting Serbs from Krajina who are being killed once again, but this time by his bombs.

In the wake of killing of innocent civilians in totally unprovoked aggression by the genocidal NATO alliance against an independent and peace-loving FR of Yugoslavia, the most that can be heard is official condemnation. The officials from the aggressor countries expressed their "regret", assessing the killing of civilians as a "tragic incident", which is not only absurd but highly cynical.

The case is that the number of these tragic incidents, as officials from the "democratic" West called them, are increasing on a daily basis. Their current number proves that what is at stake is a systematic destruction of a people - genocide, the greatest scourge of modern times, and the greatest crime against humanity.

The question is: whether the scenario directed by notorious and genocidal NATO alliance is repeating itself now in the territory of the southern Serb province Kosovo and Metohija - cradle of the Serb national being and a part of the territory of the sovereign, independent and peace-loving FR of Yugoslavia?

Let us judge for ourselves.

BELGRADE

(1) NATO criminals fired missiles last night on the office building of **Radio and Television Serbia (RTS)** in downtown Belgrade, surrounded by residential blocks.

Fire brigades manage to put out the fire which broke out after the explosion of the missile which hit the part of the building housing studios and equipment. At least 4 floors of the building totally collapsed, cutting off the remainder of the building.

It is feared that at least 15 employees of RTS were killed in this genocidal attack of NATO criminals, while 17 are wounded, including two in critical condition.

(2) Following NATO's criminal attack on RTS building in downtown Belgrade, several adjacent buildings were damaged, most of them residential. The damaged buildings include the **Children and Youth Centre in Takovska Street** and **Youth theatre "Dusko Radovic" in Aberdareva Street**, situated in the immediate vicinity of the RTS building.

(3) The warplanes of the criminal NATO Alliance last night damaged a **railway bridge** on the Sava river near Ostruznica, south-west of Belgrade.

Aggressor planes already attacked and damaged the bridge on 21 April 1999.

(4) Aggressor planes of the monstrous NATO alliance this morning hit **electric power transmitters** in Belgrade settlements of Resnik and Zemun Polje.

Electrical power transmitters have been damaged, leaving Belgrade suburbs Zemun Polje, Resnik, Batajnica, Mirijevo, Rakovica, Vidikovac, parts of Zvezdara and Dorcol, Grocka, Bolec, Vinca and other villages at the foot of Mt Avala, without electricity.

(5) Murderous NATO airplanes this morning hit and damaged **RTV transmitter** in Krnjaca.

NOVI SAD

Notorious NATO alliance yesterday again targeted **Zezelj bridge**, the last remaining link of the capital Vojvodina with the Srem bank of the Danube river. The bridge was not completely destroyed. However, drive lanes were again damaged as well as a part of the arch on the Petrovaradin side.

The missile struck the bridge at the time when workers were trying to repair the damage from previous criminal attempts to destroy in order to make it at least passable for pedestrians and reestablish normal water supplies to 40 000 residents of Petrovaradin, Sremska Kamenica and other towns on the Srem bank of the Danube.

UZICE

Criminal NATO aggressor planes last night attacked Uzice. One missile struck the building of the **Post Office** which is in the centre of the town, between the medical centre, national theatre and residential blocks.

Due to the damage caused on the Post Office, a great number of residents of Uzice were left without telephone links. In addition to the Post Office building, residential blocks, business and many other commercial facilities were damaged.

KOPAONIK

NATO airplanes last night targeted **RTV transmitter** on Gobelja as well as a railway bridge in the Ibar gorge, near Bogutovac.

CACAK

NATO aggressor last night hit with one missile the **RTV transmitter** on **Ovcar**, near Cacak. RTS broadcasting has been discontinued since. For the first time this transmitter was targeted for the first time on 15 April.

CRNI VRH

Criminal NATO planes hit again the **TV transmitter** on **Crni Vrh** near Jagodina. This TV transmitter has been previously already damaged on 6 and 9 April.

KRUSEVAC

In the previous nights' attack of aggressor planes against Krusevac, a **bridge over the Rasina river** was totally destroyed.

The powerful blast caused damage to residential houses in the nearby village of Bivolje.

KRALJEVO

Criminal NATO airplanes last night attacked and damaged the bridge on Kraljevo-Raska railway.

VRANJE

Yesterday afternoon, criminal NATO neo-fascist airplanes bombed Vranje with 40 missiles of high destructive force.

South and South-Western outskirts of Vranje were exposed to severe bombing. Luckily there were no casualties or wounded, except for extensive material damage which has been inflicted.

PRISTINA

Criminal NATO airplanes in so far the fiercest daily bombings of civilian targets in the neighbourhood of Pristina, fired more than 50 missiles.

In barbaric attacks aggressor airplanes dropped their deadly loads in different parts of the capital of Kosovo and Metohija. They targeted Grmija outing site, southeast of Pristina, as well as the area of Sofalija, with predominantly Albanian population.

Criminal NATO airplanes again targeted civilian airport "Slatina", wider region of "Goles" and Albanian settlements Pomazati and Belacevac.

Hostile missiles fell in the region of Ajvalija village, south of Pristina, with predominant Albanian population. For the first time since the beginning of the NATO aggression against the FR of Yugoslavia, one missile fell on the outskirts of the Laplje village, with exclusively Serb population.

According to preliminary information, there were no casualties or wounded, but it is certain that NATO armada caused extensive material damage exclusively on civilian facilities.

YUGOSLAV DAILY SURVEY

BELGRADE, 24 April 1999

No. 2267

SPECIAL ISSUE

OVERVIEW

OF THE CIVILIAN DESTRUCTION ON THE TERRITORY OF THE FR OF YUGOSLAVIA AS A RESULT OF NATO BARBARIAN AND CRIMINAL AGGRESSION 23 - 24 April 1999

During the last two days the neo-fascist strategists of the criminal NATO Alliance showed their true colours - the one of a monster who stops at nothing to commit the most brutal crimes in the pursuit of its sombre and criminal plans conceived in the sick and retarded minds.

On Thursday morning, criminal NATO missiles hit the residence of President of the FR of Yugoslavia Slobodan Milosevic in Belgrade. His residence was located in the residential area surrounded by other private houses and housing complexes. It is quite clear that those buildings are not military facilities, let alone "a military command headquarters" how the monstrous strategists of notorious NATO Alliance claimed trying unconvincingly to justify this criminal act.

The residence was struck by three laser missiles and one of them exploded in the bedroom. Fortunately, at the time of the attack, the President of the Republic and his family were not in the house which was rased to the ground.

This loathsome crime of the hostile aircraft of monstrous NATO Alliance committed against the residence of the President of the FR of Yugoslavia is an assassination attempt on the head of State of a sovereign country - a symbol of freedom of our people and independence of our State, and it represents a precedent in international relations. By its nature this act can be qualified as an organized criminal and terrorist act which must be strongly condemned by entire civilized, freedom-loving world.

The criminal attack of the armada of notorious NATO Alliance on the building of Radio and Television of Serbia, at the time when 150 people were working inside, represents a desperate step directed to suppress the freedom of thought, which is so vigorously advocated by the same NATO strategists - the leaders of the "democratic West". It is also an attempt to kill the truth about their criminal role played on the soil of the Balkans, they are so afraid to be revealed, although it has become so obvious to each and everyone.

The criminal missiles hit the very heart of the Television - a part of the RTS building where main broadcasting facilities have been located including the offices for journalists and technical staff.

In its brutal attempt to silence the TV of Serbia by lethal missiles, NATO tried, according to its plans, to open widely the door to its own propaganda and to continue unhampered, in the created information black-out and far from the international public, its criminal orgies and killings in the bloody stained Balkan drama which NATO provoked by itself.

There is no doubt that strategists of the criminal NATO Alliance were irritated by the news broadcasted by the RTS which was giving a true picture about the aggression of this most powerful military armada in the world against a small, sovereign and peace-loving country. They did not want that the public all around the world be informed about the monstrous attacks on civilian convoys and international passenger trains. They did not want that the truth be heard that their lethal missiles fell in the immediate vicinity of maternity hospitals, that they destroyed bridges, schools and hospitals, that an entire small mining town in which there was no military facility was rased to the ground. They do not want that the truth be heard also about their other crimes which they have committed and continue to commit each day in our country.

The reports about "invisible" aircraft and arrested soldiers have embarrassed them even more because the myth about the "invincible Alliance" has been disappearing.

The latest two monstrous and criminal acts speak about the madness, helplessness and despair of those who have thought that by the policy of "blitzkrieg" they can succeed in imposing their own vision of a "new world order" to a small but proud people. The neofascist strategists of the notorious NATO Alliance have made misjudgment in their monstrous plans which has become obvious to everyone even to them, which has been proved by their desperate and irrational moves.

BELGRADE

During the monstrous strikes of the criminal NATO aircraft against the building of Radio and TV of Serbia, several other buildings in its immediate vicinity were also damaged.

Children theatre "Dusko Radovic" is almost completely destroyed. The church of "St Marc" was hit by great number of big metal fragments of bombs, as well as by the fragments of concrete construction and bricks spread out in the explosions.

The Russian Trinity Church located in the Tasmajdan park was also severely damaged. According to the reports of the Institute for the Protection of the Cultural Monuments of Belgrade, most severely damaged is the horizontal naos bar which connects two pallors at the western part of the church. Series of cracks are visible along the whole bar.

There are many cracks at the ceiling and bars supporting the roof. The painted mortar fell down from some parts of the "sky". At the eastern side of the church all window panes were broken and the window at the altar niche was pulled out.

The Russian Trinity Church attached to the Church of the Moscow Patriarchate was built in 1924 in a traditional Russian style of a cluster of small churches according to the plan of architect of Russian origin Stashewski. This is the only Russian church built in our country during the difficult years after World War I and October Revolution when more than 50 000 people emigrated from Russia into Serbia.

The Trinity Church is protected as a cultural monument within the "The Old Belgrade" project and it is located next to the other well-known cultural monument -the "St Marc" Church.

NOVI SAD

During the last night strike against the downtown of Novi Sad, the NATO warplanes fired several missiles on the oil refinery in the north-eastern part of the town. Eight missiles were fired on the town's housing complex, and some fell on the oil refinery inflicting a blaze.

NIS

NATO criminals targeted only civilian facilities during its last night attack on Nis.

NATO fascists attacked the very centre of the town. Business centre of the Belgrade company "SO Produkt" was destroyed and great number of private house were severely damaged. Greatly damaged was also the company "Velefarm", one of the biggest Nis suppliers of medicines and medical supplies, whose car pool was also destroyed. Machine Industry -Nis and Secondary Machine Engineering School were also significantly damaged. The water and electricity supply in this part of the town was cut down due to the damages inflicted on the water pipes and power transmission systems.

One person was injured during this criminal attack of NATO aggressors. The villages around Nis were also bombed. The greatest damages sustained the villages of Popovac and Cokot. The criminals targeted also the marshalling yard in the village of Popovac which was severely damaged.

KRUSEVAC

Continuing its attacks against civilian facilities in this town, the criminal NATO Alliance damaged the bridge on the Rasina river the night before. The houses and buildings in the vicinity were damaged, the windows were broken, and tiles from the roofs fell down from many houses in this part of the town due to the explosions caused by the missiles of the criminal NATO warplanes.

KRALJEVO

Last night the warplanes of NATO criminal Alliance attacked the broader area of Kraljevo. Two missiles hit the fuel storage in Bogutovac which has been targeted for several times by NATO aggressors thus far. There are no news about the casualties or injured persons. There is a slide on the Kraljevo-Raska road caused by strong detonations.

VRANJE

Seventeen old boy Dalibor Tasic, from the village of Soderci, near Vranje, was killed during the barbarian attack of the criminal NATO aviation the other day at the outskirts of Vranje when 40 missiles of enormous destructive power were dropped.

PRISTINA

Notorious NATO warplanes targeted only civilian facilities during its criminal attack against Pristina and its outskirts last night. The target of the criminal aggressors was again the Pristina outings "Grmija", civilian airport Slatina and radio and TV transmitter with adjacent facilities at the Mount Goles.

Several missiles fell in the area of the village of Ajvalija as well as in the housing complexes of Pomazatin and Belacevac whose residents are ethnic Albanians.

New crimes confirm: They've gone mad

April 24, 1999

Brussels, Washington, April 24 (Tanjung - abridged) - NATO aggressors are trying to announce, in the dirtiest war that World witnessed until now, everything as legitimate aim, just to approve their crimes: killing children, bombing residential districts, massacres of the journalists, destroying trains.



God, help them if you can, they (NATO aggressors) have gone mad, says a diplomat of one small western country who was on his post in Belgrade, after yesterday's bombing of Radio Television of Serbia. He doesn't want his name to be mentioned because of reasonable reasons, and he is afraid that this act might have been done by the pilots of his country.

If anyone was in dilemma about the bloody games of NATO in Yugoslavia, now, after the crime in RTS, everybody got the clear picture. Clinton, Blair and their brothers are murderers, and as it is said in the law - first degree murderers.

It is new sort of targets, said Mr. Kenneth Bacon, the official representative of Pentagon, trying to explain to the journalists the reasons for bombing the RTS.

Clinton, Solana, Clark and Blair - while settling the accounts of one month bombing on the summit of NATO in Washington - are self-praising trying to convict themselves, and first of all to convict the public opinions in their own countries that they made great successes in destroying a small and independent country. But sometimes they admit that they faced a stronger defense than they dreamt of, and that they have losses in this operation as well.

In Yugoslavia, they are aware that this is the struggle of David and Goliath, but Yugoslavia will never surrender. That's why it pays a high price, and counts dead and wounded people everyday, innocent victims which Washington and London would like to forget, if they could.

These are all legitimate aims, since it's all about military objects or infrastructure - say Shea and his assistants daily. When they say it, they think of bombing of residential districts in Pristina, Aleksinac, Kursumlija, building of RTS and residence of the Yugoslav president where he lives with his family.

And when they kill a three-year-old Milica Rakic in Batajnica, mother of unborn child in Aleksinac, innocent passengers in the train in Grdulicka Klisura, or women, children or old people in a refugee convoy, then it is a mistake. "The deep sorrow" follows, and back again, the everyday killing continues.

This is the most precise war in history, but ... Number of casualties is on the minimum, explains the general Wesley Clark. The Commander of NATO forces admits that they kill consciously, but they are trying to make the number of victims as small as possible.

As the unproclaimed war of NATO against Yugoslavia goes, it is more obvious day by day that these nowadays criminals are worse than Hitler and Mussolini. They pick their aims systematically, aims, which are not related at all to the military objects and infrastructure, just to achieve their military aims in Yugoslavia and Balkan Peninsula. There are no chances, as it used to be sometimes in the Second World War.

Clinton, Clark and Solana don't realize yet what can happen tomorrow. There are more and more persons, not only in Yugoslavia, but in the World as well, especially after the bombing of RTS and refugee convoy near Djakovica, who think that this madness will continue: in new Nurnberg. Irrefutable proof of the war crimes are dispersed, unfortunately, all over Yugoslavia. Prosecutors are there as well: three-year-old Milica and the baby who wasn't allowed to be born and to cry.

CNN censors news on missiles hitting RTS

April 24, 1999

New York, April 23, 1999 (Tanjug) - Two hours after the criminal NATO air raid on journalists and Radio Television of Serbia (RTS) in the centre of Belgrade, the CNN reporter briefed the American public on that horrible event saying only that very possibly there were casualties.

Later on, this news disappeared and the picture of horrors from Belgrade was not broadcast.

Brent Sadler, CNN reporter from Belgrade, who was sending his reports from Belgrade using the Serbian Television up to the moment of the air strike, did not send any further reports and testimonies about this new bestial destruction of the aggressor.



Everything has been obviously done according to a scenario made up in advance and everything that happened had a goal to block the true information from Yugoslavia in the eve of the NATO summit to start this evening in Washington.

The British agency Reuters, pointed out this clear connection between hitting the Yugoslav TV station and gathering of the NATO heads in Washington.

In their information, Reuters says that the latest attack which took place last night, came at the moment when a strong signal was sent from Belgrade for the resumption of peace talks, and that all that happened in the eve of the NATO summit in Washington which is to take place just today.

The same agency makes the connection of this brutal attack on RTS with the diplomatic activity which took place yesterday in Belgrade when the envoy of the Russian President Boris Yeltsin, Victor Chernomyrdin talked with Yugoslav President Slobodan Milosevic.

The attack on RTS and the bestial attack on journalists which were "promoted" to military targets of the NATO aggressor, was not accidental at all

aggressor whose targets were civilians, residential blocks, factories and bridges. Had there not been the Serbian television and the words from Yugoslavia, even this fraction of truth would not have been seen.

It is sufficient to recall the recent horrible bombarding of the refugees columns of the Kosmet Albanians who were massacred by the NATO missiles. The picture of this event went to the world thanks to RTS.

The business centre "Usce" and a horrifying picture of the civilian building in flames, the pictures of the ruins of the Yugoslav President's residence - all this was seen by the world thanks to RTS.

The aggressor had to knock off too painful truth in exactly brutal way as he has been carrying out his war operation against sovereign Yugoslavia.

The word of the journalist was attacked by the aggressor and its propaganda machinery which cannot stand any test, nor a risk of facing the reality, nor can it face the real picture and objective facts.

The NATO aggressor thinks if they kill journalists, if they destroy the TV stations by the bombs, if they destroy transmitters and remove the pictures, they will knock off the truth.

But the journalist's word of truth which defends the freedom is much stronger than that.

24-4-99

Een bezoek aan Klein-
Joegoslavië is een
bezoek aan een land
onder vuur. Schaarste
overheerst – aan
brandstof, aan tabak,
aan water en stroom.

Maar niet aan
eigenwaarde: de
Serviërs zijn
ongebroken. In hun
visie heeft niet het
Westen, maar hebben
zij het recht aan hun
kant. Telkens weer
hoorde verslaggever
Hans van Alphen in
Novi Sad: 'Waar halen
jullie het gore lef
vandaan je te bemoeien
met onze binnenlandse
aangelegenheden?'

24-4-99

De Serviërs en hun gelijk

DOOR HANS VAN ALPHEN



e fotograaf drukte te laat af. Of ik knipperde te snel met mijn ogen. Feit is dat ik als een soort lijk rondstap in Klein-Joegoslavië, een land in oorlog. Ik ben oorlogscorrespondent met een kaart op mijn borst waarop ik mijn ogen dicht heb. "Net alsof je al in de kist ligt", had de fotograaf monter opgemerkt. En dat terwijl ik mij toch al niet zo op mijn gemak voelde, na die eerste vraag op het accreditatieformulier over mijn bloedgroep met een vraagteken te hebben moeten afdoen.

Op tweeënhalf uur vliegen van Amsterdam, en na nog eens een hondsvermoeiende taxirit van Boedapest naar belegerd Belgrado, ziet de wereld er opeens een stuk anders uit. Europa kotst de Serven uit, en dat heeft het landje met tien miljoen inwoners getraumatiseerd. Iedere inwoner stapt er 's ochtends vroeg naar buiten in het besef de avond niet meer te kunnen halen.

Wat de strijdbare eigenaresse van een apotheek er eerder deze week toe bracht met een flukse beweging van haar hand de hele omzet van haar nering aan het eind van de dag op tafel te gooien in het restaurant waar ik toevallig had aangeschoven. Onder de uitroep 'Rondje voor de hele zaak, misschien kan ik het morgen niet

meer opmaken', mocht iedereen van haar meeprofiteren.

De zus van Vera heeft gisteravond zelfmoord gepleegd. Op straat barst de kennis van mijn Joegoslavische vriend Nicolai uit in een hartverscheurend huilen. Als 46-jarige had de moeder van twee kinderen, die haar man al had verloren tijdens de etnische zuivering van de Kroaten in 1995 in de Krajina, woensdagnacht alle moed opgegeven. Het was dezelfde avond waarop de laatste én derde brug over de Donau in Novi Sad een voltreffer kreeg van een NAVO-straaljager. In haar afscheidsbrief liet de vrouw weten de verdere verwoesting van haar land niet langer te kunnen aanzien. Een overdosis medicijnen maakte een eind aan haar leven. Om haar nabestaanden niet te veel tot last te zijn, had ze zichzelf al vast in haar mooiste kleren op bed gelegd.

Overleven

In Klein-Joegoslavië ruiken de mensen dat je buitenlander bent. Overal word je aangeklampt en binnen gevraagd om over de oorlog te praten. De gesprekken gaan niet over Milosevic of Clinton, maar over overleven. Brandstof en eerste levensbehoeften zijn op de bon, soms is er weer wel en dan weer geen water en licht. De chauffeurs van het gemeentelijk vervoerbedrijf nemen 's avonds hun bus mee naar huis, omdat de remises zijn gesloten uit angst voor bombardementen. De NAVO heeft de grootste tabaksfa-

24-4-99

briek van het land, in Nis, opgeblazen. Zelfs een rokertje wordt de belegerden zo onthouden. Verbijsterend snel leerde ik met het luchtalarm te leven. Al na de derde dag sliep ik er 's avonds doorheen. De volgende ochtend dromden omstanders op tweehonderd meter van mijn onderkomen rond een groot gat in de grond. Een blindganger van de NAVO bleek er te zijn neergekomen, op een grasveldje temidden van een blok woningen. Geen doden, wel veel gewonden. Zigeuners, ook hier bekwaam in de handel in oud metaal, waren er bezig de resten van de raket in te laden op hun paardenkar.

Op de dag is het druk in de straten. Veel mensen hebben geen werk meer. Naar verluidt zijn door de continue bombardementen al zo'n 600.000 werknemers hun baan kwijt. De fabriek staat er dornweg niet meer. Gevolg is dat veel mensen buiten samengroepen. En altijd heeft iemand wel iets te vertellen over de lafhartige wijze waarop de NAVO opereert, onzichtbaar als de organisatie blijft in de hoog overvliegende jagers. En hoe creatief de Servische strijders wel niet weten te opereren.

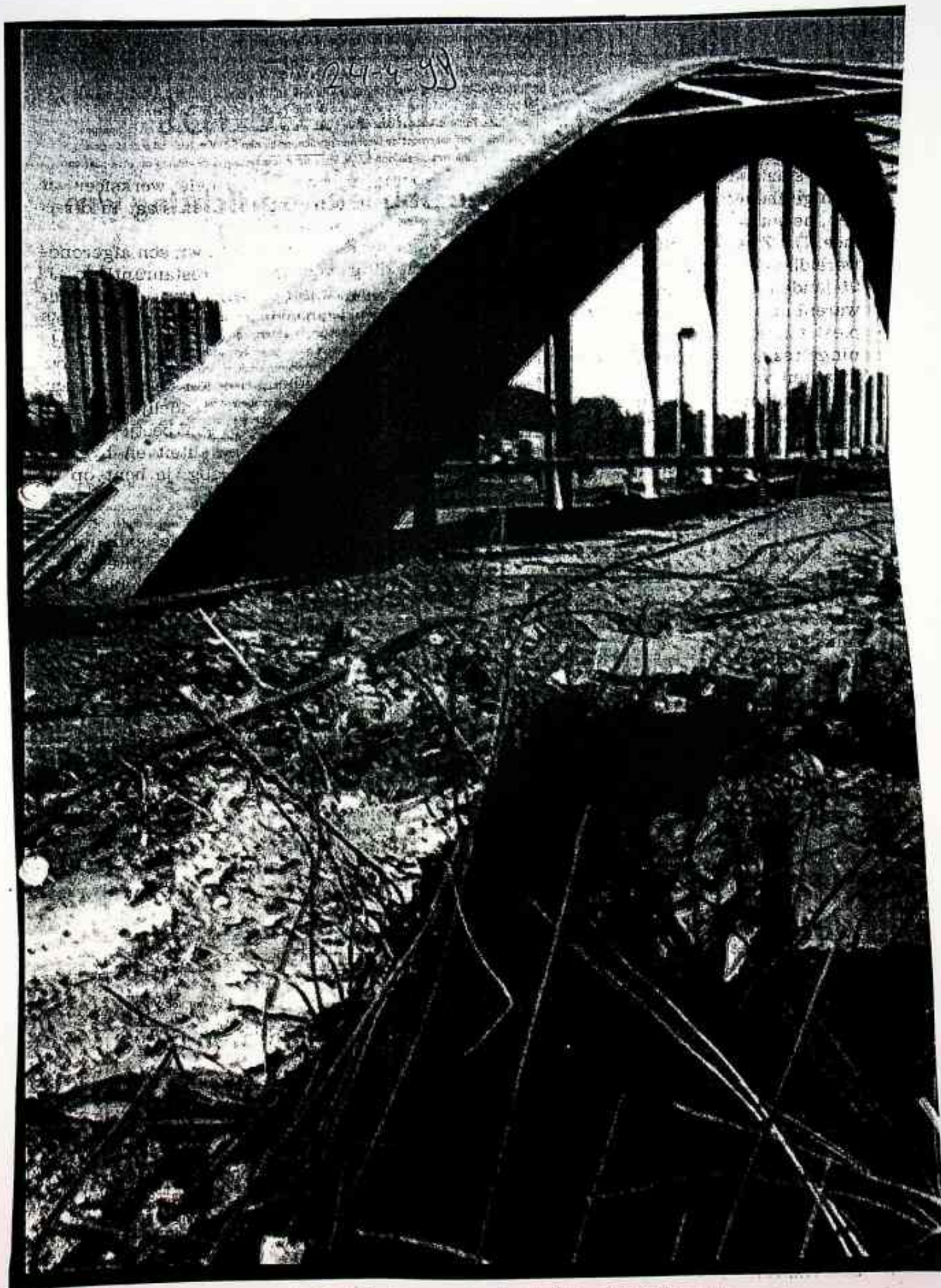
Niet capituleren

Want laat er geen misverstand over bestaan: niemand in Servië denkt er over te capituleren. Iedereen weet te vertellen dat er al tientallen vijandige jagers zijn neergehaald. De piloot van de Mig-straaljager die de Stealth-bommenwer-

per neerschoot, is een heid. En de Amerikaanse bemanning van twee gevechtshelikopters zouden het loodje hebben gelegd toen ze in een hinderlaag liepen bij de reddingsoperatie voor een gestrande F15-vlieger. Op de grond was de man gevangen genomen en aan een boom gebonden, terwijl de Serviërs zijn noodsignaal hadden geactiveerd. Eenmaal binnen schootsafstand was er snel korte metten gemaakt met de Amerikanen.

Zo druk als het in de steden is, zo rustig is het op de grote wegen daartussen. Het gebrek aan brandstof houdt eenieder een huis gekluisterd. Datzelfde gebrek aan brandstof houdt ook de tractoren van het land, terwijl de Servische boeren eveneens zaaigoed tekort komen voor hun velden. De Servische staat zal de zomer nog wel doorkomen, is de mening. Maar daarna wacht de hel.

Maar zelfs dát vooruitzicht doet aan het geloof in eigen kunnen, aan het eigen gelijk, niets af. De wereld heeft zich op sleeptouw laten nemen door de Amerikanen die het voor het zeggen willen hebben op de Balkan. Hoe kunnen wij Serviërs als agressor worden aangemerkt, krijg je constant te horen. Kijk onze historie er maar op na: nooit veroverden we één meter land op een ander. Het enige wat wij doen, is ons verdedigen. De kwestie Kosovo is een binnenlandse aangelegenheid. Waar halen jullie klootzakken eigenlijk het gore lef vandaan je daarmee te bemoeien?!



Ook de laatste brug over de Donau bij Novi Sad is zwaar beschadigd door NAVO-bommen.

Miljarden nodig voor hulp Balkan

Door onze redacteur
HANS RUDDINGH

WASHINGTON, 24 APRIL. De Balkanlanden die economisch worden getroffen door de oorlogsactiviteiten van de NAVO tegen Joegoslavië, hebben veel meer financiële hulp nodig dan de ruim 2 miljard dollar die Wereldbank en Internationaal Monetair Fonds (IMF) in een gezamenlijk plan hebben geraamd. Het gaat om betalingsbalans- en begrotingssteun om te voorkomen dat de economieën van Albanië, Bosnië, Kroatië, Macedonië, Roemenië en Bulgarije in een crisis raken.

De Nederlandse afgevaardigden bij Wereldbank en IMF, Pieter Stek en Onno de Beaufort Wijnholds, concluderen na gesprekken met vijf Balkanlanden die Nederland via de kiesgroep bij beide instellingen vertegenwoordigt, dat een veelvoud nodig is om hun economieën overeind te houden. De 2 miljard dollar werd deze week genoemd door Wereldbankpresident James Wolfensohn.

De opsteller van het plan, de

Nederlandse Wereldbankfunctio-
naris Christiaan Poortman, zegt
desgevraagd dat het slechts om een
„eerste analyse” gaat en dat het be-
drag gemakkelijk veel hoger kan
uitvallen.

In het plan van IMF en Wereld-
bank blijft geld voor humanitaire
doeleinden (opvang van vluchte-
lingen) buiten beschouwing, om-
dat dit niet onder hun verantwoor-
delijkheid valt.

Het plan van IMF en Wereld-
bank komt volgende week in Wa-
shington uitvoerig aan de orde tij-
dens de voorjaarsvergadering van
beide instellingen. Op hun initia-
tief is dinsdagavond een speciale
vergadering ingelast, direct na de
bijeenkomst van het beleidsbepa-
lende Interim-Comité van het
IMF.

Daar zullen afgevaardigden van
IMF en Wereldbank met vertegen-
woordigers van de getroffen Bal-
kanlanden en van ministers uit do-
norlanden een eerste balans opma-
ken.

• STEUN: pagina 19

Crisis Balkan vraagt om 'iets bijzonders'

De economische gevolgen van de Balkan-oorlog duren zeker tot eind dit jaar. En de benodigde hulp voor de landen rond Joegoslavië bedraagt een veelvoud van 2 miljard dollar.

Door onze redacteur
HANS BUDDINGH

WASHINGTON, 24 APRIL De oorlogscrisis in de Balkan houdt dit weekeinde niet alleen de NAVO-top bezig. De kwestie staat ook bovenaan de agenda van de voorjaarsbijeenkomst van het Internationaal Monetair Fonds (IMF) en de Wereldbank. „Er is nu crisismanagement nodig. De staf van de Wereldbank is daar volledig van doordrongen”, zegt Pieter Stek, het Nederlandse bestuurslid van de Wereldbank.

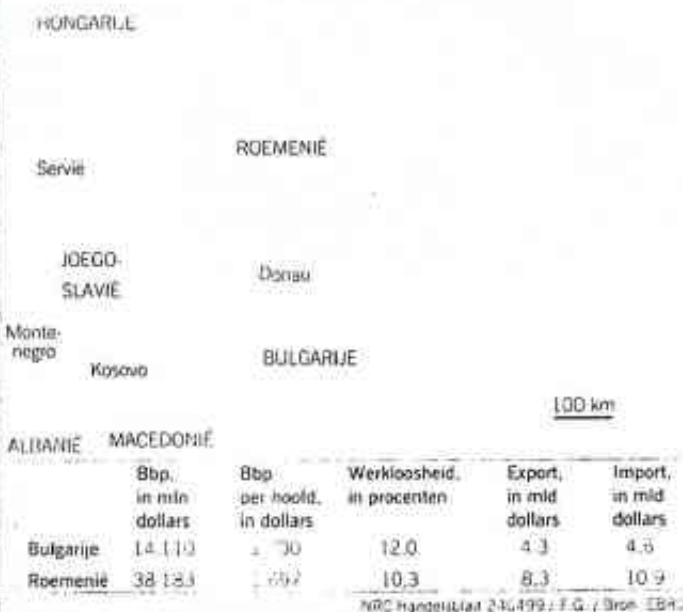
Nederland speelt in de kwestie een speciale rol, omdat vijf van de getroffen Balkan-landen (Macedonië, Bosnië, Kroatië, Roemenië en Bulgarije) via Nederland in de besturen van IMF en Wereldbank zijn vertegenwoordigd.

Stafleden van IMF en Wereldbank hebben de afgelopen drie weken aan een rapport gewerkt, waarin de steun wordt becijferd die voor zes Balkan-landen (de vijf uit de Nederlandse kiesgroep plus Albanië) nodig is om te voorkomen dat hun economieën door de oorlogsactiviteiten in een crisis raken. Het geraamde bedrag is ruim 2 miljard dollar: 1,5 miljard dollar betalingsbalanssteun en 650 miljoen dollar begrotingssteun.

Volgens Christiaan Poortman, landen-directeur voor Bosnië bij de Wereldbank en verantwoordelijk voor het rapport, is dit echter niet meer dan een „eerste analyse”. In de analyse wordt er bovendien vanuit gegaan dat de crisis tot het eind van dit jaar duurt. Dat wil volgens Poortman niet zeggen dat de oorlog tot die tijd voortduurt, maar dat de negatieve economische gevolgen zich dan nog doen voelen. Betalingsbalanssteun moet voorkomen dat door wegvallende export de deviezenvoorraad te scherp daalt of de valuta onderuit gaat. „De landen moeten blijven importeren”, aldus Poortman. Budgettaire steun is voor met name Macedonië, Albanië en Bosnië nodig, als compensatie voor teruglopende overheidsinkomsten en extra uitgaven voor binnenlandse veiligheid, infrastructuur en sociale diensten.

Poortman onderstreept dat het als minimaal noodzakelijk geraamde steunbedrag van ruim 2 miljard dollar gemakkelijk veel hoger kan uitvallen. Zo is een missie van het IMF momenteel in de Ma-

Hoge werkloosheid op Balkan



cedonische hoofdstad Skopje voor een nieuwe inventarisatie. De Nederlandse IMF-vertegenwoordiger, Onno de Beaufort Wijnholds, zegt dat Balkan-landen die Nederland vertegenwoordigt met hem al over veel grotere economische schade hebben gesproken. Hij wil geen specifieke bedragen noemen. Volgens Wereldbank-bestuurslid Stek zal de noodzakelijke betalingsbalans- en begrotingssteun voor de zes Balkan-landen een veelvoud van de nu genoemde 2 miljard dollar bedragen. Een niet

Steun kan veel hoger uitvallen dan 2 miljard dollar

onaanzienlijke schadepost is volgens hem ook de aantasting van het vertrouwen van investeerders in de regio, wat sterk negatieve gevolgen voor de economische groei heeft.

Voor Macedonië en Albanië moet de steun volgens Wijnholds wegens de grote problemen al binnen „enkele weken” rond zijn. Hij gaat er in een eerste schatting vanuit dat een derde van de totale steun naar deze landen zal gaan. Macedonië is door de blokkade van de handelsroutes via Joegoslavië relatief het zwaarst getroffen. Voor het land stond voor 5 mei al een donoreconferentie gepland, die nu volledig in het licht van het oorlogscenario zal staan.

Stek zegt na een gesprek met de

Macedonische ambassadeur dat voor Macedonië een door Joegoslavië beoogde „destabilisatie” dreigt, indien de financiële steun er niet snel komt. Nederland bood onlangs 10 miljoen gulden en is bereid meer te doen.

Door de omvang van hun economie zal de steun voor Roemenië en Bulgarije in absolute bedragen het grootst zijn, ofschoon hun problemen relatief minder omvangrijk zijn. Hier gaat het voornamelijk om betalingsbalanssteun, omdat de handel door de blokkade van de Donau wordt helenmerd. Voor Kroatië is compensatie nodig door wegvallende inkomsten uit toerisme. De Beaufort en Stek wijzen er beiden op dat Roemenië en Bulgarije met IMF en Wereldbank overeengekomen hervormingsprogramma's hebben lopen in ruil voor kredietpakketten.

Stek onderstreept dat de extra financiële steun voor de Balkan-landen ook is bedoeld om hen in staat te stellen hun economische hervormingsprogramma's te blijven uitvoeren. „De landen willen de hervormingen niet stoppen, alleen zijn ze nu moeilijker uit te voeren.”

De Wereldbank stelde onlangs al 90 miljoen dollar in vooruitzicht voor Albanië, Macedonië en Bosnië. Volgens De Beaufort zal echter een „flink gedeelte” van de steun voor de Balkan-landen van bilaterale donoren moeten komen. Stek zegt uit gesprekken op te maken dat met name de VS ervan overtuigd zijn dat er voor de regio financieel „iets bijzonders” moet gebeuren.

Cluster bomb of the NATO aggressors kills five boys

April 24, 1999

Pristina, April 24 (Tanjung - abridged)
- Five boys were killed and two heavily injured in the village of Doganovic, 15 km south from Urosevac, in the explosion of the cluster bomb dropped by the NATO air force.



Children - victims of forbidden weapon

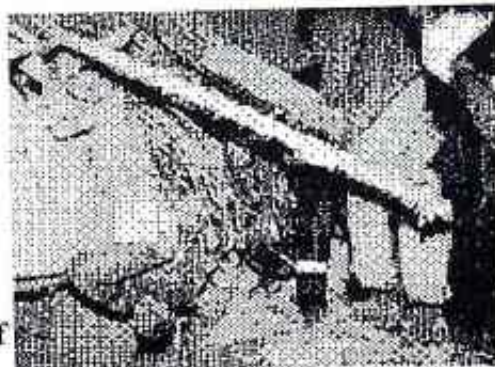
Edon (3), Fisnik (9), Osman (13), Burim (14) and Vajdat (15) Kodza were killed. Two wounded boys are transferred to the Pristina Hospital. Shrapnels of the cluster bomb lightly injured another four kids.

The shell of the cluster bomb with the marks of NATO was find on the scene. A great number of the un-exploded cluster bombs were find in this area.

Zivkovic: There were 150 people inside RTS building when it was bombed

April 24, 1999

Bombing of Radio and Television of Serbia (RTS) building at the moment when there were 150 people working definitely shows that NATO is led by pathological murders said to Tanjung editor in chief of "Belgrade Program", editor at Second RTS channel and a member of RTS Board Zoran Zivkovic.



Horror in RTS building

"This is not only struggle between truth and lie, justice and injustice, but also struggle between good and evil" he said, stressing that very center of this evil are United States, Bill Clinton, Hazer Solon and Wesley Clark.

By bombing of RT. building they didn't only intend to silence truth, but they have also clearly showed that their aim is to kill people. If they wanted to stop broadcasting they would have destroyed systems of transmission, not kill people. By this they showed that they are bringing genuine evil.

"What NATO does is completely insane. They have no other way to win except to kill us all" he said suggesting that reactions of employees, as well as citizens of Belgrade and whole Serbia, towards this bestial NATO act showed that that US led military organization can not achieve any of its aims.

The most of employees reacted immediately asking for destiny of their colleagues and offering their help at the spot. There were no spectators among citizens of Belgrade who came to burning RT. building that night. Everybody came to help. Citizens were taking equipment out of destroyed building and transported it by their private cars intending to help their national television to start working again as soon as possible.



"This also shows that what we are talking people talk and that killing RT. journalists and technical crew can change nothing in our nation's attitude

Bommen op media

Navo ziet staatsomroep als deel
Servische oorlogsmachine

29-6-99

Mediaoorlog

Bert Schampers

WASHINGTON – Navo vliegtuigen hebben gisterocht de studio van de Joegoslavische staatstelevisie RTS gebombardeerd.

Bij het bombardement is het gebouw van de Servische staatstelevisie RTS in Belgrado geheel verwoest. Daarbij kwamen volgens de Joegoslavische autoriteiten minstens tien mensen om het leven, voor het merendeel televisie-medewerkers. Er zouden tientallen gewonden zijn gevallen. Volgens de Navo maakten de militairen gebruik van de satellietverbindingen die in het gebouw aanwezig waren. De tv zender die net een interview met president Milosevic uitzond viel tijdens de bombardementen uit. Na vijf uur was de zender overigens weer in de lucht. Belgrado meldde dat bij de aanval op het gebouw, dat in een dicht bevolkte woonwijk lag, veel schade aan de directe omgeving is aangericht.

Toen de Britse luchtmachtgeneraal Wilby op 14 april aankondigde het aantal militaire doelwitten uit te breiden tot radio en televisiestations, leidde dat ook in het Westen tot verontwaardigde reacties. Maar volgens de Navo ging het om een misverstand. Enkel zendmasten die ook voor militai-

re doeleinden worden gebruikt zouden worden gebombardeerd. De strategie lijkt nu andermaal te zijn gewijzigd. Navo-woordvoerder Jamie Shea ontkende gisteren echter dat de media in Joegoslavië door bommen uit de ether worden gehaald. RTS is geen onderdeel van de media, zei Shea op de Navotop in Washington. Volgens de Navo is de staatsomroep onderdeel van de oorlogsmachine van president Milosevic. „De zender wordt gerund door staatsambtenaren, die alleen de boodschap van haat uitdragen“, zei Shea. Het nationalisme dat de zender bij de bevolking aanwakkert, moet volgens Shea een draagvlak creëren voor de 'barbarij' tegen de etnische Albanezen.

„Dit heeft niets met journalistiek te maken, zoals wij die kennen“, aldus Shea. De staatsomroep is voor de Navo daarom een legitiem doel. De woordvoerder verweerde zich tegen verwijten dat de Navo alle media monddood maakt. „Wij zullen nooit de vrije media aanpakken in Joegoslavië“, bezweerde Shea.

Inmiddels doen de Navo bondgenoten alle moeite om hun versie van de oorlog, het hoe en waarom, bij de burgers in Servië en Montenegro te krijgen. De Britse minister Cook kondigde aan dat uitzendingen van de BBC Worldservice vaker worden herhaald en vertaald, ook voor de Russische luisteraars. In de Balkan, zei hij, nemen op dit moment 43 tv stations de programma's van de nieuwszender BBC World over. Ook de mogelijkheden van het internet worden verruimd. De website van het Britse ministerie van buitenlandse zaken bevat gerichte informatie voor 'surfers' in het oorlogsgebied.



Mihailo Aleksic is een van de gewonden onder de medewerkers van de Servische Staats-tv.

FOTO AF

Afschuw over bom op tv-studio

24-4-9

Van onze redactie buitenland

BELGRADO/WASHINGTON - Met afschuw is gisteren van verschillende kanten gereageerd op een NAVO-bombardement op een Servische tv-studio in Belgrado. De aanval kostte tien mensen het leven en er vielen achttien gewonden, aldus Belgrado. De raketinslag verwoestte de zendmast en de bovenste twee verdiepingen van het studiocomplex. Op het moment van de aanval bevonden zich volgens de Serviërs 150 mensen in het gebouw. Premier Kok en minister De Grave van defensie kozen echter het officiële NAVO-standpunt en verdedigden de aanval.

Het scherm ging in Joegoslavië omstreeks 02.15 uur op zwart terwijl er op de drie netten van de staatsomroep een interview met president Milosevic te zien was. De NAVO raakte niet alleen de zendmast, maar ook de studio er onder. Een andere zender toonde beelden van de reddingswerkzaamheden, waarbij te zien was hoe een bebloede en waarschijnlijk dode man onder de brokstukken lag. Bij een zwaargewonde moesten artsen ter plaatse hulp bieden. Een BBC-verslaggever zei te hebben gezien dat zeker vijf lijken werden geborgen.

'Vreselijk'

Lamberto Dini, de minister van buitenlandse zaken van Italië (een NAVO-land) haalde fel uit. Hij noemde de opzettelijke verwoesting van het gebouw van de Joegoslavische staatstelevisie verschrikkelijk. „Het is vreselijk en ik keur dit af”, zei Dini.

Paul Beaver, een vooraanstaand Brits militair expert zei dat het moeilijk voor de NAVO zou worden om de aanval te rechtvaardigen. „Ik vind deze aanval hoogst shockerend. De vraag is waarom de NAVO zich niet op verwoesting van de zendmasten heeft geconcentreerd.”

Ook veel internationale nieuwsorganisaties, waaronder het NOS-journaal, protesteerden tegen het bombardement.

Het Journaal vroeg minister De Grave al het mogelijke te doen om meer van dergelijke aanvallen te voorkomen. Adjunct-hoofdredacteur H. Laroes vindt dat de aanval de berichtgeving uit het gebied hindert. Volgens hem is de infrastructuur van de Servische televisie nodig om verslagen van Nederlandse verslaggevers naar Hilversum te zenden. „Op die manier is er nog sprake van onafhankelijke journalistiek vanuit Belgrado”, aldus Laroes.

Legitiem doel

De NAVO zelf zei de Servische televisie als een legitiem militair doel te beschouwen, omdat ze een propaganda-instrument is van Milosevic. Volgens een woordvoerder richten deze media net zo veel schade aan als het leger. „Deze media hebben niets met journalistiek te maken.” Ook premier Kok en minister De Grave stelden zich op dat standpunt. Kok zei gisteren in Washington „geen moeite te hebben om de propaganda-machine van president Milosevic te beschouwen als een onderdeel van de Servische oorlogsmachine.” De Grave zei begrip te hebben voor het aanpakken van de staatsomroep. Die „is duidelijk een instrument van beïnvloeding”, aldus De Grave.

Binnen-/Buitenland 2:

- NAVO vraagt om VN-resolutie over Kosovo

New York reporters condemn attack on RTS

April 25, 1999

New York, April 25 (Tanjug) - The New York-based committee for the protection of reporters condemned the NATO bombing of the Serbian Radio Television RTS building early Friday and expressed deep distress at this attack and the resulting casualties, the Washington Post says today. "The bombardment of Serbian television is frightening to reporters", said committee director for Europe Chrystyna Lapychak.

She expressed apprehension that this act "might forever jeopardize correspondents who report about various conflicts all over the world".

"Under the Geneva Convention, reporters are not fighters", Lapychak said, warning that NATO had begun taking decisions about what people can or cannot watch by bombarding the Serbian Radio Television.

"Washington Post" states that the bombardment of RTS initiated a debate about press freedom having in mind objection that NATO "is not attentive in giving information about the war".

Lapychak said that TV spectators in the West will be deprived of war pictures since many of such pictures were coming just from the Serbian TV.

The Washington newspaper also writes that NATO air strikes on RTS caused numerous protests of journalist throughout the world, such as "Reporters sans frontiers" from Paris, European Radio-TV Union (EBU), Russian Alliance of Journalists, etc.

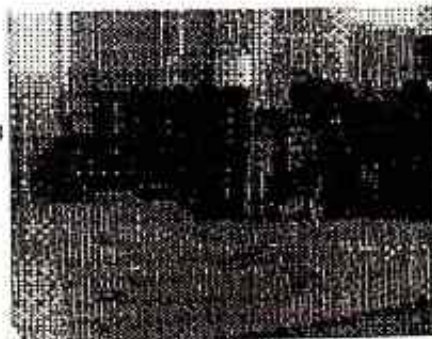


World media rise voices against barbarian bombardment of RTS

Civilian targets of NATO aggressors

April 25, 1999

Belgrade, April 25 (Tanjug) - Aggressor NATO again launched air strikes against civilian targets in Vranje, Mt. Gucevo, Lucani, Nis and in the wider area of Belgrade overnight, firing several dozen missiles, Tanjug's correspondents reported.



Criminals bomb religious sites

NATO aircraft targeted the area of Mt. Gucevo, about 10 km southwest of the eastern Serbian town of Loznica, firing highly destructive missiles in several waves overnight and Sunday morning.

The aircraft hit a Gucevo mountain lodge, where Serb refugees from Croatia were situated, wounding Manager Velicko Lukic.

According to initial reports, there were no casualties among the refugees. Steps have been taken to evacuate the refugees from the lodge which was badly damaged in the attack.

Eyewitnesses said that, prior to this strike, NATO warplanes had come in two waves, launching four missiles in each wave on a radio and TV relay on Mt. Gucevo, which was destroyed in early April.

There are no military targets on Mt. Gucevo, the symbol of Serbian people's freedom-loving spirit. This night attack on Gucevo is the strongest one from the beginning of NATO aggression on our country.

NATO fired six missiles on the southern Serbian town of Vranje and environs at around 5.30 p.m. local time Saturday. According to initial reports, there were no casualties, but extensive material damage was done.

The Milan Blagojevic chemical plant based in the town of Lucani came under a NATO air strike for the fourth time since the outbreak of the aggression. The factory was hit by five missiles at 0.55 a.m. Sunday.

So far, there are no records about possible casualties and material damage.

It was the fourth attack on the biggest factory in Lucane.

The industrial area of the southern Serbian city of Nis was struck for the seventh time. NATO fired four missiles on the area situated in the northeastern city district somewhat after 1 a.m. Sunday.

Extensive material damage was caused by strong detonation, while glass on some buildings in the very center of the town were broken. So far, there are no records about possible casualties.

It was the seventh strike on the industrial zone in Nis.

Another NATO target was Mt. Avala near Belgrade. Aggressor NATO missiles hit a transformer station at the foot of the communications tower at around 3 a.m. Sunday, cutting off power to the tower, the Belgrade alerting center told Tanjug.

Firefighters localized the fire. According to initial reports, there were no casualties.

All programs of the Serbian Radio Television (RTS) went off the air.

Listeners of the Radio Belgrade first program from 3:00 a.m. Sunday, can not hear that radio station on FM network and medium wave 684KHz or 439 meters, Tanjug was told.

Yugoslav navy air defense units reacted forcefully against NATO aircraft flying over Boka Kotorska bay between 9 and 9:30 p.m. Saturday.

There are no reports if any NATO planes have been hit.

„We zitten weer in de jaren vijftig”

Inwoners van Belgrado ruimen scherven

van bombardementen in hart van hun stad

Van onze redacteur
in Joegoslavië
Frans DE SMET

BELGRADO — „Ga kijken, links van ons hebben ze een bom gegooid. Je ziet de vlammen vanuit het raam. Straks gooien ze ook nog bommen op onze kop”. De collega meldt het gezwind, terwijl ik het begin van dit stukje schrijf. Inderdaad, Belgrado wordt nu ook bij daglicht gebombardeerd. 's Namiddags staan we tussen het rokend puin, in de miezerige lenteregen. Stilletjes.

Kebelija, ontcijfer ik de Cyrillische letters op het opschrift van de grenspost tussen Hongarije en Belgrado. De chauffeur van het minibusje heeft me onderweg herhaaldelijk gewaarschuwd: journalisten geraken er niet in, nooit. Hij fluistert: „Jullie bombarderen mijn kinderen, maar „Slobo” (Slobodan Milosevic) overleeft altijd. Waarom?”. Zucht, naarmate we vorderen, wordt het stiller in het busje.

De andere passagiers zijn vrouwen en één enkel jongetje van minder dan 12 jaar. Aan de grenspost dropt een overjarige yuppie zijn vrouw en dat jongetje uit zijn Mercedes in ons busje. Zijn Mercedes heeft een Belgrado-nummerplaat. Hij wuift ter afscheid. Blijkt dat alle mannen, die zich dat kunnen veroorloven, en vrezen dat ze worden gerekruteerd in het Servische leger, in Boedapest zitten.

's Middags zie ik enkel vrouwen en kinderen de grens oversteken. Tegen valavond geraken ook mannen er door. Iemand wijst ons op de nummerplaten, en zegt: „Serviërs uit Bosnië, staat op hun paspoort. Zij worden niet gerekruteerd en daarom komen zij terug”. Hij gromt zijn verachting uit: „Transit-passengers”.

Omwegen

De reporters die binnen mogen, bestormen de schaarse middelen van transport aan de grens. Via vele omwegen gaat het naar Belgrado. De hoofdweg is verboden, legt de chauffeur uit in de buurt van Novi Sad, 130 km ten noorden van de hoofdstad. Misschien wil de luchtmacht die gebruiken als startbaan.

Hij klopt vermoeid op het kruisje, opgeknoopt aan zijn stuurwiel. „Hij alleen weet het”. En af ten toe wijst hij in de nacht. „Daar stond een fabriek (...) Daar lag een brug. Nu vallen er enkel bommen”. Hij betast het kruisje opnieuw. „Kosovo is ons hart. We geven het nooit op. Laat jullie grondtroepen maar komen. Misschien worden we straks verpletterd, maar uiteindelijk zal Servië overleven.”

De chauffeur herhaalt wat we al wekenlang uit Servische monden hoorden. „Met elke week van bombardementen wordt de klok hier tien jaar teruggeschoefd. Nu zitten we ergens eind de jaren vijftig”.

Lang na middernacht arriveren we in Belgrado. Pas de volgende dag zien we met onze eigen ogen de schade aan de stad.

Het hotel is oké en behulpzaam. We leggen ons te slapen. Maar amper een uur na onze aankomst wordt het hoofdkwartier van de Servische televisie platgelegd door meerdere bommen: een building temidden van drukbewoonde flats. Een select clubje van veteranen rukt uit, mag uitrusten, want de politie selecteert. De honderden omstaanders rond de ruïne zijn bovendien vervaarlijk woest: bereid iedereen te lynchen die er niet Servisch

uitziet. Enkele uren later is RTS, de Servische radio en televisie, opnieuw in de ether. Blijkbaar beschikken ze nog over andere zendposten dan dit hoofdkwartier dat al snel na de bombardementen door de Navo werd uitgeroepen tot doelwit.

Puinhoop

Mijn VTM-collega Luc I. Smet was bij het clubje dat 's nachts met zijn camerama Eric Fux ter plekke mocht gaan. „Een puinhoop”, wijst hij, „daarboven was het kan toortje waar we nu al een maand lang elke dag langsgingen om onze beelden door te stralen. We kenden ondertussen veel mensen in dat gebouw. Vriendelijke lui. We zagen en groetten elkaar op elk moment. Maar deze ochtend waren de overlevenden radeloos kwaad: wij waren in hun ogen de schuldigen.”

De dag vordert. Intussen worden meer lijken vanonder het puin geborgen. Hoeveel blijft onduidelijk: acht of negen, neem ik van fotografen. Zes-tien doden, melden de voorlichters van het Servische leger. En er zijn 15 „vermisten”.

In de namiddag mogen we zelf ter plekke gaan snuffelen: een ruïne in het hart van Belgrado. Een bulldozer graaft puin weg, geholpen door een reuzegrote pneumatische hamer.

Het puin, twee of drie etages hoog, smeult nog, ruim een etmaal na de inslag. De plek stinkt grof. Omstaanders vertellen me dat er af en toe nog gewonden worden gered; wat heel onwaarschijnlijk lijkt in deze troep.

Het is lente, maar het regent zachtjes. De hulpverleners zijn in uniform. De inwoners van Belgrado staan toe te kijken,

25-4-49



Brandweertui proberen de brand te blussen in het radio- en tv-gebouw in Belgrado. © ap

YUGOSLAV DAILY SURVEY

BELGRADE, 25 April 1999

No. 2272

SPECIAL ISSUE

OVERVIEW

OF CIVILIAN DESTRUCTION IN THE TERRITORY OF THE FR OF YUGOSLAVIA AS A CONSEQUENCE OF BARBARIAN AND CRIMINAL AGGRESSION OF NATO PACT (24-25 APRIL 1999)

Exactly a month has passed since the beginning of the criminal aggression of NATO against our country, the aggression that has been stepped up by the day, particularly with the approach of the 50th anniversary of the criminal military organization, while the criminal armada of NATO aggressor started to increasingly target exclusively civilian facilities - houses, schools, trains, hospitals, media, bridges ...

Neo-fascist aggressor from Washington has revealed, in the past three days in particular, a notorious fact even to political ignorants, to which our leaders have been pointing for months - the aim of monstrous pressures and barbaric aggression on the FR of Yugoslavia is the country's sovereignty and integrity, whereas Kosmet, Albanians, human rights and all other things have been used as a means and pretext for manipulations in the past period, and represents a criminal front with a view to taking total control over our territory.

The attack on three exclusively civilian targets in Belgrade ("Usce" business centre, residence of the President of Yugoslavia and the building of Radio and Television of Serbia), which all represent the symbols of the state of the Yugoslavia, eliminate all possible speculation on the nature and motives of insane steps of frustrated creators of the "new world order", pointing to the impotent outrage of criminals stuck in the Balkan muddle, who became ready to do even things that the most notorious criminals in the world would think twice before doing.

In the ongoing race between crimes and lies, which is the basic characteristic of sending murderous missiles against our country, aggressor's media logistics tried to justify this selection of goals in each concrete case, by linking them with alleged military goals. On the other hand, even political ignorants are fully aware that the goal of several dozen missiles which killed many persons and caused extensive material damage was to create an impression at the Washington summit that in the wake of three destroyed buildings the FRY has been begun to politically crumble.

At the table of criminal NATO aggressors celebrating the anniversary they are making a list of crimes which should provide justification for a month-long bloody raging of 800 planes and thousand of soldiers, in order to convince the western public that there are some results after all.

However, deadly blasts from Usce, Uzicka and Takovska Streets, are heard all over the world including Washington and wipe the smiles off the faces of many officials arrived to commemorate "anniversary" of the erstwhile defensive military alliance, which the Clinton Administration is trying to transform into a ruthless and treacherous world policeman who has focused on a small and peace-loving country to "verify" its new role and "prove" its power, aware that the truth about their crimes will slowly but surely be revealed and that the time will come to settle the score.

AVALA

Aggressor missiles this morning hit electrical power supply station on Mt. Avala, at the foot of the tower, in the vicinity of "Panorama" restaurant. Electrical power supply has been discontinued in the wake of this attack.

NIS

Criminal NATO planes the night before fired four missiles on industrial part of Nis. Powerful blasts caused extensive material damage, while glasses broke on some of downtown buildings.

LUCANI

In yesterday's attack of NATO planes, the aggressor again targeted chemical industry "Milan

Blagojevic" in Lucani, firing five missiles within few minutes.

This is the fourth attack on the largest factory in Lucane, which before the onset of genocidal aggression of neo-fascist NATO alliance against our peace-loving country, provided jobs to 3,000 workers.

GUCEVO

In the attack of planes by NATO aggressors, this morning and last night, on the area of Mt. Gucevo, a dozen kilometres south-eastern from Loznica, one person was wounded.

In the criminal attack on the Ski resort on Mt. Gucevo, where expelled Serbs from Croatia have been accommodated, the head of the resort Velicko Lukic, was wounded.

According to preliminary information no one was wounded and refugees will be evacuated.

In the attacks of NATO criminals this resort sustained severe damage.

Before the attack on the area of Ski resort, NATO criminals attacked twice TV transmitter on Mt. Gucevo, which was destroyed in the beginning of April.

There are no military facilities on Mt. Gucevo. The mountain is a symbol of the freedom of the Serb people. There is a memorial complex commemorating the First World War where Serb and Austro-Hungarian soldiers were buried together, killed in several months' long battles on Gucevo in autumn of 1914.

NOVI PAZAR

(1) In the attacks of criminal NATO airplanes on Novi Pazar, yesterday morning many civilian facilities were damaged in the town itself, used by the Red Cross and other humanitarian and health organizations.

During this criminal attack, extensive material damage was caused on the building used as soup kitchen by the Red Cross. Also severely damaged are elementary school "Bratstvo", Centre for Social Work, Refugee Centre, civilian protection facilities, fire brigade building and "Polet" bakery.

The Medical centre for dystrophy, one of the largest in Europe, in the spa of Novi Pazar, was also heavily damaged.

These attacks endangered Djurdjevi Stupovi and St. Peter's Church in Novi Pazar, since the missiles fell close to these monuments of culture, protected by UNESCO.

(2) In yesterday's attack, criminal NATO alliance dropped its deadly load on the museum building where many exhibits and historical documents are being kept, testament of the struggle of the people of Novi Pazar for freedom in the Second World War.

This building has been treated as an important cultural-historical monuments and has been spared destruction in the previous wars by the Austro-Hungarian army in 1815, as well as German army in 1941. The building is located in the very centre of Novi Pazar.

In the attack of enemy planes, the Monument to Rifat Burdzevic-Trsa was also destroyed. He was a people's deputy and a freedom fighter in the war against a Fascist occupier in 1941-1945.

DOGANOVIC

Yesterday, in the village of Doganovic, 15 km south from Urosevac, five boys were killed and 6 wounded, including 2 severely, from the explosion of a cluster bomb dropped by NATO planes.

Edon (3), Fisnik (9), Osman (13), Burim (14) and Vajdet (15) Kodza were killed. Two seriously wounded boys are taken to the Pristina clinical centre and have undergone surgery. Four more children sustained light shrapnel injuries. They have been treated in the village.

Children were attending to the cattle when a cluster bomb dropped from the plane exploded. Their parents assume that the children found the bomb and tried to open it.

In addition to several pools of blood, found on the scene was the bomb's yellow cover, with NATO signs as well as shrapnel.

PRISTINA

The barbarians of Western Alliance yesterday flew over and fired 50 missiles over the capital of the Serb southern province for six hours.

NATO aggressors attacked Gmija outing space, village Sofalija, southeastern from Pristina, settlements Pomazatin and Belacevac with exclusively Albanian population, civilian airport Slatina and wider region of Goles.

All day bombing of these places with exclusively Albanian population, for the fourth day in a row, proves that Western alliance does not like at all the fact that most Albanians are in the past few days returning to their homes, which they left a month ago because of NATO bombs.

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The Yugoslav news agency Tanjug called the three-day summit, which marked NATO's 50th anniversary, "a bloody birthday party" and labeled Clinton "the leader of the criminals."

NATO struck targets in northern and central Serbia early Monday, knocking down the third of Novi Sad's bridges spanning the Danube River, Serbian media reported. Tanjug said the 1,500-foot rail and road bridge, partially damaged in three previous attacks, suffered several direct hits before collapsing.

Tanjug said a fuel depot was targeted near the central Serbian town of Valjevo early Monday. Nine NATO missiles also hit an airport in Sombor on the border with Hungary in the fifth attack on the area so far, Belgrade's Studio B radio reported.

On Sunday, a NATO strike on a key transmission facility about 10 miles south of Belgrade knocked Serbian television off the air. A link used by foreign TV crews to send footage out of Yugoslavia also was destroyed, but those news organizations were arranging transmissions through other means.

Serb TV resumed broadcasts in the Belgrade region several hours after the strike. But the image was often distorted and wavering because the network borrowed facilities from a private station with limited range.

It went off the air again early Monday without explanation.

Serb TV was first knocked off the air early Friday after NATO missiles destroyed its headquarters in downtown Belgrade. At least 15 people were killed, according to local authorities.

NATO has targeted Serb TV as a key propaganda tool of Yugoslav President Slobodan Milosevic.

Tanjug also claimed that a 6-year-old ethnic Albanian girl was killed and three of her relatives were seriously injured Sunday in a NATO missile strike near Lipjan, south of the Kosovo capital, Pristina.

Fractieberaad was de afgelopen weken vrijwel uitsluitend gewijd aan de problemen op de Balkan. Het opzeggen van de steun aan de NAVO-acties hangt in de lucht, nu in toenemende mate civiele doelen door bommen worden geraakt, waartegen de extra partijraad afgelopen zaterdag een motie heeft aangenomen. „Ik denk dat we daarover binnen de fractie al heel snel een stevig debat zullen voeren”, zei fractielid Ineke van Gent zaterdag op de gang. Samen met Farah Karimi heeft zij haar steun aan de NAVO-strijd op 30 maart weer ingetrokken. „Wat mij betreft is het opzeggen van de steun aan de NAVO heel dichtbij — dat durf ik wel te zeggen.”

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OVERVIEW

OF CIVILIAN DESTRUCTION IN THE TERRITORY OF THE FR OF YUGOSLAVIA AS A CONSEQUENCE OF BARBARIC AND CRIMINAL NATO AGGRESSION (26 APRIL 1999)

All three days of the summit of NATO, commemorating its 50th anniversary and determining its global totalitarian concept for the 21st century, its "celestial four horsemen of Apocalypse" have spent "working" - by ruthlessly and systematically destroying, without exception, civilian targets.

Criminal determination with which they systematically destroyed "Zezelj" bridge in Novi Sad, speaks of a pathological strategy NATO that all that has been linked in this country by human or material ties, making a whole, should be disunited by force and fragmented and make the component parts of the whole unbearable for life of ordinary people. It also covers the breaking up of all ties of our country with abroad.

One of the "principles" of NATO for the 21st century surely relates to putting limits on information and knowledge and uniformity on all issues that NATO "decides". It is still not known for sure what is the number of victims killed in the RTS building which defied that "principle". It is, however, known, that NATO "arguments" against such defiance are ruthless and cold-blooded planned destruction of anyone who dares to be disobedient - from now on.

Killing by missiles and bombs - children, women, the elderly - while cruelly and cynically justifying these acts - NATO criminals call them "collateral damage". However, the destruction of civilian material assets, pollution of soil, water, air and genocidal acts against our people these criminals call "legitimate military goals".

NOVI SAD

Aggressor planes destroyed Zezelj bridge some time after 1.15 a.m., hitting it with several missiles in a row leaving Novi Sad without its last bridge which linked it with the Srem bank of the Danube.

In the past two weeks of the aggression, Zezelj's bridge was bombed four times, including the attack of last night and 15 missiles were fired on it.

During past several days, although heavily damaged, the bridge was used by pedestrians to cross from Novi Sad to Petrovaradin.

Zezelj's bridge, 466 metres long was being built from 1957-1961 and was officially opened for traffic on the anniversary of the liberation of Novi Sad - 23 October. Branko Zezelj was its architect and the works were carried out by "Mostogradnja". International railway was crossing over the bridge, linking Belgrade with Budapest and further with Europe. According to expert opinions, Zezelj's bridge was considered an architectural masterpiece and a solid bridge whose major construction was made of reinforced concrete. So far there is no information whether the aggressor attacked any other target in the capital of Vojvodina, in whose north-eastern part several powerful blasts were heard.

BELGRADE

From the ruins of RTS building, which was destroyed in a barbaric NATO attack on 23 April, so far the bodies of 6 workers were pulled out. At the time of the perfidious attack, all six persons were engaged in broadcasting the programme. Unfortunately, this tragic outcome is not final, because the fate of another ten employees also working at the time of the bombing raid, is still uncertain.

Among those killed are: Milovan Jankovic (1940) mechanic, Jelica Muntlak (1971) make-up artist, Dragan Tasic (1968) technician, Dejan Markovic (1959) security, Slobodan Jontic (1945) set decorator and Milan Joksimovic (1952) security officer.

VJ experts, police and civilian defence continue to work through the debris of the RTS building. Out of 18 wounded workers of the RTS, four are kept in the hospital and are not in a life-threatening situation.

PRISTINA

NATO airplanes fired 8 missiles on areas to the south-west and north-east of Pristina. Shortly before

midnight, NATO aggressors hit with six missiles civilian airport Statina, to the south-west of Pristina.

Two hostile missiles fired at 2.18 a.m. fell on the area of Pristina outing space of Grmija, to the north-east of the capital of the Serb southern province.

In the explosion of two days ago, of NATO missiles which fell at 3.00 p.m. in the village of Velika Dobranja, in the municipality of Lipljan, a six-year old Arta Lugic was killed, while her brothers - eight-year only Egzon and Neron and a seven-year old sister Arijeta Lugic, were severely wounded.

Wounded children are placed in Surgical ward of a Pristina hospital. Egzon and Neron underwent surgery. Arijeta's condition is closely monitored and will probably have to be operated too.

Light injuries were sustained by Gentijana and Arif Lugic who are currently at home.

The children's father, Sacir Lugic, waiting for the information on the health condition of his wounded children, said:

" We were at our home in the centre of the village, the children were playing in the yard when we heard a powerful blast. We did not know if it was NATO plane that fell down or a bomb. Children are not guilty at all", he said.

VALJEVO

Aggressor NATO planes last night attacked at 1.41 a.m. the area of village Pricevic, some 20 km south-west of Valjevo. According to preliminary information, the target of the attack was "Jugopetrol" warehouse which was attacked on 17 April last time.

This is the eighth attack on village Pricevic since the beginning of the aggression by NATO forces on 24 March. In the past attack on that area some 20 missiles have been fired.

CACAK

From the Crisis Headquarters in Lucane, it was confirmed that in the attack of last night, the fourth one, 12 missiles were fired on factory "Milan Blagojevic" and 18 farms have been demolished.

Great civilian damage was inflicted in the town of Lucani and villages Lucani and Lisice.

NIS

NATO criminals last night fired 16 high destructive power missiles. Great material damaged was caused to the town and population. The consequences of destruction are particularly high in one of the oldest quarter of Nis, Jagodin mala and centre of the town.

Many private homes were damaged, some of which have been made inhabitable. the residents of Cegarska, Skadarska and the street of Ratko Pavlovic were affected most. Students' home and "Nicauto" enterprise were affected most.

KURSUMLIJA

NATO criminals did not even spare the Serb holy places when they bombed bridges in the Kursumlija outskirts of Kastrat.

Powerful blasts of criminal missiles damaged medieval monasteries of Holy Mother and St. Nicholas, one of the first memorial churches of the Serb prince Stefan Nemanja, in today's Kursumlija and the then Bele Crkve, one of the first capitals. Monastery of St. Nicholas was the seat of Episcopacy of Toplica.

During NATO bombing of production line of metal industry "Metalac", which manufactures mostly agricultural machines, also damaged were the temple of the Holy Trinity in the immediate vicinity of that enterprise, as well as a parochial home. In the wake of powerful blasts glasses and windows broke.

HERCEG NOVI

Yesterday afternoon at 4.44 p.m. a powerful detonation disturbed the residents of Boka Kotorska. Official information are not in yet, but since the powerful blast was heard first and then the sound of a leaving plane, it is assumed that the plane broke the sound barrier.

The powerful detonation was heard by the residents of Herceg Novi, Kotor and Tivat.

The same provocation was made by an aggressor plane on Thursday.

INDJIJA

Yesterday at 2.42 p.m. in the region of eastern Srem, in the area of Slankamen, a powerful detonation from an aggressor missile was heard. The glasses on the near-by civilian facilities broke.

SOMBOR

Several powerful blasts were heard last night around 1.30 a.m. to the south-west of Sombor.

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the BBS network is one of the most ardent supporters of Blair and his propaganda machinery although many journalists in London view such loyalty as a great slur on of this highly reputed television company.

- London, April 10, 1999 (Tanjug) - The extremely aggressive propaganda war by the western governments within the framework of the NATO aggression against Yugoslavia is dominated by incredible lies and manipulations which change the picture of the western civilization altogether. What is even worse is that when these lies are exposed, the tendency is to go over them in silence with an ease that can be considered offensive. Thus, today, the London "Independent" points to "the lying champion", the representative of NATO Jamie Shea. However, journalists no longer have the energy to react to all his fabrications, says the newspaper, and simply start laughing every time they see him. Such lies, nevertheless, are not the least bit funny and they have already had tragic consequences. Some of them are so serious that those who have uttered them should be taken before the court. In his interview to the CNN TV network, yesterday evening, the NATO forces commander in Europe, who is conducting the aggression against Yugoslavia, the American General Wesley Clark had to give an explanation of the official falsehood concerning the strikes against the civilian targets in the centre of Pristina, that NATO officials finally had to admit to. Clark tried to reply by stating a new lie according to which the pilot could not see well because of a cloud. However, said Clark, this is not important any more "because the Albanians have left Pristina anyway". According to General Clark, this means that the Serbs may be killed by NATO as they are not important. Anyone in the world would be brought before the court for such a racist statement, and General Clark could soon find himself facing the judge. In addition to this, it is a lie that all the Albanians have left Pristina. In the escalating madness of lies and manipulations, efforts are most frequently being made to direct the public towards the model of the "Holocaust Industry", as a certain British historian claims, in the context of which it is maintained that Serbs are "the new racists", and that Kosovo and Metohija Albanians are "the Jews". This is so insane that no one has the intention of discussing this any longer. In her article in "The Guardian" the author Julie Barchill tries to give a slightly humorous reaction to this "war of words". In listing 40 points she gives an explanation of what is wrong. We shall single out only several of them. First of all, this is not true because, as Julie Barchill says, "it is Robin Cook who says this and because Clinton is a liar". Then, because the KLA terrorists have been killing innocent Serbs for years following the model of the murdering of the Jews. Also, it was not the Serbs who were "shoulder to shoulder with the Germans" in World War II; it was the Croats and the Muslims. In addition to this, Julie says, "If the Serbs were Nazis, America would not be fighting against them - it would be assisting and financing them, just as it does with the old swine in South America". The Serbs have a sense of humour, and the Nazis don't know what humour is. Julie Barchill goes on to emphasize that the Serbs are the only people in the former Yugoslavia who have never threatened the Jews. Propaganda comparisons are impossible also due to the fact that the Jews never wanted to cut off a piece of Germany and declare it "Israel on the Rhine", and also because they never smuggled drugs. And finally, says she, the Nazis "have never won a war, and the Serbs have never lost one".

- Belgrade, April 11 (Tanjug) - The Yugoslav Army Command released a statement on Sunday to say that the numerous untrue and often ill-intentioned allegations by the media in the aggressor states about the causes and effects of the criminal airstrikes on Yugoslavia often include the lie about the expulsion of most or even all foreign correspondents from Belgrade. The statement further says: Some correspondents from the NATO countries like to begin their reports with the remark that the text was vetted by Yugoslav authorities. Incontrovertible facts show, however, that since March 26, the second day of the outbreak of the undeclared war on Yugoslavia, to this day, 847 domestic and foreign correspondents have been accredited with the Command Press Centre. Among them are 615 Yugoslav and foreign nationals working for foreign media. Today, there are 470 foreign nationals accredited with the Centre as special correspondents. Under the Serbian Information Ministry's decision, 37 correspondents from the 4 most aggressive states (the United States, Great Britain, France and Germany) were expelled in the early days of the aggression, but some of them have returned and have been permitted to resume work, with respect for the rules of conduct of foreign correspondents in times of war. Apart from this group, a score of other foreign correspondents have been expelled under individual decisions, whose places have mostly been filled by other correspondents for the media in question. The Press Centre in Belgrade operates in line with the Yugoslav laws, rules and instructions from the Yugoslav Army Command and in line with

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the recognised international practice in times of war. It is interesting that the worst slanders against Yugoslavia's alleged 'stifling of the freedom of the press and expulsions of foreign correspondents' are coming from the United States and Great Britain. The history of journalism teaches us that the first official military censorship of journalistic reports was introduced precisely in Great Britain in 1854, at the time of the Crimean War, when the British troops were taking a heavy beating from the Russian forces. The toughest selection of a group of 27 privileged war correspondents, authorised to follow from close up Britain's colonial Falklands War against Argentina was made in London in 1982. All the journalistic material of this small and select group of British correspondents was still subjected to a rigorous control by the Ministry of Defence, which then held exclusive news conferences in London for the other media. The fullest modern codex of restrictions of the work of war correspondents is the Code of Conduct of Accredited Correspondents issued by the U.S. Allied Supreme Command during the war against Iraq on Jan. 14, 1991. The work of the war correspondents was practically reduced to reporting the official statements of the command, with a strictly specific long list of prohibited topics and actions for controlling each report, on pains of severe sanctions, the Yugoslav Army Command said in its statement. Albanian armed forces and mujaheddins engaged in an aggression.

- New York, April 5 (Tanjug - abridged) - All should realize now that the American establishment and the NATO aggressor are leading cruel propaganda war, lie and manufacture the truth, what was confirmed by the news of the meeting between Ibrahim Rugova and Russian diplomat Yuriy Kotov in Pristina on Monday. There are no official comments on that news but the Clinton's administration in Washington will be difficult to explain why they lied claiming that Rugova is allegedly under the pressure and that the pictures showing the meeting between President Slobodan Milosevic and Rugova two days ago were photo-montage. The story of alleged "photo-montage" of the pictures showing the Milosevic-Rugova meeting in Belgrade was endlessly forced from the NATO headquarters in Brussels. NATO spokesman Jamie Shea repeated the story many times. However, that was not the first time for that official to lie. The same Shea also lied on March the 28th in Brussels saying that Fehmi Agani and some more ethnic Albanians were killed. Three days later, "The New York Times" revealed that he lied and that it was confirmed that Agani and other Albanians are alive. "The New York Times" said that lie was a large hit to the NATO credibility, because it showed that the officials are relying on the rumors which is not good. After the revealing of another in the line of the dark fabrications of NATO aggressor and the American propaganda which tried to place another propaganda "bomb" by claiming the existence of the picture showing the alleged massacre against the ethnic Albanians, the truth is coming onto the surface after all. It was helped by the "fascists" of the American propaganda themselves because they started to make deadly mistakes and reveal their aims in the great wish to harm a people and a country defending from the aggressor.

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- New York, April 10, 1999 (Tanjug) - Apparently swept off their feet, the NATO aggressors turned to another monstrous fabrication on alleged "massive raping" of Albanian women in Kosmet, but it is obvious that such a desperate move of the western propaganda was read even by a part of the American press. Of course, the new fabrication was initiated by the Pentagon itself and this time they exposed their spokesman Kenneth Bacon to a terrible risk of a public lie and compelled him to say such a fib as is the alleged "systematic raping" at military camps in Kosmet. Today's media convey Bacon's words and quote his utterly unconvincing assertions that this new information of massive raping was obtained "from a source" for which Bacon says is "very reliable". He also promised, that Pentagon would provide "some more proofs" and would interview the refugees to find out if they knew something about it. The Washington Post points out very indicatively to this latest lie, this time initiated directly and publicly by the Pentagon officials. "Reports, which are not confirmed, are used to get the support for the continuation of the bombing campaign". The Washington Daily adds that such a move is one of the most severe attempts of the "Clinton's Administration and NATO allies campaign" to dishonour the Yugoslav government and present it to the world as the one which infringes the international laws. The Washington Daily draws attention that launching of such news followed almost immediately the news from Yugoslavia about more and more alarming information that in the latest NATO bombarding, there were lots of wounded people and that the bombs destroyed, among other things, the car factory, communication lines and other infrastructure. The New York Times has almost the same comments, noticing "the surprising haste which followed the announcement of the latest information on raping." The New York daily concludes that the objective of launching such lies is the backup of bombarding. The proof that something is wrong is the also the strange timing when this information was announced. Because, if this information was brought last week by Albright's envoy David Shafer why it was announced with such a big delay? As for the mysterious "only one source" which revealed the "terrible secret" to the Pentagon on alleged crimes of the Serbs, there are no details presented, but many suspect that the person in question is terrorist Hashim Taqi. The news announced by CNN which confirm that Albright's spokesman, James Rubin has been in everyday contact with this

- London, April 16 (Tanjug) - The British government has accused BBC's Belgrade correspondent, John Simpson, of "supporting the Serb side," the London Times said on Friday. According to the Times, Tony Blair's cabinet is dissatisfied with Simpson's reporting which gives the true picture of the situation in Serbia and Belgrade thus rising doubts about the public statements by British and NATO politicians and the aim of the entire aggression on Yugoslavia. Simpson, however, has the support of his British colleagues and his company. BBC news deputy director Richard Iry told the Times that Simpson's courage and integrity in his reporting are commendable. "It is important that the viewers see the real mood of the people in Belgrade, and not what the NATO governments want them to see and hear," Iry said. Simpson is one of the most prominent British journalists. Both the Conservative and Labor governments have criticized him several times. Ironically, apart from Simpson and several prominent journalists,

Bom op tv-zender is onrecht

Elsbeth Etty

Het klopt dat de bommen op de Servische staatstelevisie 'niet misplaatst' zijn, zoals stond boven het artikel van Coen van Zwol over de luchtaanval op de propagandazender van Milošević (NRC Handelsblad, 26 april). Ze waren namelijk raak. Een andere vraag is of ze gerechtvaardigd zijn. Tegen het betoog waarin Van Zwol die rechtvaardiging beargumenteert, heb ik een bezwaar.

Uiteraard slaat dat bezwaar niet op zijn beschrijving van het karakter van de staatstelevisie in Belgrado, die werd en wordt misbruikt voor het verspreiden van leugens en verdraaiingen. Evenmin twijfel ik over de wijze waarop Van Zwol de daar werkzame televisiemedewerkers kwalificeert: „propagandisten en lieden die – soms met tegenzin – His Masters Voice spelen omdat ze nu eenmaal hun gezin moeten onderhouden”.

In de redenering waarmee hij het bombardement verdedigt, schuilt echter een verborgen premisse. Deze luidt: media die voor propagandadoeleinden worden misbruikt, vormen een legitiem

militair doelwit. Dit is een uiterst rekbare interpretatie van het begrip militaire doelen.

Ongetwijfeld draagt de televisie-propaganda bij tot de misleiding van de Servische bevolking door Milošević. Media in handen van machthebbers kunnen een instrument zijn om etnische haat te zaaien, de bevolking te indoctrineren en de schending van mensenrechten te laten voortduren. Er zijn nog meer instellingen die instrumenteel kunnen worden ingezet – en in Servië gebeurt dat ook – voor indoctrinatie. De Servische orthodox-katholieke kerk bijvoorbeeld maakt zich eveneens schuldig aan nationalistische indoctrinatie en draagt de overtuiging uit dat in Kosovo een heilig Servisch erfgoed wordt verdedigd. Deze constatering biedt echter geen enkele rechtvaardiging voor luchtaanvallen op kerken en kloosters. Ook het onderwijs is een niet te onderschatten factor van beïnvloeding.

Bombardementen op scholen kunnen daarmee onmogelijk worden gelegitimeerd.

Het beginsel van de proportionaliteit verzet zich tegen de gedachte dat alles wat Milošević eventueel ten dienste kan staan, om die reden mag of zelfs moet worden vernietigd: brandweer, medische voorzieningen, et cetera. Hoe men ook oordeelt over humanitaire interventie als volkenrechtelijke rechtsgrond voor de lucht-campagne van de NAVO, het staat toch wel vast dat een humanitaire interventie uitsluitend gericht mag zijn op het stopzetten van de moorden en deportaties.

Het is bekend dat de media in het voormalige Joegoslavië bij het ontstaan van de bloedige conflicten op de Balkan en de etnische zuiveringen een verderfelijke rol

hebben gespeeld. De in Nederlandse ballingschap levende Kroatische schrijfster Dubravka Ugrešić is van mening dat de media tien jaar geleden de oorlog op de Balkan zijn begonnen en dat alle mensen die bereid waren als doorgeefluik te fungeren voor ideeën die uiteindelijk geleid hebben tot deze oorlog medeverantwoordelijk zijn. Daar zit veel waar in. Alles wat de nationalistische verdwazing en etnische haat aanwakkert moet dan ook compromisloos worden bestreden. Maar woorden bestrijden met woorden, misleiding met informatie, leugens met waarheid. Niet met militaire middelen. Dat is hooguit verdedigbaar als er sprake is van een direct verband, van rechtstreekse ophef tot massamoord en genocide (zoals Radio des Milles Collines voorafgaand

aan de volkerenmoord in Rwanda).

Bij het met geweld tot zwijgen brengen van media – hoe verwerpelijk deze ook mogen zijn – dringt de vraag zich op of het tot de competentie van regeerders en militaire leiders van de NAVO-landen behoort om uit te maken waar de grens tussen journalistiek en propaganda moet worden getrokken. De Servische propaganda wordt bijvoorbeeld ook verspreid via Internet. Verschafft dit de NAVO de bevoegdheid tegen Internetproviders op te treden?

Veruit de meeste NAVO-landen zijn democratische samenlevingen waar, in tegenstelling tot Servië, het oordeel over de inhoud van media expliciet aan de overheid is onttrokken. Het eind is zoek als aan welomschreven internationale misdrijven, zoals genocide, marteling, oorlogsmisdaden, ook het maken van propaganda zou worden toegevoegd. Er valt dan heel

wat te bombarderen. Als alles wat volgens de NAVO Milošević steunt mag worden getroffen, dan is – ook buiten Servië – geen enkel medium meer veilig.

Daarom is de bezorgdheid van de NVO en de hoofdredactie van het NOS-Journaal terecht. Het is niet waar dat de journalistiek zich hypocriet zou gedragen door zich drukker te maken over de aanval op een televisiezender dan over andere bombardementen waarbij burgerslachtoffers vallen. De kwestie is niet of de medewerkers van de Servische staatstelevisie journalisten zijn, maar of de NAVO mag uitmaken wie journalist is en wie niet.

Er is in Servië geen persvrijheid en de medewerkers van de staatstelevisie zijn betaalde propagandisten, zoals Van Zwol overtuigend en met gepaste verontwaardiging uiteenzet, maar ook hij zal niet van mening zijn dat op het maken van propaganda, zelfs misdadige propaganda, de doodstraf behoort te staan.

Elsbeth Etty is redacteur van NRC Handelsblad.

21-4-94

Oorlogsinformatie

10-4-99
27-11-99

OORLOG EN PROPAGANDA zijn als twee kruinen op één hoofd. Ze kunnen van oudsher niet zonder elkaar. In de Eerste Wereldoorlog is deze dubbelslag voor het eerst op massale schaal geleverd. Sindsdien is er weinig veranderd. Informatie en desinformatie hebben een tweevoudige betekenis, in politieke én militaire zin: het zijn middelen om de vijand in de luren te leggen en tegelijkertijd de eigen bevolking voor de 'goede zaak' te winnen. De oorlog om Kosovo is daarop geen uitzondering. De suggestie eergisteren van de Franse chef-staf om de televisiestations en zendmasten in Servië te bombarderen – eveneens uitgedragen door een woordvoerder van de NAVO, maar inmiddels niet bevestigd – is daarvan een recente illustratie. De logica achter dit voornemen is helder. Sinds de bombardementen heeft Belgrado de pers stap voor stap gelijkgeschakeld. De radio en televisie zijn nu grotendeels opgenomen in de Servische oorlogsvoering en aldus een militair doelwit geworden, althans voor de NAVO makkelijker te vinden dan de tanks van het reguliere leger.

Op de achtergrond speelt echter ook iets anders: de onvermijdelijke propagandaslag. In Servië woedt die op volle toeren. Verbazingwekkend is dat niet. Joegoslavië wordt geregeerd door een autoritair bewind dat zich in oorlog, zoals bekend, van zijn meest dictatoriale kant laat zien. De Amerikaanse president Bill Clinton is daarom inmiddels een synoniem voor Adolf Hitler. En in het buitenland worden diplomaten en andere zaakwaarnemers op pad gestuurd om alle beschuldigingen aan het adres van president Milošević te ontkennen of honderdtachtig graden de draaien. De verwoestingen in Pristina bijvoorbeeld zijn, anders dan Brussel zegt, veroorzaakt door de NAVO en niet door de Servische politiemacht zelf. Soms blijkt die tegen-informatie overigens ook nog waar te zijn, zo heeft het bondgenootschap gisteren toegegeven naar aanleiding van een aanval op een doel in de hoofdstad van Kosovo.

In de NAVO-landen is van controle op de media geen sprake. Maar de woordvoerders van de alliantie in Brussel en Washington schuwen de retoriek evenmin. Met name NAVO-voorlichter Shea heeft de toon gezet. Als eerste maakte hij, in een verwijzing naar de terreur van de Rode Khmer in Cambodja, gewag van 'killing fields' in Kosovo. Collega's namen het begrip 'orwelliaans' in de mond, als metafoor om de administratieve liquidatie van de gevluchte bevolking kracht bij te zetten. En her er der, zoals op een persconferentie van VN-chef Kofi Annan, viel het woord 'genocide'. De bewijzen voor deze 'genocide' zouden beschikbaar zijn. Maar ze zijn nog niet beschikbaar gesteld, zodat moeilijk is te beoordelen of dit woord de immense en historische lading dekt die de beoogde analogie met 1933-'45 rechtvaardigt.

DEZE VERBALE VELDSLAC is verklaarbaar. De NAVO staat onder geweldige druk. De operatie in en rond Joegoslavië moet tot een goed einde worden gebracht. Elke andere uitkomst is een nederlaag. Maar zonder risico's is de retoriek niet. Ten eerste omdat de alliantie het per definitie moeilijker heeft dan Milošević die de Serviërs – in het defensief gedrukt – kan voorhouden dat ze slachtoffers zijn. Ten tweede omdat de NAVO het draagvlak in de geallieerde landen niet mag verliezen. De menselijke motieven achter de operatie spelen immers een doorslaggevende rol.

Hoewel dit mediabeleid redelijk oogt, loopt de NAVO het gevaar dat ze in haar eigen mes loopt. Onjuiste voorlichting in Brussel zou wel eens als een boemerang kunnen terugkomen. Juist omdat snel succes uitblijft en het humanitaire drama zich dagelijks (ook via de media) openbaart, is het eens te meer van belang dat de informatie van het bondgenootschap betrouwbaar is. Het geven van openhartige antwoorden op serieuze vragen draagt daartoe meer bij dan de wedloop in retorica waartoe sommigen zich nu laten verleiden.

27-4-99

NATO criminals misinform media

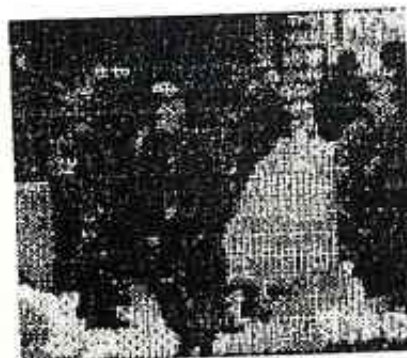
April 19, 1999

Brussels, April 19, 1999 (Tanjung - abridged) - The NATO seat in Brussels accused today the Yugoslav newspapers and TV and radio stations of misinforming the public, particularly at the moment when the western journalists of the NATO countries openly protested against the censorship which was hiding the scope of destruction of the civilian targets in Yugoslavia.



Proof: one of downed aircraft...

At today's press conference, NATO's spokesman Jamie Shea accused the Yugoslav media for joining the "regime war machine"! They write that NATO aircraft drop radioactive and cluster bombs, that dozens of aircraft, helicopters and missiles were downed, that German NATO soldiers fled Macedonia to Greece, that thousands of people are demonstrating against aggression on Yugoslavia.



... killed pilots

But he failed to present at least one argument to contradict those assertions of the Yugoslav media, and concluded: "There are no independent media in Serbia".

Who is hiding and twisting the truth was best confirmed at today's press conference when Shea, who was swearing to free information and free media, and whom the London *Independent* named the "champion of

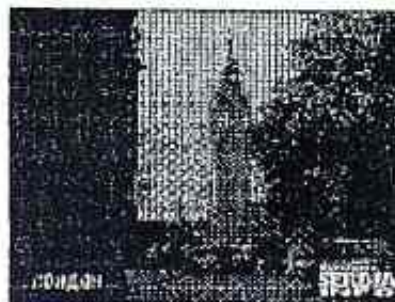
lies", could not give the particulars even four days after the incident when over 70 people had been killed in a NATO aircraft attack on an Albanian refugee column!

27-4-99

Tony Blair's cabinet criticizes BBC reporter

April 16, 1999

London, April 16 (Tanjug) - The British government has accused BBC's Belgrade correspondent, John Simpson, of "supporting the Serb side," the London Times said on Friday.



Blair doesn't like the truth

According to the Times, Tony Blair's cabinet is dissatisfied with Simpson's reporting which gives the true picture of the situation in Serbia and Belgrade thus rising doubts about the public statements by British and NATO politicians and the aim of the entire aggression on Yugoslavia.

Simpson, however, has the support of his British colleagues and his company. BBC news deputy director Richard Iry told the Times that Simpson's courage and integrity in his reporting are commendable.

"It is important that the viewers see the real mood of the people in Belgrade, and not what the NATO governments want them to see and hear," Iry said.

Simpson is one of the most prominent British journalists. Both the Conservative and Labor governments have criticized him several times. Ironically, apart from Simpson and several prominent journalists, the BBS network is one of the most ardent supporters of Blair and his propaganda machinery although many journalists in London view such loyalty as a great slur on of this highly reputed television company.

27-02-1991

Rechter in VS eist uitleg over nieuwsstop Golf

NEW YORK (AP) — Een federale rechter heeft gisteren het Amerikaanse ministerie van defensie om tekst en uitleg gevraagd over de relatie tussen het Grondoffensief en de beperkingen voor de nieuwsmidia die de oorlog verstaan.

Minister van defensie Cheney verordende zaterdag een totale nieuwsstop voor de informatieverstrekking over de oorlog. De maatregel werd zondag iets versoepeld toen Amerikaanse functionarissen een ruwe indruk gaven van de eerste successen. Districtsrechter Sand uit Manhattan behandelde een door negen Amerikaanse dag- en weekbladen aangespannen geding waarin de grondwettigheid van de beperkingen wordt betwist. De beperkingen zouden de vrijheid van informatieverwerking beperken zoals die in de Amerikaanse grondwet wordt beschermd.

27-4-95

22-4-99

NEWS

CIVIL ISSUES

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SPORT

American journalists criticize Pentagon and Clinton

April 17, 1999

New York, 16th April (Tanjug) - A group of American journalists from renowned American magazines and electronic media sent to Defense Secretary William Coen a letter expressing their dissatisfaction with the way in which military and political circles communicate and inform American press about the aggression on Yugoslavia.

The New York Times



In the letter for which "New York Times" today says that has a form of protest, they express the dissatisfaction because American media often has no real picture and complete information about what is really going on in Kosmet, nor have all data significant for understanding the military action against Yugoslavia.

In numerous cases, the so-called "controlled Yugoslav media give much more precise data on NATO attacks than NATO itself and the U.S.A.", it is stated in the protest letter of American journalists.

The letter was sent to Coen on 9th April, while the same matter - dissatisfaction of American journalists with informing about the military attack on Yugoslavia - was discussed in press circles after yesterday's press convention of American journalist Association in California, at which Bill Clinton spoke as well.

Among those who openly criticized Clinton's speech was, according to "New York Times" was the executive director of "Washington Post", who said that, in spite of all justifications, he is not satisfied with explanations for not giving complete information in the action against Yugoslavia to the American media.

After the convention he said that the lack of adequate information can not be explained by "bad weather conditions, difficult terrain and the like" - all what Clinton offers as justification and attempt to reveal as less data as possible.

Apr 27

NATO AGAIN TARGETS BELGRADE'S USCE BUSINESS CENTRE

BELGRADE - Belgrade's Usce Business Centre was again on Monday-to- Tuesday night targetted by NATO aggressors.

NATO planes fired two missiles at the office building at just past 1 a.m., demolishing the roof structure, where in the first raid they had damaged the aerals of the local radio and television stations Pink, Kosava, BK, SOS Sports Channel and Radio S.

According to initial information, there are no casualties, but damage is extensive.

CIVILIAN TARGETS HIT

SOMBOR, Serbia - In the NATO attack Monday night, 15 minutes before midnight, NATO airplanes struck at civilian targets, Sombor civilian defense headquarters said Tuesday.

For the sixth time since the beginning of the aggression, the NATO air force targetted with six missiles already destroyed facilities of the military-civilian airport on the Sombor-Apatin road.

The agricultural estate Majevisa near the village Backi Monostor was hit by one missile, inflicting huge material damage to that exclusively commercial object.

NATO OVERFLIES NORTHERN YUGOSLAV CITY OF NOVI SAD, DETONATION HEARD

NOVI SAD, Yugoslavia - NATO planes again on Monday night overflew the northern Yugoslav city of Novi Sad at around 11.40 p.m., drawing strong fire from Yugoslav anti-aircraft defence

At around 11.45 p.m., a powerful detonation was heard from the city's environs, probably from the direction of Mt Fruska Gora.

NATO AIRCRAFT AGAIN ATTACK BRIDGE ACROSS DANUBE AT BACKA PALANKA

BACKA PALANKA, Serbia - NATO aircraft fired a missile on the 25. Maj bridge across the River Danube at Backa Palanka, at around 1.15 a.m. on Tuesday.

The missile caused no significant damage because it did not hit the bridge which links Backa Palanka with Ilok, the Information Centre in Backa Palanka told Tanjug.

NATO AIRCRAFT TARGET CIVILIAN FACILITIES ON MT ZLATIBOR

UZICE, Serbia - NATO aircraft again raided the wider area of Uzice, western Serbia, in the night of April 26-27.

Three strong detonations were heard near the Cigota health resort on Mt Zlatibor soon after midnight, Tanjug's correspondent reported.

There is no information as yet about the consequences of the attack.

NATO FIRES OVER 50 MISSILES ON KOSOVO-METOHIJA DURING THE NIGHT

PRISTINA, Serbia - NATO planes fired more than 50 missiles on the Yugoslav republic of Serbia's Kosovo-Metohija province, especially in the Pristina area, during Monday night and early Tuesday morning, the Pristina Media Centre said on Tuesday.

Attacking in waves, the aggressors' planes again targetted Slatina Airport, Mt Gole and villages in the area.

The attack began at 1.30 a.m. and went on practically without intermission until 4.30 a.m., the province's information centre said.

Several missiles hit the environs of the village of Lebane, northeast of Pristina.

At around 4.30, a missile fell in the area of the Bair district near Kosovska Mitrovica.

A number of cluster bombs were dropped near villages on the slopes of Mt Cicavica.

At around 8 a.m., four powerful detonations rocked Pristina. According to initial information, two missiles exploded in the industrial zone in the southwestern part of the city, and two to the

Also at around 8 a.m., NATO targetted the bridge over the River Lab, between the villages of Milosevo and Babin Most on the Pristina- Kosovska Mitrovica road, some 10 km northwest of Pristina.

Early information indicates that one missile hit and damaged the bridge, so that vehicles travelling from Pristina to Kosovska Mitrovica are using a detour, the Media Centre said.

TWO MORE VICTIMS FOUND OF ATTACK ON RADIO-TELEVISION SERBIA

BELGRADE - Under the rubble of the destroyed building of Radio- Television Serbia (RTS) have been found two more bodies, victims of the NATO aircraft attack on April 23.

Expert teams have recovered from under the rubble the bodies of Slavisa Stevanovic (32), producer, and of Aleksandar Deletic (31), cameraman, which has raised the tragic toll to eight.

According to RTS, ten more persons are still missing who are known to have been inside the building on the critical night.

18:05 Today at 17:00, Pristina area was attacked with two missiles.

17:05 Many people were killed or wounded during today's bombing of Surdulica.

16:05 At 12:15 Kursumlija was under attack again. NATO airplanes attacked with three missiles bridge in village Visoka.

15:20 Russian Marshall Igor Sergeev said that NATO was preparing for ground attack on Yugoslavia.

14:30 American representative Strob Talbot and Russian rep. Victor Chernomyrdin made talks today in Moscow about ways for solving Kosovo problem.

13:15 Around 10:45 this morning two NATO missiles with heavy payloads hit the Vranje suburbs.

12:40 At 12:00am NATO attacked Surdulica area with 4 missiles.

11:30 At 10:30am NATO attacked again Slatina near Pristina. Air raid signal in Pristina is still active.

11:15 In the last night's attack on Kosovo territory that lasted from 1:30 to 4:30 the areas of Slatina, Gole, Kosovo Polje, Pristina were hit. The area of Cicevica was sprayed with cluster bombs.

BACKA PALANKA: (02:50) The bridge linking this town to the other bank of the Danube and the town of Ilok in Croatia has been hit.

KRALJEVO: (23:57) The airport in the village of Ladjevci has been targeted once again. Some 15-20 missiles have been fired.

UZICE: (03:30) Three explosions have been registered in the zone of the Cigota Health Center on Mt. Zlatibor.

KOSJERIC: (01:15) The small town in western Serbia has been raided by NATO aircraft.

BEOGRAD: (00:10) Six missiles have been fired at the village of Beli Potok in the outskirts of the Yugoslav capital and the Usce Business Center has been hit for the second time.

BEOCIN: (03:30) Several missiles have been launched on this town in the province of Vojvodina.

PRISTINA: (03:10) Many towns and villages in the southern Serbian province were relentlessly targeted by NATO air force. Last night the hit list included the towns of Lebane, Pristina and Belacevac; half a dozen missiles were fired at the town of Kosovo Polje, six at the Slatina Airport in Pristina, and Kosovska Mitrovica was also raided tonight.

11:00 Serbian Patriarch Pavle had served great service for innocent victims of NATO bombings. Patriarch said that bombings had to stop and also that there had to be found some peaceful solution for Kosovo.

09:00 Two fell in the city's industrial zone, and two to the northeast.

06:10 End of air raid (Belgrade). 05:50 Bridge near Milosevo, on Pristina-Mitrovica road, was destroyed early this morning by NATO warcrafts.

03:30 Three explosions on Cigota tourist center, Zlatibor mt., western Serbia.

02:50 Bridge between Backa Palanka and Ilok (Croatia) was hit.

01:50 4 missiles hit the airport near Sombor, 100 miles north-west of Belgrade

01:27 TV transmitter on Fruska Gora mt. was hit.

01:23 An explosion in Sremska Mitrovica.

01:20 A transmitter on the roof of the Business Center Usce was hit.

00:35 NATO attack on Ladjevci airport near Kraljevo is still going on.

00:07 Several explosions in Belgrade. Response of FRY army AAA.

00:05 Explosions spotted in Backa Palanka.

NATO raids on industrial and civilian facilities on April 26th and in the night between April 26th and 27th 1999

On the 34th day of the aggression on FR Yugoslavia, NATO air

raids were mostly concentrated on towns and localities in central Yugoslavia. Civilian targets that have been previously shelled have been newly hit.

NOVI SAD: (12:55) Once again the TV relay tower on Iriski Venac Peak has been targeted with two missiles.

ULCINJ: (14:55) A number of missiles have been fired by NATO planes in the raid on this small town on the southern Montenegrin coast.

SOMBOR: (23:50) The town in northern Serbia has been newly attacked by NATO planes that launched seven missiles.

YUGOSLAV DAILY SURVEY

No. 2276

BELGRADE, 27 April 1999

SPECIAL ISSUE

REVIEW

OF CIVILIAN DESTRUCTION IN THE TERRITORY OF THE FR OF YUGOSLAVIA AS A CONSEQUENCE OF BARBARIC AND CRIMINAL AGGRESSION OF NATO PACT (27 APRIL 1999)

It is known that NATO aggressor's plan has been prepared for a long time (US President made a slip of the tongue at the NATO summit saying that they are not going to stop something that has been prepared for five years).

Hence this long-standing, systematic, cold-blooded destruction of all that has been envisaged by this plan, with or without explanations, with this or that explanation - is totally irrelevant. Hence such destructive persistence in repeatedly attacking the goals such as bridges, RTV transmitters, civilian factories, civilian areas, cultural-historical monuments... According to that plan, it is necessary to completely destroy whatever can be destroyed, in order to make it unsuitable for further use by any one.

The dead, wounded, children, women, elderly and adults - they have all been included in "legitimate goals", as well as those who will sooner or later become the victims of destruction of basic conditions for life and health of the population.

Following blindly this plan does not even take care of the most direct consequences for the countries around Yugoslavia which increase by the day. It is totally irrelevant that some of them are newly admitted NATO members. Perhaps this is a "test of their worthiness" or a test "of their decisive commitment to the common goals of development of democracy for the 21st century".

It appears that currently they totally disregard growing consequences of the aggression on major European NATO allies. Due to the activities of NATO aviation, the safety of air traffic has been endangered, as flight controllers in Brussels warn. Since the beginning of NATO air strikes the number of flights in Europe has reduced by 30 per cent. Every day, more than 30-40 per cent of the flights have been endangered in this way or another due to the crisis in Yugoslavia, while the number of cancelled flights has doubled since the start of bombing. As though the motto of the Clinton is: the goal is ours, we take care of its implementation - the consequences will be borne by others.

KURSUMLIJA

In the attacks of NATO air planes on villages Kastrat and Visoka, in the municipality of Kursumlija, when two cement bridges were destroyed on the main Kursumlija-Podujevo road and a railway bridge on the Kursumlija-Kosovo Polje road, murderous NATO missiles also damaged village water supply system. The houses in these villages and suburban area Kastrat remained without water.

The consequences of destroying one of the poorest municipalities in the Republic of Serbia by NATO aggressor are more serious than anticipated at first. Only in one day, NATO aggressor destroyed two bridges (Kastrat and Visoka) on the stretch of Toplica main road from Kursumlija to Podujevo, and a railway bridge in suburban area Kastrat on the Kursumlija-Kosovo Polje road, which has been destroyed in several places, disrupting the traffic in that part. Bomb loads - according to the official information which are not final - have killed 17 residents of Toplica, including an 11-month old baby and her father. In ruthless NATO attacks 37 persons were wounded. These are exclusively civilians, who are receiving medical treatment in Kursumlija and Prokuplje. The criminals totally destroyed some 20 family homes, while more than 500 have been damaged. Extensive material damage NATO criminals inflicted on the economy of Kursumlija which is not related to military industry. The greatest losses were caused to enterprises "Kopaonik" and "Metalac".

LOZNICA

Saving of refugees from the mountain lodge on Gucevo near Loznica, was effected successfully, despite incessant military activities of NATO planes. During several-hours' long criminal activities of NATO coming from the air space of Bosnia and Herzegovina over Saturday and Sunday, the area of Mt. Gucevo, around a dozen kilometres south-west of Loznica, were hit by 22 "air-to-land" missiles.

On that occasion, in addition to RTV relay station which was already hit, the mountain lodge on Mt. Gucevo was already targeted. Refugees, mostly Serbs from Croatia, have been accommodated there.

According to the information of the crisis headquarters, in the area of Loznica there are currently 16,824 refugees, most of whom have been accommodated with the families in the Loznica municipality.

With 22 deadly missiles, NATO aggressors on Saturday and Sunday hit the mountain area of Gucevo, trying to present it as a "successful action against a RTV transmitter". That transmitter on Mt. Gucevo was previously hit with two missiles, on 27 March and 5 April. The ruin was now attacked with eight missiles. The remaining 14 missiles used in several-hours' long attack on Gucevo were obviously used to kill the Serbs from Croatia, accommodated in the mountain lodge.

NIS

In the latest criminal attack of the planes of Western alliance on Nis, houses in residential areas in north-eastern parts of the town were hit - in Jagodin mala settlement, built back in the 18th century. Great damage was caused on the pupils' home of secondary school in Kosovka devojka street, known as an English home, built in 1925-26, with the funds of Leila Padget, the wife of an English consul in Belgrade, in the period since 1912-14.

BELGRADE

NATO aggressor planes last night at 1.06 a.m. again attacked the building "Usce" in the narrow centre of Belgrade. With two missiles, the aggressor hit the top part of the building of the business centre. The missiles destroyed the roof construction where aerials of local radio and TV stations were mounted. In the wake of powerful blasts the glass on near-by residential building broke.

A huge cloud of dust hovered over the business centre "Usce". Hostile NATO alliance bombed this building for the first time on 21 April at 3.15 a.m. This 24-floor building is in the Park of Friendship, in the centre of Novi Beograd. Residential blocks and a Museum of Contemporary Art are in its vicinity.

VALJEVO

Aggressor NATO planes last night around 1.40 a.m. attacked with 8 air-to-land missiles a civilian target - "Jugopetrol" warehouse in the region of Pricevic village. Many residential and business facilities were damaged. More than 30 residential and business facilities in this village can no longer be used.

KRALJEVO

Hostile NATO air planes, shortly after midnight, attacked a wider region of the village of Ladjevac, some 20 km west of Kraljevo. From the direction of the village of Ladjevac a dozen of powerful blasts were heard.

UZICE

A wider region of Uzice was targeted by NATO aggressor last night. Some time after midnight, three powerful blasts were heard in the area of Cigota on Mt. Zlatibor.

KOSOVSKA MITROVICA

Last night at 10.05 p.m., village of Grabovac, municipality of Zvecan, was attacked with one missile. At 11.35 p.m. hostile planes fired a missile in the village of Ugljare, municipality of Zubin Potok, in the immediate vicinity of furniture factory "Simplo". Extensive material damage was caused. Hostile planes also hit village Cibukovina, municipality of Zvecan, at 3.30 p.m.

BACKA PALANKA

Aggressor NATO planes hit with one missile, last night around 1.15 a.m., bridge "25. maj" linking Backa Palanka with Ilok. The bridge was not hit directly and no major damage was caused.

SOMBOR

In last night attack of criminal NATO planes on Sombor, 15 minutes before midnight, aggressor attacked civilian business facilities. For the sixth time since the beginning, NATO planes hit with six missiles already destroyed facilities of military-civilian air-port on the road Sombor-Apatin.

"Majejica" farm in the vicinity of village Backi Monostor was hit with a single missile. This exclusively civilian business facility sustained material damage.

NOVI SAD

Around 11.45 p.m. a powerful explosion was heard in a wider area of the town, most probably from Fruska Gora, where TV transmitter has already been hit several times before.

YUGOSLAV DAILY SURVEY

No. 2277

BELGRADE, 27 April 1999

SPECIAL ISSUE

NATO CRIMES AGAINST CIVILIANS AND CIVILIAN INFRASTRUCTURE IN THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA

The NATO criminal aggression represents the most flagrant violation of the Charter of the United Nations since the inception of the world Organization, a violation of the Helsinki Final Act and the undermining of the very foundations of the international legal order. At the same time, this aggression is a crime against peace, stability and humanity.

The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia has warned on time the United Nations Security Council that NATO is planning an aggression, and during the aggression itself it requested that it be immediately halted and most strongly condemned. Had this legitimate request of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia been met, enormous human sufferings and destructions would have been avoided. The most illustrative examples are given below.

KILLING AND SUFFERING OF THE CIVILIAN POPULATION

During the last thirty-five days of the NATO aggression, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia has been suffering great destructions of the civilian infrastructure which is unprecedented in modern history of the world. NATO aggressors have focused their attacks primarily on civilian targets, directly threatening the lives and fundamental human rights of the entire population of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. By bombing relentlessly the cities, towns and villages throughout Yugoslavia, the NATO aggressor has killed until today more than a thousand civilians, including great number of children. Over five thousand people sustained injuries while a large number of them will remain crippled for life. At the same time, several thousand private homes and flats have been ruined. What follows are the most tragic instances of the killings and suffering of the innocent civilian population.

Fifty-five passengers were killed and twenty six injured in an international passenger train on the Belgrade-Thessaloniki line.

Seventy-five civilians were killed and one hundred and eleven of them wounded in a refugee convoy of mainly women, children and elderly people on the Prizren-Djakovica road.

More than four hundred civilians were killed by NATO bombs in Kosovo and Metohija: in the downtown of Priština, in Djakovica, Prizren, Kosovo Polje, Uroševac, Kosovska Mitrovica; as well as in refugee camps in Orahovac, Srbica and Vitina, etc.

Thirteen civilians lost their lives and twenty-five were wounded during the attacks on Kuršumlija.

Twelve civilians were killed and forty of them suffered injuries in the bombing of the town of Aleksinac.

Sixteen employees of Radio and Television Serbia were killed and seventeen others sustained injuries as a result of the air strike launched against the main office building of this largest media outlet in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. Unfortunately, the total number of victims has not been established yet because there are still many dead trapped under the debris.

In Pančevo, Čačak, Vranje and Niš the number of casualties has been increasing each day.

KILLING OF CHILDREN

Children are the most vulnerable and the least protected group of the population which

suffer in particular due to the barbaric bombing of NATO aircraft, which is illustrated by the following examples:

The killing of seven children in Srbica;

The killing of five children from the Kodža family in the village of Doganovići near Uroševac on 24 April 1999 as a result of the delayed effect of bombs (Edon, aged 3, Fisnik, aged 9, Osman, aged 13, Burim, aged 14 and Vajdet, aged 15. Six other children were also injured in the same incident, two of them were seriously wounded.

The killing of a three-year old Milica Rakić in the Belgrade suburb of Batajnica;

The killing of six children in the refugee centre in Djakovica;

The death of nineteen children in the refugee column near Djakovica;

The death of a child in Kosovo Polje;

The killing of nine children in Kuršumlja;

The killing of two children in Aleksinac, as well as other numerous examples.

Children are most often victims of the sprinkle cluster bombs with delayed effect. The death toll on children would have been even more tragic, had the missile struck the biggest Maternity Hospital in Belgrade (It exploded some thirty metres away from the Hospital).

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

An assassination attempt on the President of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia on 22 April 1999 represents an organized 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 civilization. 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 the abhorrence and condemnation by international public. However, it is incomprehensible that the United Nations Security Council has remained silent and has not condemned this terrorist act or the killings of civilians and children.

CRIME AGAINST FREEDOM OF SPEECH

The destruction of more than ten radio and television stations, two dozen TV transmitters, as well as the bombing of the Radio and Television Serbia building on 23 April 1999 represent the biggest aggression against freedom of thought and a disgrace to the civilization at the threshold of a third millennium. In this attack the building was demolished taking a heavy toll in this largest Radio and TV media outlet in the Balkans. The aim of this crime was more than obvious: to suppress the right to a different opinion and its public expression with a view to a further military manipulation with the world public. Clearly, the intention of NATO aggressors is to prevent the world public to learn about the excessive proportions of their crimes and to impose on the world their totalitarian and single-minded perception. The censorship imposed by NATO generals to US and Western media makes this quite evident.

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

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. By the destruction of factories, business capacities and production facilities, more than half a million people have lost their job and over two million of them remained without any kind of income. Destroyed are the industrial complexes in Belgrade, Novi Sad, Kragujevac, Niš, Pančevo, Čačak, Kraljevo, Valjevo, Priština, Vranje, Kuršumlja, Kruševac, 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 fertilizers.

Private entrepreneurship is a particular target of NATO aggression and the most glaring example of it is the destruction of the "Ušće" business centre in Novi Beograd. That was one of the biggest business centres in the Balkans, which hosted more than a hundred newly established private firms in full business expansion. The building of this business centre is also one of the landmarks of modern Belgrade.

DESTRUCTION OF BRIDGES

On the false pretence 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. About 20 bridges have been totally demolished so far and a few dozen of them have been damaged. Also, several dozen major and local roads, airports, railway tracks, railway stations, etc. have been destroyed. 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.

About 30 bridges have been destroyed including those at the strategic European E10 corridor. By the destruction of the bridges on the Danube river the aggressors have blocked the entire river navigation at this traffic artery of the greatest importance for European economy and the shortest link between the Northern and Mediterranean sea. Thus, the European shipping companies suffer each day the damage of over 20 million DM.

Examples: Sloboda Bridge, Walling Bridge, Žeželj Bridge and the bridge in Beška (all in the city of Novi Sad); several bridges on the Ibar primary road and on the major railway lines.

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 the national parks and 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 Pančevo, the oil refineries in Pančevo and Novi Sad, the chemical company "Prva iskra" in Barič 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 Čuprija and Aleksinac, as well as the medical centres in Priština and in many other towns were damaged.

DESTRUCTION OF PRE-SCHOOL INSTITUTIONS AND SCHOOLS

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.

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 for the protection of civilization and its heritage, and in the pursuit of the spirit of aggressive nihilism and new barbarity, more than twenty monasteries and churches have been severely damaged thus far, as well as a couple of dozen of other cultural and historic monuments. Severe damage was caused to the monastery of Dečani (14th century), the monastery of Rakovica and many others. The bombs have even destroyed many cemeteries all across Yugoslavia.

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 by 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 cooperation 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.

ONZE EEUW

Novi Sad *gy*

BOLOGNA, 28 APRIL. Vannacht droomde ik van de bruggen van Novi Sad. Ik ken Novi Sad een beetje, en ik weet dat ze in deze eigenwijze stad nooit veel op hadden met het regime van Belgrado. En die bruggen, dat waren hun bruggen, niet die van Milošević. Mijn vriend M. is nu opgeroepen om wacht te lopen bij de laatste brug. Dat wordt wat: de schuwe M. tegenover een Amerikaanse kruisraket.

Deze oorlog is geboren uit een klassieke reeks misrekeningen: een Amerikaanse president die er zijn hoofd niet bij had en de waarschuwingen van zijn eigen CIA negeerde, een verse Duitse regering die alles volledig onderschatte, een NAVO waarvoor prestige boven alles ging.

Voor de huidige generatie politici, opgegroeid in het strakke Koude-Oorlogspatroon, is dit een totaal nieuwe situatie. Zelfs zo nieuw, dat ze gemakshalve de regels van het internationale

recht, die juist moeizaam zijn ontwikkeld uit de lessen van de 20e eeuw, expliciet overboord zetten. Het afgelopen weekeinde is er geschiedenis gemaakt: vanaf nu staat de mening van de NAVO boven de wet. 'Willen jullie terug naar 1950? Wij maken 1950!', roept Thomas Friedman in de Herald Tribune tegen de Serviërs. 'Willen jullie 1389? Wij kunnen er ook 1389 van maken!'

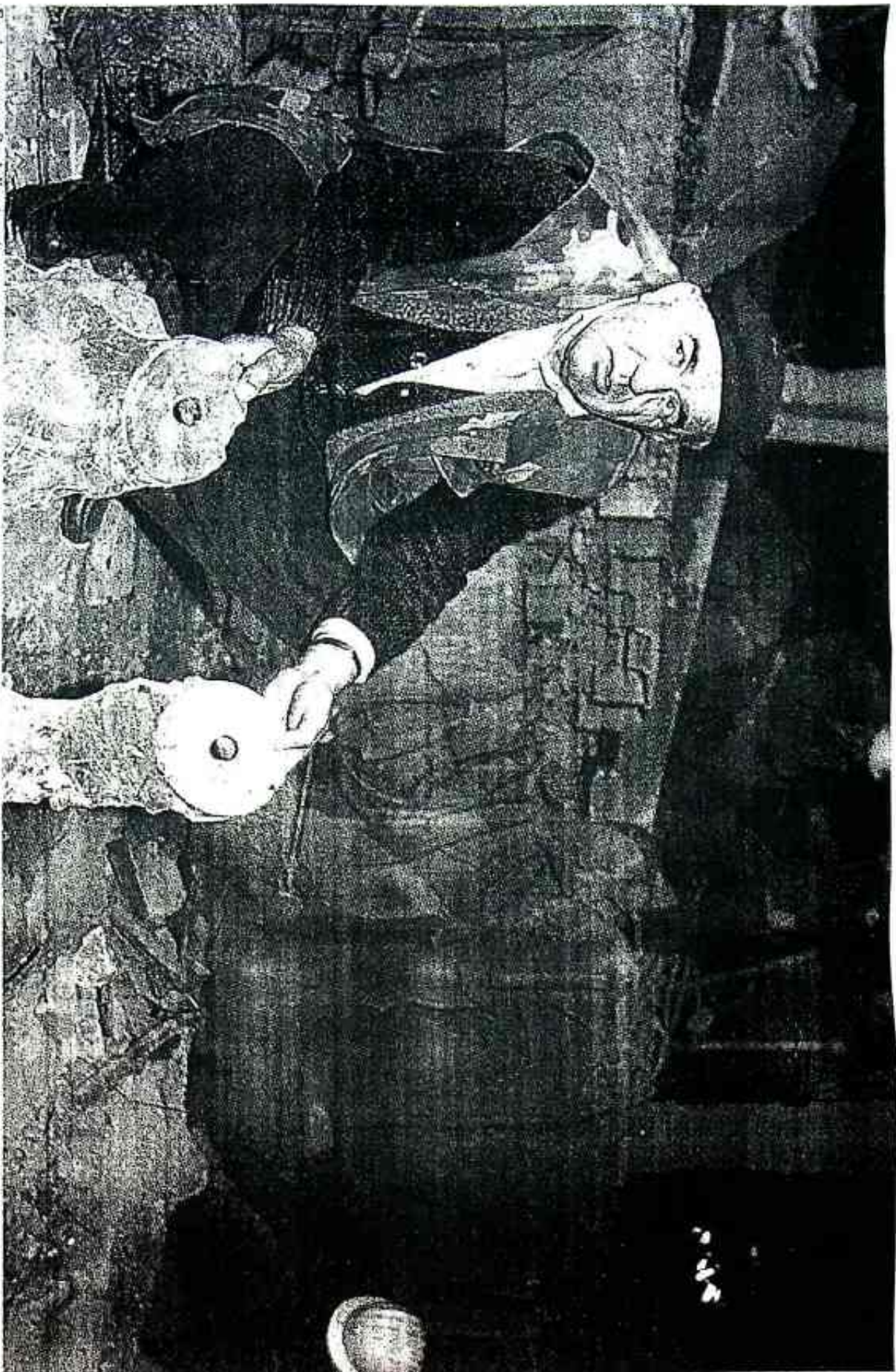
Ik moet denken aan de vrouw die ik in Novi Sad haar winterjas zag verkopen, een waardige vrouw, een mooie jas uit goede tijden, en ze schaamde zich. Als de Friedmannen hun zin krijgen moeten we de komende Europese winter niet voor een miljoen koude, hongerige en ontwortelde mensen zorgen, maar voor twaalf miljoen. Novi Sad was al lang in 1950, en dan is 1389 niet zo ver meer.

GEERT MAK

Belgrado: zeker zeventien doden **NAVO-raket treft woonwijk in Servië** *gy*

BELGRADO, BRUSSEL, 28 APRIL. De NAVO heeft bij een bombardement een woonwijk in de Servische stad Surdulica geraakt. Daarbij zijn volgens de Serviërs 17 burgers gedood.

De NAVO gaf vandaag toe in Surdulica, in het zuidoosten van Servië, een kazerne te hebben aangevallen en vernield. Een van de raketten miste het doel en raakte een woonwijk op tweehonderd meter van de kazerne. De NAVO liet weten alles te hebben gedaan om burgerslachtoffers te voorkomen. „Helaas kan in een conflict als dit de mogelijkheid dat burgers worden getroffen niet geheel worden uitgesloten”, aldus een communiqué. Volgens Belgrado zijn in Surdulica vijftig woningen van burgers, een gezondheidscentrum en de waterleiding vernietigd. De kazerne zou niet zijn getroffen.



Een inwoner van Surdulica toont
onderdelen van een NAVO-raket
die gistermiddag een woonwijk van
de stad raakte. Volgens de Serviers
vielen in Surdulica zeventien
doden, onder wie elf kinderen,
maar er zouden onder het puin nog
slachtoffers kunnen liggen, zo is in
Belgrado meegedeeld. Surdulica
ligt in het zuidoosten van Servië, op
korte afstand van de grens met
Bulgarië. (Foto Reuters)

28-4-97

28-4-99

NATO Kills 20 Women and Children in Small Serb Town

BELGRADE (TIM) - Here we go again... NATO has just killed at least 20 civilians, mostly women and children, in a daytime raid on Surdulica, a small southern Serbian town near the Bulgarian border, Reuters news wires reported this evening.

A Reuters television crew filmed the destruction in Surdulica. Local officials and residents said 16 missiles had rained down on the town for 25 minutes at midday.

"One third of the town was totally destroyed," a town official, Miroslav Stojiljkovic, told Reuters Television. "Between 200 and 300 families have been left without roofs over their heads."

State television quoted local officials as saying they had already recovered 20 bodies but feared more would be found. It said 300 houses had been destroyed.

Stojiljkovic said an army barracks two km (1.5 miles) from the town had apparently not been hit during the raid, the third on Surdulica.

"Two missiles directly hit one house, and killed all the people who were sheltering in the basement," resident Stanisa house.

"Fascists!" one resident said, pointing to ruined homes.

The Serbian news agency Beta said the strike had also destroyed a health center and cut water supplies in the town.

03:50 The south parts of Belgrade, between Topcider and Senjak quarters were hit during tonight's NATO attack. There are no precise informations about damage.

02:33 "Jugopetrol" fuel depot in Prudovi near Uzicka Pozega was hit.

01:22 5 heavy explosions in Belgrade.

01:20 16 bodies were pulled out the wreckages in Surdulica so far. 12 of them are children aged 5 to 12 years.

01:17 Air raid danger over Belgrade.

AT LEAST 10 KILLED, MANY INJURED IN SURDULICA

VRANJE, Serbia - Ten missiles fired by NATO killed at least 10 civilians Tuesday in Surdulica, a town in south Serbia.

Children were also killed in this terrible crime. A large number of citizens were lightly or seriously injured, of which 20 have been hospitalized.

According to the official statement of the district civilian defense headquarters in Vranje, the civilian defense and other services are working on clearing the rubble of destroyed buildings.

It is feared that the toll in human lives could rise.

Vranje civilian defense district headquarters said that in the destructive bombing of a residential area of Surdulica about one hundred buildings have been razed to the ground.

NATO AIRCRAFT FIRE TWO MISSILES ON CENTRAL SERBIAN TOWN OF PARACIN

PARACIN, Serbia - NATO aircraft launched two air-to-ground missiles on the northwestern section of Paracin, central Serbia, at 9.43 a.m. local time on Wednesday, the town's emergency centre said.

There is no information as yet about the consequences of the raid.

SERIES OF BLASTS IN BELGRADE

BELGRADE - Somewhere around 01.00 Wednesday NATO airplanes in a massive wave bombed the Belgrade area.

Belgrade alert center said information was still coming in about the targets of the attacks and the consequences.

POWERFUL DETONATIONS REPORTED AROUND MONTENEGRIN CAPITAL

PODGORICA, Yugoslavia - Several powerful detonations sounded outside Podgorica, the capital of the Yugoslav republic of Montenegro, somewhat after 6 p.m. local time Tuesday.

According to unofficial reports, targets of NATO aircraft were the area of Sipcanik and the village of Kuce Rakica.

Montenegrin television reported that there were no casualties in the attack.

NATO STRUCKS AT WESTERN SERBIA'S POZEGA AREA

VALJEVO, Serbia - NATO aircraft launched several missiles on the area of the western Serbian town of Pozega at 1.45 a.m. Wednesday.

The local alerting center told Tanjug that the target of the attack was a Jugopetrol oil storage depot just outside the town.

No reports on the consequences of the attack have been available as yet.

NATO AIRCRAFT HIT VILLAGE AT LESKOVAC WITH FOUR MISSILES

LESKOVAC, Serbia - NATO aircraft launched four highly destructive missiles on the village of Mala Bistrica, some 20km south of the southeastern Serbian town of Leskovac, on Tuesday afternoon.

One of the missiles hit a house leveling it to the ground. Strong detonations damaged ten more houses.

One person was seriously wounded in the raid. He was immediately transferred to the hospital in Leskovac and his condition is not critical.

NUMBER OF VICTIMS OF NATO ATTACK ON BELGRADE-SALONIKA TRAIN NOT DETERMINED YET

LESKOVAC, Serbia - The number of victims of NATO's missile attack on the Belgrade-Salonika passenger train on April 12 has not been established yet.

The number of passengers travelling on the train has not been established, either. A number of victims were blown to pieces by the blast, while some of them were burned to death. A number of victims are believed to have been carried away by the Juzna Morava river.

Seventeen people were reported dead after the attack, while at least as many were listed as missing.

NATO AGGRESSORS KILL OVER 400 CIVILIANS, WOUND 4,000

BELGRADE - Since the start of the NATO aggression on the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, more than 400 civilians have been killed in Serbia and about 4,000 wounded, Serbian Health Minister Dr. Leposava Milicevic said on Tuesday.

Milicevic told domestic and foreign journalists in Belgrade that the number of those killed was not final because recovery operations were under way. Also, identification was also difficult, sometimes impossible, like in the case of the victims of the train bombed in the Grdelicka gorge.

NATO raids on industrial and civilian facilities on April 27th and in the night between April 27th and 28th 1999

NATO air raids on vital civilian objectives continued on the 35th day of the aggression on FR Yugoslavia. In the night, various sites in the Yugoslav capital have been targeted, as well as numerous provincial towns where previous raids have already caused enormous damages. The attacks were particularly focused on the destruction of road infrastructure and telecommunication systems in the southern Serbian province and along the roads that link the central part of the country to Kosovo and Metohija.

SURDULICA: (12:00) Four missiles have been fired at this small town in eastern Serbia and two of them hit the very densely populated residential area. There were 16 casualties, twelve of them being children aged 5-12. Around 300 private houses and other civilian facilities have been razed to the ground.

KURSUMLIJA: (12:15) Three missiles have been fired at the bridge in the village of Visoka.

PRISTINA: (around 17:00) Two explosions were registered in the urban zone. NATO planes also raided numerous other localities in Kosovo and Metohija. These include: Kosovo Polje, Djakovica, Lebane, Glina, Zubin Potok.

BELGRADE: (01:15) Seven missiles have been fired by NATO planes in the attack on the Belgrade quarter of Topcider, and various detonations were registered in the zone of the Batajnica airport.

POZEGA: (02:33) Eight missiles were used in the NATO attack on the "Jugopetrol" fuel depot in the village of Prudovi near the town of Uzicka Pozega.

PODGORICA: Three cruise missiles were launched on the local agricultural industrial plant

On the evening of April 28, a U.S.-made AGM-88 "Harm" anti-radiation missile struck a house in the town of Gorna Bania, a southern suburb of Sofia Bulgaria.

YUGOSLAV DAILY SURVEY

BELGRADE, 28 April 1999

No. 2280

SPECIAL ISSUE

OVERVIEW

OF CIVILIAN DESTRUCTION IN THE TERRITORY OF THE FR OF YUGOSLAVIA AS A CONSEQUENCE OF BARBARIC AND CRIMINAL NATO AGGRESSION (27-28 APRIL 1999)

Yesterday was the Constitution Day of the FR of Yugoslavia - its seventh anniversary. Since the early morning hours until this morning criminal NATO machinery in blood and new destruction made its contribution to this anniversary. According to the tragic consequences, NATO planners have decided to take Surdulica and its population as a symbol of their destructive attitude towards our country.

The lists of the dead, wounded and missing civilians, as well as the lists of destroyed and material assets that cannot be used are expanding by the day.

NATO "phases" of criminal and bestial aggression have already been mixed up since the planners of death and destruction almost feel no need at all to explain whether these are "legitimate" goals or "collateral damage". As for the consequences, they consider that they will be discussed "when the time comes" and that those who would be forced to do so, will consider them.

BELGRADE

Some time after 1.00 a.m. aircraft of enemy NATO alliance last night massively bombed a wider area of Belgrade. The planes of criminal NATO alliance bombed targets in the region of Topcider. Seven explosions were heard from the direction of Topcider, Kosutnjak and Resnik. TV station "Palma" has lost its signal for a while.

From the rubble of perfidiously attacked building of RTS in Aberdareva street, the body of Nebojsa Stojanovic, born 1972, was taken out. He was an electrician, employed in the studio technical department.

The tragic list is not final yet, since the fate of seven other RTS employees is still not known. It is certain that at the time of the attack they were on their working places.

Out of 18 wounded persons, four are still in the hospital.

From the bombing of Novi Beograd the night before, the building of the Museum of Contemporary Art was seriously damaged. The museum is close to "Usce" business centre. Almost all glasses on the museum are broken in view of the fact that almost the entire building is made of glass. Outstanding works of art are practically in the open since for technical reasons they could not be evacuated.

Larger-than-life sculptures have been left in the open including those by Ivan Mestrovic, Toma Rosandic, Petar Palavicini, Sreten Stojanovic and others, ranking among the best in the history of art.

In the Belgrade Museum of Contemporary Art many crucial works of modern art are being kept, as well as the works of art from former Yugoslav republics.

SURDULICA

In yesterday's attack of the criminal NATO aircraft on Surdulica, when at 12.00 (noon) four missiles hit the town, 10 civilians killed. In this horrible attack children were also killed. A great number of citizens were slightly or severely wounded. Twenty of them are recovering in a hospital in Surdulica.

It is feared that other victims may be buried in the rubble.

One missile totally destroyed two houses in the vicinity of elementary school "Jovan Jovanovic Zmaj" where in addition to victims and wounded, extensive material damage was caused on private houses. Other missile destroyed two private residential buildings in the settlement of Kalifer in Surdulica, killing or severely and lightly wounding a number of civilians.

LESKOVAC

NATO criminal aircraft yesterday hit with high destruction power missiles the village of Mala Bistrica on the bank of the South Morava River, some 20 km south of Leskovac. One private home was razed to the ground, while powerful blasts damaged another dozen of homes.

One person was severely wounded.

The total number of casualties from the international train No. 393 running between Belgrade, Skopje and Thessaloniki, which was struck by NATO missiles on 12 April 1999, is not known yet. What is certain is that a number of victims have been blown to bits in the blast. Some have charred in the burned railway carriages and others have drifted downstream the Juzna Morava river.

Seventeen passengers were killed in the train and at least as many as that number have gone missing.

VRANJE

NATO aggressors' aircraft targeted the city of Vranje and its environ for the eight time yesterday, at 10.45 a.m. Two highly destructive missiles hit the northwestern, mountainous part overlooking the city.

In order to inflict loss of life and cause fear and anxiety among the population of the Pcinj district, the NATO criminal airforce, in addition to frequent brutal bombings, began throwing leaflets and dropping booby-trap mines. The booby traps had the shape of pencils, lighters, small boxes catching the eye such as Coca Cola tins which explode as soon as they are touched or opened killing the persons who have come into contact with them.

KRALJEVO AND NOVI PAZAR

In the air attack against the area around Kraljevo last night, NATO aggressors struck the wider area of Ladjevci village, twenty kilometres west of Kraljevo, by 12 missiles. There were no casualties in the attack. However, more than 40 homes sustained damaged.

The aggressors also targeted Novi Pazar last night. They hit Izbice village, where considerable damage was done to more than 30 family homes.

KURSUMLIJA

Yesterday, NATO aggressors' fighters targeted, for the fourteenth time since the start of the attack against our country, civilian facilities in the Kursumlija area. NATO launched three missiles against the bridge on the Kursumlija-Podujevo primary road in Visoka village. The aggressors' bombers already targeted the bridge on three previous occasions - on 13, 18 and 19 April. The bridge was destroyed in these attacks.

During the most recent attack, new damage was caused to neighbouring residential homes.

POZEGA

Last night, at 1.45 a.m. NATO criminal aircraft fired several missiles on the area around Pozega. The "Jugopetrol" company warehouse, on the outskirts of the town, was targeted.

PRISTINA

Between 1.30 and 4.24 a.m. last night, NATO aircraft launched 25 missiles, in a few waves of strikes, against the Pristina environ. The aggressors targeted the wider area of the municipality of Lipjan and the area of Goles in the same municipality as well as the villages of Pomazatin and Belacevac in the municipality of Obilic and the village of Ajvalija, six kilometres northeast of Pristina - which are all with the majority Albanian population - and the Slatina airport.

The aggressors fired several missiles yesterday morning at 4.45 a.m. at the areas of Decani and Pec as well. At 8.15 a.m., three cluster bombs hit around the Agricultural School on the outskirts of Pristina.

Yesterday, at 8.00 a.m., four strong explosions shook Pristina. Two missiles exploded in the industrial zone in southwestern part of the city and two of them exploded northeastern of Pristina.

The NATO aggressor hit yesterday at 8.00 a.m. and damaged the bridge over the Lab river, between the villages of Milosevo and Babin Most on the Pristina-Kosovska Mitrovica road, some ten kilometres northwest of Pristina.

A number of cluster bombs were dropped in the vicinity of the villages on the slopes of Mt. Cicavica.

The NATO aggressors' aircraft in their yesterday's attack which lasted from 1.50 p.m. to 2.20 p.m., launched a number of missiles against the area of the village of Dobri Dub in the municipality of Kosovo Polje, which is almost entirely inhabited by the Albanian ethnic community.

LIPLJAN

NATO aggressors' fighters bombed the wider area of the municipality of Lipjan in Kosmet a little before 5.00 p.m. yesterday. Three missiles struck Mt. Goles, which has been the target of NATO criminals almost on a daily basis ever since NATO began its aggression against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia on 24 April.

KOSOVSKA MITROVICA

The NATO criminal airforce targeted the TV mast on MT. Mokra Gora, hitting it by one missile at 1.35 a.m. this morning. Three hours later, the aggressor fired another missile on the neighbourhood of Bair near Kosovska Mitrovica. Enormous material damage was caused.

BACKA PALANKA

Last night, NATO criminal aircraft targeted the wider area of Backa Palanka for the third time since the outset of the aggression against our country. Their target at 1.15 a.m. was the "25. Maj" Bridge connecting Srem with Ilok on the Croatian side. The bridge was not destroyed but sustained severe damage and cannot be used for traffic.

Enormous damage was done to surrounding buildings.

PODGORICA

A number of strong explosions were heard last night, a little after 6.00 p.m., in the vicinity of Podgorica. NATO aircraft targeted the area of Sipcanik and the place called "Kuce Rakica".

Kamer heeft moeite met bommen op tv-station

Van onze redactie politiek
DEN HAAG - Fracties in de Tweede Kamer hebben moeite met, of op z'n minst twijfels over de Navo-aanvallen op de Servische media. Dit bleek gisteren in een debat met de ministers Van Aartsen (VVD, buitenlandse zaken) en De Grave (VVD, defensie).

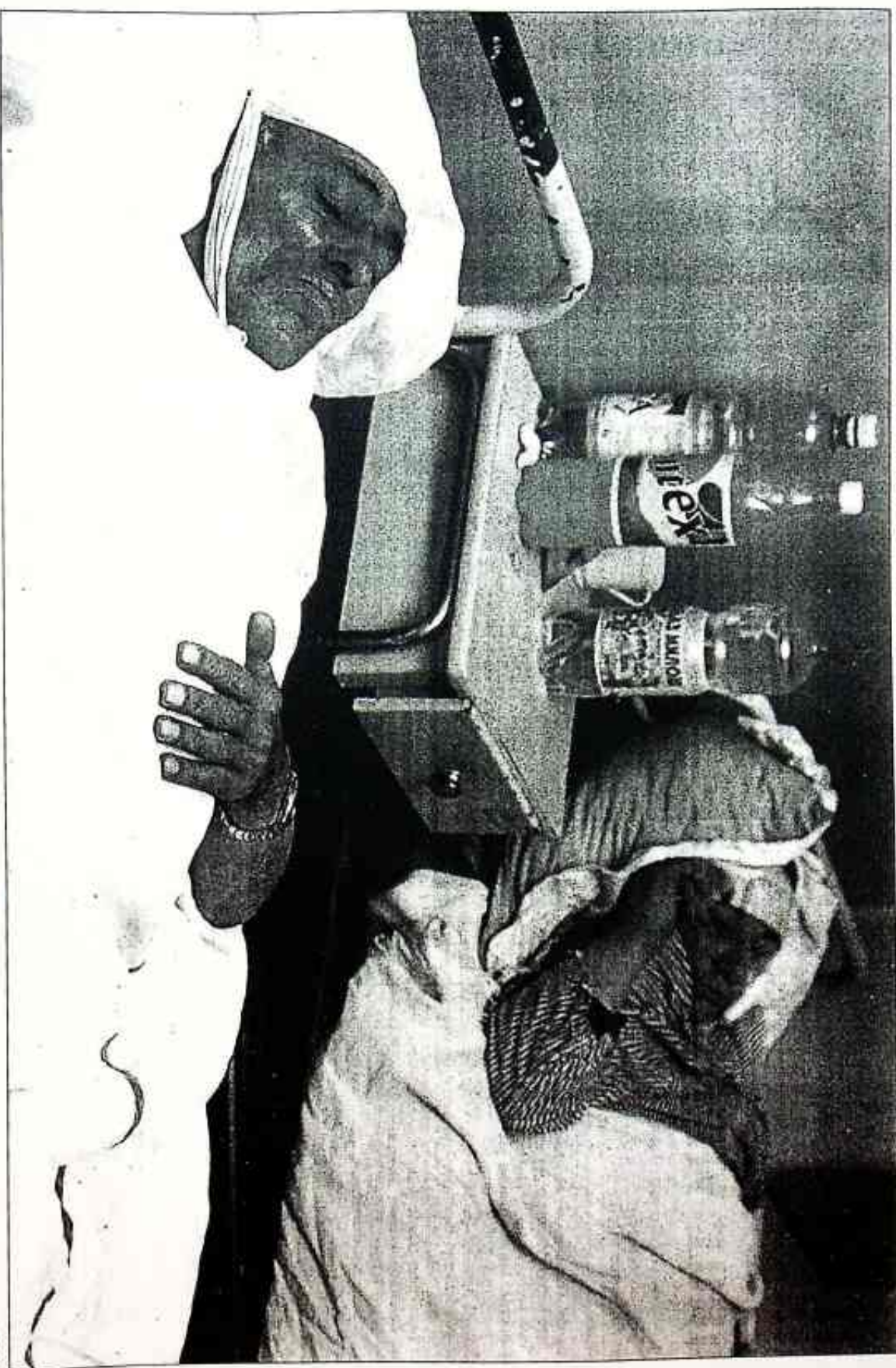
Navo-vliegtuigen voerden vrijdag een bombardement uit op de Servische staatstelevisiezender RTS. Van Aartsen sloot gisteren nieuwe aanvallen op media in Servië niet uit. Volgens hem vormen die een legitiem doel, omdat ze een onderdeel zijn van 'de propagandamachine en daarmee van het oorlogsapparaat' van de Servische leider Milosevic. „Voor de televisie heeft een funeste invloed. Het gaat hier niet om vrije media, om onafhankelijke journalistiek. Deze zender zette mensen aan tot haat", zei de minister ter verdediging van het bombardement.

GroenLinks, dat zich toch al afvraagt of het de Navo-acties moet blijven steunen, en de SP (als enige vierkant tegen) vreesden dat de bombardementen verschuiven van militaire naar burgerdoelen. Vos (GroenLinks) waarschuwde dat dat voor haar fractie reden zou kunnen zijn om de steun aan het Navo-optreden in te trekken.

Verhagen (CDA) is verbaasd dat Van Aartsen eerder in de Kamer had gezegd dat tv-stations geen doelwit zouden vormen. Vervolgens gebeurde het toch. Hij vroeg of de regering bij dat besluit was betrokken of er juist door was overvallen. Daarop kwam geen duidelijk antwoord.

De drie coalitiepartijen twijfelden. Voor Valk (PvdA) zou de tv-

zender niet 'het eerste doel' zijn. Ook Hoekema (D66) had vragen bij de keuze van het doel. Blaauw (VVD) vroeg zich af 'waar de streep ligt'. Hij zei zich zorgen te maken over het stijgende aantal burgerslachtoffers.



Gewonde burgers in het ziekenhuis in Surdulica.

Bom op woonwijk was bestemd voor kazerne

Reuters, AFP, AP
SURDULICA/BELGRADO

De NAVO heeft toegegeven dat een laser-geleide bom woensdag op een woonwijk terecht is gekomen. De bom, bedoeld voor een kazerne in het Zuid-Servische stadje Surdulica, heeft aan zeker twintig personen het leven gekost. Het geleidingssysteem van de bom zou ontregeld zijn geraakt door rook van een net daarvoor uitgevoerde aanval.

De NAVO sprak van 'een succesvolle aanval op een kazerne' en herhaalde dat alles in het werk wordt gesteld om burgerslachtoffers te voorkomen. 'De NAVO valt geen burgers aan, maar we kunnen niet uitsluiten dat burgers en hun eigendommen worden getroffen', aldus een verklaring die in Brussel werd uitgegeven.

De NAVO voerde gisteren in heel Joegoslavië bombardementen uit. Er werden hevige explosies gehoord op het vliegveld van Podgorica, de hoofdstad van Montenegro. Volgens getuigen was er hevig afweergeschut van de Joegoslavische strijdkrachten, ook vanaf marineschepen bij de stad Bar. 's Morgens waren er aanvallen geweest in Kosovo, vooral rond Pristina, waar NAVO-toestellen meer dan dertig raketten zouden hebben afgevuurd.

De Russische gezant Viktor

Tsjernomyrdin gaat vandaag opnieuw naar Belgrado voor overleg met de Joegoslavische president Milosevic. De Russische oud-premier had vorige week verwarring veroorzaakt door na zijn eerste missie naar Belgrado te zeggen dat Milosevic met een buitenlandse vredesmacht akkoord was. Tsjernomyrdin zal eerst in Berlijn nog overleg voeren met bondskanselier Schröder.

Schröder zei woensdag dat hij 'nieuwe kansen' ziet voor de diplomatie. Duitsland heeft hoge vertegenwoordigers van de landen van de G-7 en Rusland uitgenodigd voor overleg, maandag, over de Kosovo-crisis.

Zes Kosovo-Albanezen kwamen gisteren om het leven toen ze op een mijn liepen in een poging illegaal de grens met Macedonië over te steken. Ze maakten deel uit van een groep van vijftig die bijna Blace hadden bereikt.

De vluchtelingenstroom uit Kosovo groeide gisteren bij de grens van Macedonië aan tot vierduizend in een etmaal. Ze werden per bus afgevoerd naar verder gelegen vluchtelingenkampen.

Nieuw in Albanië aangekomen Kosovaren meldden moordpartijen door het Joegoslavische leger. Volgens de VN-vluchtelingenorganisatie Unhcr wijzen de getuigenissen op de omvangrijkste massaslachtingen in Kosovo die tot nu toe bekend zijn geworden.

Volgens een woordvoerder van de VN-organisatie zijn de berichten niet te verifiëren, maar wel opmerkelijk consistent. Hij zei daarom te vrezen dat er grote kans is dat de verhalen kloppen. Dan zijn bij de etnische zuiveringen in Djakovica waarschijnlijk tussen de honderd en tweehonderd mannen vermoord.

Wijk Sofia geraakt door NAVO-bom ^{gy}

BELGRADO/MOSKOU, 29 APRIL. Een dag nadat de NAVO per ongeluk een woonwijk in een Servische stad bombardeerde, is vannacht weer een fout gemaakt bij de acties tegen Joegoslavië: een NAVO-bom trof de Bulgaarse hoofdstad Sofia.

Belgrado kreeg vannacht de zwaarste bombardementen te verduren sinds het begin van de NAVO-luchtacties.

²⁹⁻⁴⁻⁹⁹ Persvrijheid

Het eerste slachtoffer in een oorlog is de waarheid, luidt een bekend cliché. Henri Bounders vindt er in zijn artikel dan ook geen doekjes om (Forum, 27 april). De Servische staats televisie verspreidt niets dan propaganda, en westerse media in Belgrado laten zich gewillig misbruiken door Milosevic. Het protest van de journalistenbond NVJ tegen de NAVO-bombardementen op de gebouwen van de staatsomroep is dan ook misplaatst. Dat klinkt heel plausibel. Journalisten die protesteren als de propagandamachine van een dictator wordt aangepakt? Waar gaat dat heen!

Die redenering gaat echter voorbij aan een fundamentele bezwaar tegen de aanval. Wie toestaat dat de NAVO bepaalt welke media bestaansrecht hebben, bewijst de persvrijheid immers evenmin een dienst. En het is een gotspe om dat te rechtvaardigen met de constatering dat Milosevic precies hetzelfde doet.

AMSTERDAM *Wieland van Dijk*

Belgrado: 20 burgers dood bij aanval Navo

24-4-99
BELGRADO, BRUSSEL - Zeker twintig Joegoslavische burgers zijn volgens ooggetuigen dinsdagavond omgekomen bij een bombardement door de Navo op Surdulica, een stadje bij de Bulgaarse grens.

De Navo-aanval op Surdulica was een bombardement op een militair trainingscentrum, zegt de alliantie. De Navo erkent dat een afzwaaijer op een woonwijk is terechtgekomen. Het trainingscentrum dat het eigenlijke doelwit was, zou ook zijn verwoest. In een verklaring erkende de Navo dat burgerslachtoffers niet zijn uit te sluiten, hoewel burgers nooit een doelwit vormen.

De Servische televisie toonde gisteren uitgebreid beelden van de ravage in Surdulica. Elf mensen liggen zwaargewond in ziekenhuizen. De autoriteiten van het stadje vrezen nog meer slachtoffers onder het puin vandaan te halen.

Er zouden zes kinderen onder de doden zijn. Servische politici reageerden woedend op het 'uitmoorden van kinderen'. Ze zeiden ook dat de aanval de kansen verkleint op een toenadering tot het Westen over een politieke oplossing van de Kosovo-crisis.

De doden vielen toen twee Navo-bommen in een woonwijk een huis troffen waar in de kelder zestien mensen schuilden. De hele nacht hebben reddingswerkers de ruïnes doorzocht, alleen bijgelicht door zaklantaarns. De burgemeester van Surdulica ontkende dat er in de stad militaire installaties zijn.

Hij zei dat een derde van de stad van 15.000 inwoners is vernield. De Navo bombardeerde al twee keer eerder doelen in de stad. Toen werden onder andere een kazerne en een asbestfabriek bestookt.

De vice-premier Tomic bezocht gisteren direct de plek des onheils. Vlak daarvoor had het ministerie van informatie al westerse journalisten rondgeleid, die mochten toekijken hoe hulpverleners lichaamsdelen van slachtoffers ruimden. Zestien slachtoffers zouden zijn geïdentificeerd.

GroenLinks dreigt steun aan aanval NAVO in te trekken

29-4-99
Van onze verslaggever

DEN HAAG

De Tweede-Kamerfractie van GroenLinks dreigt haar steun aan de NAVO-luchtacties tegen Joegoslavië in te trekken als de NAVO, naar het oordeel van de fractie, haar aanvallen 'duidelijk verschuift' van militaire naar civiele doelen.

GroenLinks-Kamerlid Vos kon woensdag tijdens overleg over de Kosovo-oorlog met de regering niet aangeven wanneer voor haar fractie de maat vol is. Ze sprak van een 'zeer groot aantal' civiele doelen. 'Wij houden dat elke dag in de gaten', aldus Vos, die daarmee inging op de wensen van de partijraad van GroenLinks.

Vos keurde NAVO-aanvallen op Servische televisie- en radio-stations af. Ook het vernietigen van alle bruggen bij Novi Sad en een chemische fabriek vond zij te ver gaan. Dat zijn geen militair-strategische doelen, aldus Vos.

Het zou een klap zijn voor de regering als GroenLinks zijn steun aan de NAVO-acties zou intrekken. De ministers De Grave en Van Aartsen proberen dat uit alle macht te voorkomen. Twee van de elf GroenLinks-parlementariërs steunen nu de NAVO-luchtaanvallen niet. Op dit moment zijn de vijf leden van de SP-fractie en één PvdA-Kamerlid in de Tweede Kamer tegen.

Minister Van Aartsen van Buitenlandse Zaken gaf gisteren toe dat de regering van mening is veranderd over de aanvallen op Servische media. Twee weken geleden beloofden Van Aartsen en De Grave de Kamer nog dat daar geen sprake van zou zijn. 'Ik zal niet verhalen dat hier sprake is van een ontwikkeling in het denken', zei Van Aartsen.

Deze tv-stations maken volgens Van Aartsen deel uit van 'het oorlogsapparaat van president Milosevic'. Ze behoren daarmee 'dus tot de relevante infrastructuur die moet worden uitgeschakeld'.

Premier Kok heeft op de NAVO-top afgelopen week in Washington de aanval op de Servische tv goedgekeurd. De regering ontraadde een GroenLinks-motie waarin de NAVO wordt opgeroepen de aanvallen op Servische media te staken.

'Propaganda-machine Milosevic uitschakelen'

GroenLinks schrikt van ommezwaai kabinet

29-4-99

Van onze politieke redactie
DEN HAAG - Een 'ontwikkeling in het denken' noemt minister Van Aartsen (Buitenlandse Zaken) zijn plotselinge ommezwaai met betrekking tot bombardementen van de NAVO op tv- en radiostations, en andere media.

Twee weken geleden was hij nog categorisch tegen, nu pleit Van Aartsen zelfs voor verdere acties. „Deze tv-stations maken deel uit van de propagandamachine van Milosevic. Die moet worden uitgeschakeld om zijn apparaat van onderdrukking, inclusief de bijbehorende propaganda, te breken”, zei hij gisteren in de Tweede Kamer op bezorgde vragen van PvdA, CDA, D66, GroenLinks, SP en GPV.

Volgens GroenLinks-Kamerlid Vos kan het doorgaan op deze weg een breekpunt zijn voor haar fractie. Na afloop van het Kamerdebat zei GroenLinks-leider Rosenmöller dat zijn fractie (op twee leden na) nog steeds het kabinet steunt, „maar dit betekent niet dat wij alles goedkeuren”.

Hij wil dat de Kamer Van Aartsen ertoe dwingt bij de NAVO stopzetting van het bombardementen op de media te bepleiten. „Dit zijn geen militaire doelen”, meent Rosenmöller. „Je kunt niet zeggen: oorlog is oorlog en alles is gelegiti-

meerd.” Van Aartsen heeft de motie ontraden. In bedekte termen gaf hij toe overvallen te zijn door de bombardementen op de tv. „De doelen worden vastgesteld door generaal Clark, maar het is absoluut niet zo dat het militaire apparaat van de NAVO zomaar zijn gang kan gaan.”

● De gemeente Leiden stelt een gulden per inwoner beschikbaar voor opvang van Kosovaren in hun eigen regio. Het college van B&W onderzoekt of met het geld een vluchtelingenkamp in Albanië kan worden 'geadapteerd'. Leiden telt ruim 117.000 inwoners.

● Voor de opvang van Kosovaarse vluchtelingen stellen de drie grote steden 700 opvangplaatsen beschikbaar. Amsterdam kan er 500 huisvesten, Rotterdam en Den Haag elk 100. Als het nodig is kan Rotterdam voor meer opvangcapaciteit zorgen, meldt een woordvoerder.

● Serviërs uit verscheidene landen demonstreren zaterdag in Den Haag tegen de bombardementen van de NAVO. Met de actie vragen de betogers ook aandacht voor de aanklacht die zij komende maandag willen indienen tegen de NAVO-landen bij het Joegoslavië-tribunaal.

De organisatoren verwachten vele duizenden demonstranten uit Zuid-Europa, de VS en Canada.

29-9-99

02:55 Belgrade - One more airplane attack! Explosions!
Ambulance and fire brigade arrived 5 minutes before second explosion.

02:34 Army headquarters, Ministry of defence and Ministry of
internal affairs buildings were hit with several missiles.

02:25 Airplanes in low flight! Explosions in Belgrade downtown!

02:15 Explosions in Arandjelovac area.

00:30 Vrsacki Breg hill was targeted.

00:05 Oil refinery in Novi Sad was targeted.

23:50 Wider Nis area and bridge in Zitoradja were hit.

23:40 Avala tower was hit.

23:13 StudioB transmitter in Borca was hit.

22:58 Intensive flights over Belgrade.

22:52 Explosions around Bela Crkva.

20:55 Air raid danger in Belgrade.

20:10 At 2:40, NATO attacked Pristina area with 10 missiles. This
evening, Goleš was under attack.

18:50 Old Bridge in Biljanovac was under attack today. Road
Kraljevo-Raska is closed.

18:05 Bridges near Kursumlija were attacked at 2:30 pm.

NATO fighters are armed with depleted uranium (DU) rounds

BRUSELS (Stratfor) - The Christian Science Monitor will publish
a story on April 29 claiming the U.S. Air Force A-10 fighters
stationed in Europe in support of Operation Allied Force are armed
with depleted uranium (DU) rounds. Pentagon spokesman Lt.
Colonel Bill Wheelahan said the U.S. Army has not used DU
rounds "in theater", and does not plan to use them in Yugoslavia.
The DU rounds have been linked to ailments in US servicemen
serving in the Gulf War who were exposed to the after effects of
DU rounds.

29-4-99

Small Serbian town in rage and disbelief after NATO bombing

SURDULICA, Yugoslavia, April 29 (AFP) - Vlastimir Rasic was standing Wednesday crying in disbelief amid the debris of the house where his wife Stanica was killed by a NATO bomb in the southern Serbian town of Surdulica. "Some 16 bodies have been pulled out so far from the debris in this residential area," Dragan Tomic, Serbian vice premier, told reporters at the scene.

"I was at Vlasina, some 20 kilometers away when I heard the explosion. I did not have any clue that the bomb killed my wife," Rasic said sobbing as his hands shook.

"She always hid in the basement of that house, as we did not have a shelter in our own house," he added desperately.

Two houses in Zmaj Jovina Street, that were totally destroyed by the bomb, were owned by Vojislav Milic, 70, who was the only one out at the time of the incident.

Nine bodies were pulled from the basement of the house, among them six children, rescue workers at the scene told reporters.

Milic lost six family members, including two grandchildren, while others were neighbors, workers said.

Major General Spasoje Smiljanic, commander of the YA Air Force and Air Defence

Operational capacity of the Yugoslav AF and AD fully preserved

The NATO aggression on the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia with the clear intention to occupy and dismember it, has been countered by unprecedented readiness of the people to defend its honor and dignity, its history, tradition and values and in the final instance its existence. The freedom-loving people of Serbia and Montenegro and their Army, said NO to the plans and the interests of the United States. They rejected the option of an occupation, regardless of the costs. According to, NATO put into act its dire plans (dismembering FR Yugoslavia and subjugation of the people), and until April 25th (day 30 of the aggression) carried out more than 8000 sorties, launched over 600 cruise missiles and unloaded a total of 11.000 tons of high explosives on Yugoslav territory - equivalent to 1100 grams per capita!

General Smiljanic also stresses that ever since the aggression started, YA Air Force and Air Defence facilities and troops have been constantly targeted by NATO in 220 raids on 100 different AF and AD locations, and that the 5000 tons of explosives launched at these facilities, caused damages estimated at nearly 1 billion dollars.

NATO AIRCRAFT DESTROY BRIDGE IN GRDELICA GORGE

SURDULICA - NATO aircraft destroyed early Thursday the bridge in the Grdelica gorge, southeastern Serbia, which was a part of the Nis- Skopje international route, the Information Centre in Surdulica said.

Moreover, the railway bridge in the Grdelica gorge, which was first hit when NATO aircraft targetted a Belgrade-Salonika passenger train on April 12, was damaged in the attack. Eighteen people had been killed in the attack on the train, while as many had been listed as missing.

AGGRESSOR ATTACKS BELGRADE SUBURBS OSTRUZNICA, KRNJACA

BELGRADE - NATO airplanes fired missiles around 03:00 hours Thursday on the Belgrade suburbs of Ostruznica and Krnjaca, it has been confirmed to Tanjug by the Belgrade Alert Center.

In the latest attack, NATO aggressors targetted bridges in Ostruznica.

NATO AIRCRAFT FIRE MISSILE ON ZEMUN SUBURBS

BELGRADE - NATO aircraft fired at 4.35 a.m. local time on Thursday a missile that hit a vacant area in Zemun's suburbs near the route leading to the northern city of Novi Sad, the local information centre reported.

NATO AGAIN ATTACKS NOVI SAD REFINERY

NOVI SAD - NATO aggressors again attacked the oil refinery in Novi Sad on Thursday morning.

NATO ATTACKS JUGOPETROL WAREHOUSE IN SMEDEREVO

SMEDEREVO - Shortly after 3 a.m. Thursday, NATO attacked civilian objects in Smederevo, about 60 km east of Belgrade. Two blasts were heard within ten minutes.

NATO aircraft fired missiles at the Jugopetrol warehouse in Smederevo, which was a target of the aggressor for the third time since the onset of the air strikes on March 24.

NATO ATTACKS RUMA AND VICINITY

RUMA - Several strong detonations were heard at about 45 minutes after midnight on Thursday in the wider area of Ruma, about 70 km northwest of Belgrade.

NATO attacked the area in the direction of Sremska Mitrovica, Jarak, and Mali Radinci, the Emergency Center told Tanjug.

The Yugoslav air defense responded efficiently and downed several missiles.

Early this morning, NATO again attacked Ruma, damaging civilian objects.

AGGRESSOR AIR FORCE ATTACKS POZAREVAC

POZAREVAC, Serbia - The aggressor air force attacked Pozarevac Wednesday at 01.27 hours, for the first time since the beginning of the NATO aggression on our country on March 24.

One missile hit the railway station, situated near the center of Pozarevac, at the moment when a train from Belgrade was entering the station.

The strong blast damaged surrounding buildings.

NATO ATTACKS NOVI PAZAR

NOVI PAZAR - The aggressor NATO air force fired four missiles within ten minutes at a northern suburb of Novi Pazar at about 11 p.m. Wednesday.

Initial reports about the attack said several residential and commercial objects were damaged.

PODGORICA - Strong detonations and airplanes were heard again in Podgorica several minutes after 10 a.m. Thursday.

SURDULICA WAS 3 YEARS OLD

SURDULICA - The youngest victim of NATO's brutal raid on civilian facilities in the Serbian town of Surdulica on Tuesday was barely 3 years old, according to Serbia's vice premier on Wednesday.

Vice Premier Dragan Tomic was speaking to more than 80 domestic and foreign correspondents whose visit to Surdulica, in the southeast of the Yugoslav republic of Serbia, has been organised by the Yugoslav Army's press centre.

Tomic said that, according to early reports, NATO's criminal attack on civilian facilities in Surdulica killed at least 20 people, 16 of whom have been identified so far, 6 of them children.

He stressed that NATO planes targetted only civilian facilities in Surdulica, which is today the saddest place on earth.

This town was home to Serbs, ethnic Bulgars, Romanies and others, who lived quietly and peacefully together, Tomic said, promising that the Serbian government will soon send relief aid to the town.

NATO AIR FORCE DESTROYS 25 PERCENT OF SURDULICA

SURDULICA - NATO air force attacks on Surdulica launched on April 5, 25 and 27 have destroyed and damaged 25 percent of facilities in the town, said Surdulica town council president Miroslav Stojkovic.

In Surdulica, a town of 20,000, whose residents are 70 percent Serbs and the rest are Bulgarians and Romanies, enemy air force destroyed and damaged about 600 houses, of which 200 have been razed to the ground.

After the April 27 NATO attack on Surdulica it is difficult to find a single economic or civilian facility which has not been damaged. Damages are visible also in the industrial part of town.

CHILDREN KILLED AS CONFIRMATION OF HORRENDOUS CRIMES

BELGRADE - The bloody toll of every war inevitably includes children. Reports about the NATO aggression on Yugoslavia are full of figures about killed children, which makes it a war of genocide.

Surdulica is unfortunately not the only case of the mass killing of children and civilians. It is only one of many registered in the 35 days of aggression.

In Urosevac, a NATO bomb killed five boys, whose age ranges from three to fifteen, while two were seriously injured.

In Batajnica near Belgrade, in a family house, a three-year-old girl was killed, and another three-year-old girl was killed in Pristina.

Children were among the victims of the train hit by missiles in Grdelicka gorge, as well as in the convoy of ethnic Albanian refugees who were returning to their homes when NATO aircraft attacked them.

One child in south Serbia died in a field, while the parents were working in the field.

NATO also killed children in Aleksinac, Vranje, Loznica, Kursumlija.

NATO is using cluster bombs which are banned under international conventions, and struck at facilities whose destruction will have serious ecological consequences not only for the population of Yugoslavia.

NATO aircraft and missiles have so far struck 50 day care centers, 130 primary schools, and many bombs fell very close to maternity wards.

16:10 Smoke can be seen in the direction of Kacarevo.

16:05 Eyewitnesses claim that AAA recently destroyed two flying objects of unknown type over Pancevo area.

16:01 Unofficial sources report that AAA reacted strongly to NATO airplanes over Pancevo.

15:55 Air raid over Belgrade.

13:30 NATO killed 4 civilians, 2 of them kids, in tonight's bombing of Gypsy settlement in Prizren area.

12:45 One person was killed and 3 were wounded in yesterday's attack on Podgorica area. Radovca hill and Sutomore in Montenegro, were hit tonight.

12:30 4 explosions in Prokuplje area.

11:00 Bridge over South Morava river at the entrance of Grdelica canyon destroyed.

10:30 Bridge over Danube near Beska was targeted tonight.

08:45 One NATO missile hit suburb of Sofia, Bulgarian capital.

08:30 Citizens of Thessaloniki have stopped the train carrying NATO tanks to Macedonia. 06:20 End of air raid danger.

03:30 Local radio stations reported that areas of Krnjaca, north Belgrade and Ostruznica, south of the city were bombed.

03:02 Another very strong explosion in Belgrade. FRY Army's AAA is acting over the city area.

02:56 Strong explosion in Belgrade followed by strong AAA response.

02:15 After midnight, there were several explosions in Novi Pazar area, 150 miles south west of Belgrade.

02:00 There were explosions spotted in Uzice and Pozega areas in west Serbia.

01:30 Novi Sad oil refinery was targeted by NATO jets. Heavy smoke is seen in the area!

01:10 NATO combat jets are flying over Kragujevac area.

01:00 Explosions in the area of Podgorica (in Montenegro). NATO combat jets are flying over the city. FRY Army's AAA is acting strongly.

Statement by the head of the supreme command HQ
Lieutenant General Dragoljub Ojdanic

My fellow citizens, men and officers of the Yugoslav Army - defenders of the country For over a month, day and night, we have been resisting - defending our country all as one. We did not want this war, but our people and our government could not accept the ultimatum equivalent to the capitulation and occupation of our country.

We are bearing enormous damages, suffering and bleeding in a resolute attempt to stop the conquest of the masters of war determined to rule the globe. A growing number of friends from all continents are giving us their moral support, admiring our courage and the adamant defense of our independent state where no foreign troops will ever be permitted.

In the conflict, in spite of all its technical superiority, the enemy failed to degrade our morale and defeat us militarily. This is precisely why the enemy is ruthlessly and cowardly attacking civilians and industrial facilities. Still, contrary to what the enemy expected, the moral strength and the unity of the nation and the government is only growing stronger. No malefactor will ever have the satisfaction to see Serbia and Montenegro kneeling, even though they expected this to happen within two or three days.

NATO raids on industrial and civilian facilities on April 28th and in the night between April 28th and 29th 1999

The 36th day of the NATO aggression on FR Yugoslavia has been marked by the destructive raids on civilian and industrial targets. The attacks targeted numerous important towns such as Novi Sad, Pristina, Podgorica, Kosovska Mitrovica, as well as production facilities, road and telecommunication infrastructure.

KOSOVSKA MITROVICA: (10:45) NATO planes repeatedly attacked the bridge on the river Lab.

PRISTINA: Five missiles fell on the southwestern part of the city, and the Grmija pick-nick area, the power lines and the suburb of Gornje Dubrave.

PODGORICA: (12:35; 15:00) NATO planes launched seven missiles on the historical part of the Montenegrin capital - Podgorica. The Golubovci Airport had been targeted. The towns of Bar and Bijelo Polje have also been raided. YA Air Defence retaliated.

SOMBOR: (14:17) Cruise missiles have been used in the attack on the town in northern Vojvodina.

GNJILANE: (20:35) NATO reconnaissance has been registered in the area around the town.

PRIZREN: (23:35) The Gipsy settlement in the outskirts of the town has been shelled. Four victims have been reported (two adults and two children).

NOVI PAZAR: (23:40) Four missiles have been used in the latest raid on the town.

BELGRADE: (00:58 - 4:35) NATO aircraft have attacked the residential quarter of Topcider where numerous medical facilities are located. The railroad bridge in Ostruznica has also been on the hit list last night. In the suburb of Krnjaca, the RTS TV Antenna tower has been attacked. At dawn civilian targets were raided in the suburb of Zemun.

POZEGA: (01:10) The "Jugopetrol" fuel depot was attacked.

NOVI SAD: (01:15) The oil refinery has been attacked and completely destroyed. The remains of the plant have been caught by a violent fire. Mt. Fruska Gora was targeted once again. The YA Air Defence reacted to the raid.

GRDELICA: (02:00) The bridge in Grdelicka Klisura gorge has been destroyed by 4-6 direct hits.

PODUJEVO: (02:00) The village of Lebane in the outskirts of the town has been targeted.

BESKA: (03:10) The bridge over the Danube has been targeted again.

SMEDEREVO: (03:25) Enemy planes raided the "Jugopetrol" company building and the car pool.

KURSUMLIJA: (05:30) The bridge in the outskirts of the town was hit and numerous private homes in the area were damaged.

NATO raids on civilian and industrial facilities on April 29TH and in the night between April 29TH and 30TH 1999.

Severe aircraft activities of the aggressor were registered in the past 36 hours throughout the FR Yugoslavia. In the capital of the FRY the facilities used for various purposes were targeted.

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA
FEDERAL MINISTRY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS
DIRECTORATE FOR INFORMATION

YUGOSLAV DAILY SURVEY

BELGRADE, 29 April 1999

No. 2284

SPECIAL ISSUE

OVERVIEW
OF THE CIVILIAN DESTRUCTION ON THE TERRITORY
OF THE FR OF YUGOSLAVIA AS A RESULT OF THE NATO
BARBARIAN AND CRIMINAL AGGRESSION
28-29 April 1999

The monstrous NATO aggressor, like all professional killers, claims that "it does not attack civilian targets", but it has admitted that "mistakes are always possible".

By this senseless and contradicting positions, NATO is trying to justify all the killings and suffering of innocent population thus far, as it did yesterday on the occasion of the latest atrocity of at least 20 people, mostly women and children, from the town of Surdulica.

The official NATO statement on this incident reveals in the best way the true nature of its notorious propaganda machine. It says that yesterday NATO aircraft made a successful attack on a military barracks in Surdulica in the southern part of Yugoslavia. All claims that NATO targeted civilians are unfounded according to this Alliance. NATO says that it does everything within its power to prevent the plight of civilians. But, unfortunately it cannot utterly exclude the possibility that civilians or their property be hit, underlines the NATO statement on the occasion of the killing of at least 20 people in the town of Surdulica, including seven children.

Even more cruel is the statement of a NATO Spokesman Jamie Shea that one small residential area of the town of Surdulica was bombed by mistake. He said that the attacked was allegedly made against a military facility, but the bomb fell a little bit further from its target, "some 200 or 300 meters" further from the target. The fact that housing complex was a little bit further from the original target is not of great relevance for this propagandist of criminal actions.

He did not even mention the number of killed people, acting like a Nazi general Alexander Leer, accused for the bombing of Belgrade, who shortly stated in the court that he had only carried out the orders.

In this same manner British Minister for Defence George Robertson expressed, on behalf of the British Government, the regret for possible civilian casualties caused by mistake bombing of the residential area in Surdulica. It is not possible to completely eliminate all risks, he said.

NATO officers justify their criminal acts as "technical mistakes", describing civilian casualties as "collateral damage". One laser guided bomb went astray and hit the residential complex, NATO officials say on the occasion of the latest atrocity.

By this latest crime, they have only confirmed that civilian targets and bombing of residential areas is de facto their main task since the onset of the aggression against the FR of Yugoslavia.

BELGRADE

1. In the criminal attack of the NATO aggressor on Belgrade the night before, more than 20 buildings of the Clinical Hospital Centre "Dragisa Misovic" located in the capital's residential area, were damaged.

Most severely damaged was the Children Pulmonary Ward, the only hospital of that kind in the FR of Yugoslavia, which is now completely in non-operational condition. Infants and children up to 15 years of age were hospitalized in this Ward.

Severely damaged was also the building of the Maternity Hospital and Gynaecology Ward where all windows are broken and doors blown out of their frame. Infants, their mothers and pregnant women had to be evacuated. They are protected as much as it is possible in the newly created conditions.

The buildings of the Clinical Hospital Centre "Dragisa Misovic" is a memorial complex which the Serbian people built after World War One in memory and honour of Scottish nurses and doctors which came as volunteers in Serbia where they lost their lives during the performance of their duties.

2. The warplanes of NATO aggressors fired several missiles on greater Belgrade last night

and this morning. Criminal NATO aggressors targeted the old and new bridge in the village of Ostruznica and in the Belgrade suburb Krnjaca.

One missile of the NATO aggressor exploded this morning in Zemun oil refinery in the area with no installation, in the Novi Sad highway direction.

SMEDEREVO

Last night, criminal NATO warplanes struck for the third time against the storage of "Jugopetrol" in Smederevo. There are no civilian casualties or the wounded. However, material damage inflicted on civilian structures is huge.

NOVI SAD

1. Notorious NATO aircraft attacked yesterday again the oil refinery in Novi Sad.

This refinery which was struck by more than 30 missiles fired by the NATO aggressors since the beginning of the aggression on our country, was completely raised to the ground. The target of criminal NATO warplanes was also the transmitter of the Radio and Television of Serbia on Irski venac.

2. The NATO criminals struck again tonight the oil refinery in Novi Sad. The refinery's facilities are in blaze and the broader area of Novi Sad is covered by the cloud of heavy smoke.

POZEGA

1. The warplanes of criminal NATO Alliance targeted for the fourth time since the outbreak of the aggression on our country, the civilian structures in the vicinity of Pozega the night before.

In the area of the village of Zdravcici, the storage building of "Jugopetrol" was hit. However, oil had been already taken out so that there were no fatal consequences. But, due to strong detonations, many buildings in the village of Zdravcici and in the neighbouring villages suffered great damage.

2. Last night the civilian structures in the village of Zdravcici near Pozega were targeted again by NATO aggressors who attacked again the storage of "Jugopetrol" in this village. The houses in its vicinity were severely damaged.

RUMA

Last night NATO criminals attacked the broader area of the town of Ruma, in the direction towards Sremska Mitrovica, Jarak and Mali Radnici. NATO criminals attacked also the town of Ruma, causing a great material damage on civilian structures.

PARACIN

For the third time since the beginning of its aggression against our country, the notorious NATO warplanes bombed Paracin. As in the nights on 16 and 19 April 1999, the north-western outskirts of this town was struck again - "Vikend zona" and the youth hostel complex "7 juli" in its immediate vicinity where refugees from Croatia and Bosnia and Hercegovina were accommodated. Three air-to-ground missiles were fired causing by their strong detonation a great material damage to the weekend cottages and orchards.

NOVI PAZAR

Last night NATO aircraft fired, within a ten minute interval, by four missiles, the northern suburb of Novi Pazar. According to the preliminary information during this attack of the NATO aggressors several houses and industrial facilities were damaged, causing a significant material damage.

PODGORICA

1. Yesterday, the criminal NATO aviation struck against several targets in the vicinity of Podgorica, Bar and Bijelo Polje. In this attack, Vladan Kojicic, 20 years of age, sustained injuries when he was hit by the fragment of the exploded bomb. At least seven bombs of NATO aggressors fell on the broader area of Podgorica, in the area of the hills of Sipcanik and Sukuric, near the town of Tuzi. During the yesterday attack of the Western military Alliance on the municipality of Bar, the hill Sutorman was severely bombed. Aggressors warplanes struck also against the village of Sjenicke bare, which was only 20 km away from the centre of the municipality of Bar. During the second air-raid of the criminal NATO warplanes against the area in the vicinity of the town of Tuzi and Golubovac airport in the southern part of Podgorica, at least three bombs of highly destructive force were fired against the targets in the vicinity of the capital of Montenegro.

2. In Podgorica several strong detonations were heard in the outskirts of the city.

According to the number and the strength of the explosions this was the most sever attack of the NATO criminals on the area of the capital of Montenegro since the beginning of the notorious aggression of the NATO Alliance on our country.

YUGOSLAV DAILY SURVEY

BELGRADE, 29 April 1999

No. 2286

SPECIAL ISSUE

NATO CRIMES AGAINST CIVILIANS AND CIVILIAN INFRASTRUCTURE IN THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA

The NATO criminal aggression represents the most flagrant violation of the Charter of the United Nations since the inception of the world Organization, a violation of the Helsinki Final Act and the undermining of the very foundations of the international legal order. At the same time, this aggression is a crime against peace, stability and humanity.

The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia has warned on time the United Nations Security Council of a possible aggression, and during the aggression itself it requested that it be immediately halted and most strongly condemned. Had this legitimate request of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia been met, enormous human sufferings and destruction would have been avoided. The most illustrative examples are given below.

KILLING AND PLIGHT OF THE CIVILIANS

During the last thirty-six days of NATO aggression, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia has been exposed to extensive civilian destruction, unprecedented in modern history of the world. NATO aggressors have focused their attacks primarily on civilian targets, directly threatening the lives and fundamental human rights of the entire population of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. By bombing relentlessly the cities, towns and villages throughout Yugoslavia, the NATO aggressor has killed so far, in nine hundred attacks, more than a thousand civilians, including a great number of children. Over five thousand people sustained injuries, many of whom will remain crippled for life. At the same time, several thousand private homes and flats have been ruined, mostly in Belgrade, Nis, Cuprija, Aleksinac, Pristina, etc. We shall present the most tragic instances of the killings and plight of the innocent civilian population.

Fifty-five passengers were killed and twenty-six injured in an international passenger train on the Belgrade-Thessaloniki line.

More than four hundred civilians were killed by NATO bombs in Kosmet; in the centre of Pristina, in Djakovica, Prizren, Kosovo Polje, Urosevac, Kosovska Mitrovica, in refugee camps in Orahovac and Srbica, Vitina, etc.

Thirteen civilians were killed and twenty-five wounded in an attack on Kursumlija.

Twelve civilians were killed and forty wounded in the bombing of Aleksinac.

Sixteen RTS workers were killed and seventeen wounded in the bombing of the headquarters of this biggest Radio and Television outlets in the FRY. Unfortunately, the final number of victims has not been established yet since more victims have remained buried in the rubble.

In Pancevo, Cacak, Vranje and Nis the number of casualties has been increasing each day.

KILLING OF CHILDREN

Children are the most vulnerable category of the population, innocent and defenceless which suffer in particular due to the barbaric bombing of NATO aircraft, which is illustrated by the following examples:

The killing of seven children in Srbica from cluster bombs;

The killing of five children from the Kodza family in the village of Doganovici near Urosevac on 24 April 1999 as a result of the delayed effect of bombs (Edon, aged 3, Fisnik, aged 9, Osman, aged 13, Burim, aged 14 and Vajdet, aged 15. Six other children were also injured in the same incident, two of them were seriously wounded.

The killing of a three-year old Milica Rakic in the Belgrade suburb of Batajnica;

The killing of six children in the refugee centre in Djakovica and 19 children in the refugee column on the Prizren-Djakovica road;

The death of a child in Kosovo Polje;
The killing of five years old girl Arta Lugic while her brothers Neron and Egzon and her sister Arjeta were seriously wounded in Lipljane;
The killing of nine children in Kursumlija;
The killing of two children in Aleksinac, as well as other numerous examples.
Children are most often victims of the sprinkle cluster bombs with delayed effect. The death toll on children would have been even more tragic, had the missile struck the biggest Maternity Hospital in Belgrade (It exploded some thirty metres away from the Hospital).

KILLING AND PLIGHT OF REFUGEES

Particularly tragic is the fate of refugees, who convinced that they should not believe the propaganda ploys on the alleged "ethnic cleansing" decided to return to their homes. Legitimate authorities of the FRY encourage them every day to do so and guarantee their safety. On the occasion of a return of a large group of refugees, on 14 April, on the Djakovica-Prizren road, NATO aircraft killed 75 citizens of the FRY and wounded 111. The attack of NATO aircraft was systematically prepared and lasted for three hours. In this way, NATO has in the most brutal way "demonstrated" that the story of "humanitarian catastrophe" suits it only if it fits in the legitimate aggression on the FRY, as well as that innocent civilians are constantly taken advantage of for NATO interests in the Balkans.

In addition, NATO bombed several refugee camps in which Serbs expelled from Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina were accommodated (Djakovica, Pristina, Kursumlija, etc). Several dozens of refugees were killed, mostly children and the frail, ruthlessly ending their tragedy which came about in the wake of the break-up of Yugoslavia.

BOMBING OF SURDULICA

The aggressors war planes bombed at noon, on 27 April 1999, the residential area of the town of Surdulica. On that occasion 16 citizens were killed (including 12 children), while several dozen were wounded out of which twenty persons remained in hospital for further medical treatment. Hundreds of houses were raised to the ground or damaged. Special teams are still clearing up the debris so that it is not possible at the moment to estimate the real proportions of this notorious crime.

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.

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, Krnjaca, Mt Cer, Bukulja, Tomik, Crni vrh, Jasetrebac, Ovcar, Grmija 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.

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. By the destruction of factories, business capacities and production facilities, more than half a million people have lost their jobs and over two million of them remained without any kind of income. 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.

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. About 20 bridges have been totally demolished so far and a few dozen of them have been damaged. Also, several dozen major and local roads, airports, railway tracks, railway stations, etc. have been destroyed. 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).

About 30 bridges have been destroyed including those at the strategic European E-75 corridor. By the destruction of the bridges on the Danube river the aggressors have blocked the entire river navigation at this traffic artery of the greatest importance for European economy and the shortest link between the Northern and Mediterranean sea (The Rhein-Mein-Danube route). Thus, the European shipping companies suffer each day the damage of over 20 million DM.

Examples: Sloboda Bridge, Wailing Bridge, Zvezlj Bridge and the bridge in Beska (all in the city of Novi Sad), several bridges on the Ibar primary road and on the major railway lines.

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, Electronical, 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 Gračanica (14th century, under UNSECO protection), medieval towns of Zvečan (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.

USE OF PROHIBITED WEAPONS

In NATO attacks, the state-of-the-art weapons have been used, but also those prohibited under international conventions, such as cluster bombs and slow activating bombs. In a month-long attacks on civilian and other facilities in Serbia, NATO aircraft fired more than 3,500 missiles, including 60 containers with 14,400 cluster bombs. As many as 3,600 cluster bombs were used in the attacks against towns in Kosmet - Pristina, Urosevac, Djakovica, Prizren etc, and many other places and facilities in Serbia. Before the attacks, radio locators were dropped from the aircraft, found in the vicinity of many civilian and business facilities in Serbia.

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.

De aanpak van de NAVO is nu gereduceerd tot het uitdelen van een pak slaag zolang Milošević zich niet bij de voorwaarden van Rambouillet neerlegt. Dat pak slaag treft meer en meer de Servische bevolking – in strijd met de verklaring van secretaris-generaal Solana bij de aanvang van de bombardementen dat de NAVO geen oorlog voert tegen die bevolking. In beginsel zal dat ook wel de bedoeling zijn, maar gezien de voortvarende verwoesting van de leefomgeving en de psychische druk die met continue luchtaanvallen gepaard gaat, zal de beleving in Joegoslavië een andere zijn. 30-4-94

De toestand in Joegoslavië is geleidelijk ver verwijderd geraakt van het Europese perspectief van de eerste jaren na de val van de Muur. Hoewel dat perspectief in het grootste deel van Europa verwezenlijkt lijkt te kunnen worden, dreigt de oorlog om Kosovo het hele continent in de tijd terug te plaatsen. Wat elders werkt, werkt niet in Joegoslavië. Ook bommen en raketten kunnen daaraan kennelijk weinig veranderen.

Tekort aan kruisraketten en bommen dreigt in VS

WASHINGTON 30-4-94 Een hooggeplaatste Amerikaanse generaal heeft gewaarschuwd voor een tekort aan kruisraketten en speciale bommen voor de B 2-bommenwerper. De aanhoudende luchtacties tegen Joegoslavië zetten volgens hem de luchtmacht thuis onder zware druk. Generaal Richard Hawley, commandant van het luchtgevechtscommando, zei dat er gewerkt wordt aan nieuwe voorraden om op Servië te gooien. Ruim zeshonderd Amerikaanse straaljagers zijn ingezet tegen Servië, terwijl er ook nog bijna tweehonderd Irak in de gaten houden. Door dat extra werk valt het de luchtmacht zwaar piloten vast te houden die makkelijk werk kunnen krijgen in de burgerluchtvaart.

30-4-99

17:40 We have just got information that passenger bus, which was passing through Vitanovac, was there when NATO airplane hit Vitanovac area. 8 civilians are wounded, 4 of them heavily and their lives are in danger.

17:10 NATO admitted that one missile, during last night attack on Belgrade, 'had lost it's way' and had hit some civilian objects.

17:05 It is confirmed that communication tower on Avala mountain near Belgrade was totally destroyed during last night attacks.

16:10 Unofficial sources reported that passenger bus was hit in area of village Vitanovac near Kraljevo.

16:01 At least 38 civilians were wounded, 11 of them were heavily wounded, during last night bombing of Belgrade. Mostly, victims were wounded during second attack while they were helping people after first attack.

15:30 At 2:15pm, NATO attacked village Zdravcici, Pozega area, with 3 missiles. Very strong detonations were heard.

15:15 At 1:30pm, strong detonation was heard in direction of Tornik, Zlatibor mountain.

15:05 End of air raid over Belgrade.

14:40 At 1:30pm, Ivanjica national satellite station was under attack.

14:30 Around 13:00 hours Uzice and civilian targets on Zlatibor and in Pozega were hit.

14:10 NATO attacked Gole mountain near Pristina at 12:40pm. Also, Slatina airport was under attack. Airplanes are still flying over Pristina.

13:10 At 9:15 NATO attacked Vezirevo Brdo near Cuprija.

12:40 One detonation in Nis at 12:20.

12:20 Air raid over Belgrade.

10:00 Ex US president candidate and religious leader Rev. Jesse Jackson arrived in Belgrade yesterday evening in an attempt to make agreement about release of the three American soldiers.

07:30 2 civilian objects, house and restaurant, were destroyed tonight on Vracar.

06:15 End of air raid danger in Belgrade

06:00 An earthquake shook Yugoslavia scoring 5 degrees of Richter's scale. It lasted for 15 seconds. The epicenter was 20 km north of Valjevo in west Serbia 04:30 "Novosti", local radio station, reported that 3 persons were killed during tonight's NATO attack on Belgrade. Two of them were in a car and one policeman was patrolling on the street.

04:20 Pristina airport Slatina was hit with 7 missiles. Krusik factory in Valjevo was hit with 3 missiles.

04:15 Residential building at Maruliceva and Vardarska street corner on Vracar, Belgrade downtown, was hit.

04:10 Ponikve airport was hit with more than 10 missiles.

02:34 Army headquarters, Ministry of defence and Ministry of internal affairs buildings were hit with several missiles.

02:25 Airplanes in low flight! Explosions in Belgrade downtown!

02:15 Explosions in Arandjelovac area.

01:15 During tonight's very successful response of FRY Air Defense at least 5 missiles were downed over Belgrade. According to first reports one NATO combat jet was hit over Avala mt. 15 miles south of Belgrade. Airplane crashed near Grocka (east Belgrade suburb).

00:05 Oil refinery in Novi Sad was targeted.

NATO AGAIN ATTACKS FEDERAL INTERIOR MINISTRY BUILDING IN BELGRADE

BELGRADE - NATO aggressor planes attacked the building of the federal interior ministry in downtown Belgrade at about 2:30 Friday, the City Information Center confirmed to Tanjug.

The building had been attacked by NATO on a previous occasion as well.

Several strong blasts echoed in Belgrade from 2:15 until 2:45, and a thick cloud of smoke is spreading over the heart of the city.

FOUR PERSONS WOUNDED IN NATO RAID ON HOUSING FACILITIES IN CENTRAL BELGRADE

BELGRADE - Four persons were wounded in NATO's raid on housing facilities in central Belgrade early on Friday.

The city's information centre told Tanjug that no one had been killed in the raid.

NATO ATTACKS COMMUNICATIONS TOWER ON MT. AVALA NEAR BELGRADE

NATO AIRCRAFT HIT STUDIO B TV TRANSMITTER IN BELGRADE'S SUBURB OF BORCA

BELGRADE - NATO aircraft targetted the transmitter of Belgrade's Studio B television station in the city's suburb of Borca soon after 10.30 p.m. local time on Thursday, the city's information centre reported.

There were no casualties in the attack.

NOVI SAD OIL REFINERY AGAIN HIT BY NATO BOMBS

NOVI SAD - The NATO air force hit the Novi Sad oil refinery at 11:30 p.m. Thursday, the Tanjug correspondent said early Friday.

The refinery is located in close proximity to the Sangaj residential area.

NATO TARGETS CIVILIANS IN RUMA

BELGRADE - NATO aggressors bombed on Wednesday night, 50 minutes after midnight, civilian facilities close to the centre of the town of Ruma, Serbia's northern Vojvodina province, damaging over 200 houses.

Wounded were five inhabitants of Ruma who received urgent medical aid.

Also damaged were two high schools, a collective refugee centre and several economic facilities.

NATO AIRCRAFT ATTACK AGAIN AREA OF VOJVODINA'S TOWN OF INDJIJA

INDJIJA - NATO aircraft raided again the area of Indjija, Serbia's northern province of Vojvodina, in the night of April 29-30.

A strong detonation was heard in the area of the Slankamen vineyards.

Housing facilities in the area were damaged in the attack, Tanjug's correspondent reported.

NATO HITS KRUSIK FACTORY FOR SIXTH TIME

VALJEVO - NATO airplanes early Friday attacked the Krusik factory of Valjevo for the sixth time since the onset of the aggression on Yugoslavia, the Tanjug correspondent said Friday, billowing over the once biggest company in this western Serbian town which had employed 7,000 workers.

Krusik was practically torched already on April 14.

BELGRADE: During the night the very center of the city was attacked. TV tower on Mt. Avala (23:45), TV relay tower in the suburb of Borca (23:13), the buildings of the YA General Staff and the Federal Government in Kneza Milosa street (02:35-02:55), as well as family houses in Vracar in the vicinity of the Kaleniceva Market (02:20) were hit.

PROKUPLJE: (12:05) The bridges in the village of Padina were targeted. Serious material damage was inflicted.

RASKA: (12:05) The old bridge in the village of Biljanovac at the first-rate road along the Ibar valley was completely destroyed. The traffic between Kraljevo and Raska has been terminated.

NIS: (12:20) NATO air force attack lasted for nearly 2 hours.

KURSUMLIJA: (14:40) The bridges on the regional roads were targeted.

NOVI SAD: (23:25) The Oil Refinery was targeted for the ninth time since the beginning of the aggression. In the past twenty days some 40 missiles were fired at this plant.

SURDULICA: (00:20) Four missiles were launched on the town.

PRISTINA: (00:05) Five missiles were fired at the town. Slatina airport was again one of the targets.

VRŠAC: (00:30) Vrsac, that is to say Vrski Breg picnic ground, was raided for the first time.

VALJEVO: (01:35) Six missiles were again fired at Krusik factory, already destroyed in the previous attacks. Serious damage was caused to the town hospital. Also, in the region of Valjevo TV relay tower on Mt. Maljen was hit. Mt. Divcibare was also targeted with several missiles.

INDJIJA: During the night wider area of the town in the direction of Slankamen was raided.

NATO AIRCRAFT RAID MT DIVCIBARE IN WEST OF SERBIA

VALJEVO - NATO aircraft raided Mt Divcibare, western Serbia, between 10.50 and 10.55 p.m. local time on Thursday. Tanjug's correspondent reported.

Three detonations rocked the higher area of Valjevo, with residents of the nearby village of Prijezdici confirming that the aircraft had hit also the village of Krcmar, located at the foot of Mt Divcibare.

EXPLOSIONS IN WIDE AREA OF UZICE

UZICE - NATO aggressor planes attacked the wider area of the western Serbian town of Uzice early Friday.

Several strong blasts were heard just before 2 a.m. from the northwestern part of this municipality, but there are no reports yet about possible casualties or damage, the Tanjug correspondent said.

The Yugoslav air defense strongly answered the attack which lasted about an hour.

FOUR NATO MISSILES HIT VILLAGE ZAGUZANJE NEAR SURDULICA

SURDULICA - NATO airplanes bombarded the region of the village Zaguzanje, near the southeastern Serbian town of Surdulica early on Friday, about 20 minutes past midnight.

Initial police reports said four missiles had been fired.

NATO AIRCRAFT RAID AGAIN THE AREA BETWEEN PROKUPLJE AND ZITORADJA

PROKUPLJE - NATO aircraft again targetted the area between Prokuplje and Zitoradja, southeastern Serbia, at 8.30 p.m. local time on Thursday, bombing the bridge at the village of Podine, on the Nis- Prokuplje-Pristina route.

The bridge was damaged and is closed to traffic.

The aircraft first showered the area with seven missiles, causing extensive damage to civilian facilities.

NATO ATTACKS PRISTINA, CIVILIAN AIRPORT

PRISTINA - NATO aggressor planes began attacking Pristina

Meanwhile three strong detonations were heard from the northeastern part of the town. The Tanjug correspondent said the Grmija picnic grounds were hit, the Sofalija district, and Beopetrol's storage facilities in the Devet Jugovica district.

Five NATO missiles hit Slatina civilian airport, southwest of Pristina about five minutes early on Friday, shortly past midnight. There was another attack 25 minutes later, when two missiles were fired.

NATO AIRCRAFT TARGET AGAIN FERONIKL COMPLEX NEAR GLOGOVAC

PRISTINA - NATO aircraft raided again soon after 6.30 p.m. local time on Thursday the Feronikl complex near Glogovac, Serbia's southern province of Kosovo and Metohija.

The aircraft launched seven missiles on the company, one of the pillars of Kosovo and Metohija's economy that had about 3,000 employees, mainly ethnic Albanians, during a thirty-minute raid.

NATO MISSILES DAMAGE HISTORY INSTITUTE IN CENTRAL BELGRADE

BELGRADE - The building housing the Institute for Recent History has been extensively damaged in a NATO air raid on central Belgrade, according to an Institute associate on Thursday.

Lecturing at Belgrade's National Museum, Institute Research Fellow Rada Radic said that, in case of further air strikes, the library building with some 30,000 books and a magazine depot could be irredeemably destroyed, which would be sorely felt in the future.

Ook Navo is schuldig, vindt Hoge Commissaris

17-1-1993

Van een medewerker
GENÈVE – Joegoslavië en ook de Navo zijn gisteren terechtge-
wezen door de Hoge commissaris voor de rechten van de mens, Mary Robinson.

Ze riep Joegoslavië op te stoppen met etnische zuiveringen en te beloven dat vluchtelingen mogen terugkeren. De Navo kreeg van Robinson een veeg uit de pan vanwege het leed van de burgerbevolking door de bombardementen.

De verantwoordelijken moeten voor de rechter komen, aldus Robinson. Het tribunaal voor ex-joe-

goslavië moet onderzoek doen naar oorlogsmisdaden door alle partijen: het Joegoslavische leger, de UCK en ook de Navo.

„Door de Navo-bombardementen is onmiskenbaar een groot aantal burgers gedood, zijn civiele installaties het doelwit en blijft de Navo de enige rechter over wat al dan niet aanvaardbaar is om te bombarderen”, zei ze. Het was voor het eerst dat ze openlijk kritiek uitte op de Navo.

De Veiligheidsraad zou moeten bepalen of verdere bombardementen kloppen met het VN-handvest.

Het was ook de week van twee NAVO-missers: dinsdag miste een raket een kazerne in de Servische stad Surdulica en doodde twintig mensen. Een dag later raakte een raket zelfs een woonwijk in de Bulgaarse hoofdstad Sofia, tot ontsteltenis van de Bulgaren die toch al tegen de NAVO-acties zijn. Een geluk bij het ongeluk was dat de bom niet explodeerde. Juist een dag tevoren had de NAVO de Bulgaarse regering formeel gevraagd het luchtruim voor de bombardementen open te stellen. 17-1-93

De twee missers hangen samen met de intensivering van de lucht-aanvallen. Donderdag hadden zeshonderd vluchten plaats; het record tot dan toe. Nog altijd is de reactie van de NAVO-voorzichting na een misser traag. De ochtend na de bom op Sofia werd gemeld dat de alliantie nog onderzocht of het tuig van haar afkomstig was, terwijl dit in Bulgarije al was bevestigd. 's Middags pas kwam de publieke bevestiging en de verontschuldiging, maar of de schade wordt vergoed was ook gisteren nog niet bekend. Na de hevige kritiek op de NAVO-persvoorlichting twee weken geleden, is inmiddels een mediatteam van zo'n 25 personen toegevoegd aan de gewone voorlichtingsstaf van zes.

● Pinter: De vooraanstaande Britse dichter/toneelschrijver Harold Pinter heeft de NAVO gisteren beticht van moord tijdens haar acties in Joegoslavië. De Britse minister van defensie, Robertson, wees de beschuldiging resoluut van de hand. „Ik bestrijd dat en verwerp het”, aldus Robertson. Pinter vroeg Robertson gisteren tijdens een persconferentie of hij het recente bombardement op het gebouw van de Servische tv in Belgrado ook vanuit een ander motief dan moord zou kunnen verklaren.

NATO bombing results

FIFTH VICTIM OF NATO ATTACK ON MURINO

30-4-99
1-5-99
PODGORICA - The number of victims of the Friday NATO bombing of the township Murino, eastern Montenegro, has risen to five, but the tragic toll of the attack is not yet final.

Eight people were injured, some seriously, in the bombing of the bridge on the Lim river in Murino.

The fifth victim, found Saturday in the ruins, has not been identified yet.

The injured residents of Murino are hospitalized in Berane and their wounds are not life-threatening, doctors said.

NATO ATTACKS DOWNTOWN CACAK

CACAK, Serbia - Seven detonations echoed in the central Serbian town of Cacak at about 11 p.m. Saturday, including four very strong ones.

NATO aggressor planes attacked the wider densely-populated area of this town. There is vast material damage.

NATO KILLS AT LEAST 40 CIVILIANS IN BUS ON BRIDGE

PRISTINA - At least 40 civilians were killed in a bus when NATO forces attacked a bridge in Luzani, 20 km north of Pristina on the Pristina - Podujevo road, about 1 p.m. Saturday, Tanjug learned.

The bus on the Nis - Pristina line was hit directly and cut in two by a missile. One half remained on the bridge and the other fell off.

At 1.53, NATO fired another missile on the bridge, hitting an

ambulance that had arrived to help the wounded. One doctor was wounded in the head. Foreign correspondents and local journalists were present during the second attack.

NATO KILLS AT LEAST FIVE PEOPLE IN ATTACK ON PRIZREN

PRISTINA, Serbia - At least five people were killed and 23 were wounded in the NATO bombing of the Kurilo district of Prizren, Serbia's Kosovo-Metohija province, Saturday afternoon.

U.S. SOLDIERS RELEASED

BELGRADE - As ordered by Yugoslav President and Supreme Commander Slobodan Milosevic, three members of the U.S. armed

Personeel en materieel schaars, munitie raakt op 'Kosovo ondergraaft luchtmacht VS'

Door onze correspondent
JURD EISVOOGEL

WASHINGTON, 1 MEI. De lucht-

oorlog tegen Joegoslavië ondergraaf de paraatheid van de Amerikaanse luchtmacht om elders in de wereld bij andere conflicten in actie te komen. De operatie Allied Force eist het beste materieel en personeel op, en veroorzaakt een dreigend tekort aan munitie.

Dat zei de Amerikaanse generaal Richard Hawley, hoofd opleiding en materieel van de luchtmacht, donderdag in een gesprek met Amerikaanse journalisten. Hawley waarschuwt dat niet alleen de voorraden kruisraketten snel slinken, maar dat ook de satelliet-bestuurde bommen die de B2-bommenwerpers gebruiken bijna op zijn. Nu de luchtaanval

worden opgevoerd, dreigt de voorraad van 900 van deze zogeheten JDAM's (Joint Direct Attack Munition) op te zijn voordat later deze maand een nieuwe levering wordt verwacht.

Omdat de luchtmacht de meest ervaren piloten naar Joegoslavië stuurt, daalt het gemiddelde niveau van de achterblijvers volgens Hawley snel. Het Pentagon gaat ervan uit dat de Amerikaanse strijdkrachten in staat moeten zijn om tegelijkertijd twee regionale oorlogen te voeren. Maar als nu een crisis zou opstaan in Azië of het Midden-Oosten, dan zou het volgen de generaal heel moeilijk zijn om daar optimaal op te reageren.

Minister van Defensie William Cohen heeft aangekondigd dat de

Verenigde Staten de NAVO tien extra B-52 bommenwerpers zullen leveren. Deze zullen voor het eerst in het conflict niet alleen zogeheten „slimme“ bommen op Servische doelen afwerpen, die met grote precisie gericht kunnen worden, maar ook de veel minder nauwkeurige traditionele bommen. Met dergelijke bommen is de kans op onbedoelde slachtoffers en schade bijzonder groot.

Republikeinen in het Huis van Afgevaardigden hebben, onder meer uit zorg over de paraatheid van de Amerikaanse strijdkrachten, bijna dertien miljard dollar uitgetrokken voor de oorlog tegen Joegoslavië. Hoewel ze woensdag in meerderheid stonden tegen een resolutie van steun voor de lucht-aanval, waardoor die resolutie

niet werd aangenomen, bleken ze donderdag ruim twee keer zoveel geld voor de actie beschikbaar te stellen als waar de president om had gevraagd: dertien miljard in plaats van zes miljard dollar.

Democraten in het Congres leverden felle kritiek op het volgens hen tegenstrijdige stemgedrag van de Republikeinen. En ook uit de conservatieve hoek liggen de Republikeinen onder vuur. De behoudende zakenkrant *The Wall Street Journal* verweet de Republikeinen gisteren dat ze in de Kosovo-crisis „naar isolationisme en politiek opportunisme“ aflitven. Meerderheidsleider Trent Lott lijkt echter niet van plan zijn nekl uit te steken voor wat zeer veel Republikeinen zien als „Clinton's oorlog“.

NAVO in oorlog

1-5-49

„ONS DOEL IS meer menselijk lijden en meer onderdrukking en geweld tegen de civiele bevolking van Kosovo te voorkomen. Wij moeten ook optreden om te voorkomen dat instabiliteit zich in de regio verbreidt." Dit zei secretaris-generaal Solana van de NAVO in de verklaring waarin hij mededeelde SACEUR, generaal Clark, opdracht te hebben gegeven luchtoperaties te beginnen in de Federale Republiek Joegoslavië. Het was dinsdag 23 maart jongstleden.

Vandaag, de 39ste dag van de bombardementen, zijn honderdduizenden Kosovaren onder levensbedreigende omstandigheden het land uitgezet, doen de vreselijkste verhalen de ronde over het lot van de achterblijvers, buigen de buurlanden door onder de druk van de te huisvesten ontheemden, en beloven de leiders van de NAVO-lidstaten vrijwel dagelijks de luchtoorlog te zullen intensiveren zolang president Milošević niet door de knieën gaat en zich neerlegt bij de dwingende eisen van de NAVO.

Langzamerhand is het gepast om de vraag te stellen hoe de ontstane toestand zich verhoudt tot het doel dat Solana ruim een maand geleden namens de regeringen van de negentien lidstaten formuleerde. De vele malen herhaalde rechtvaardiging voor de luchtaanvallen dat eens de dag zal aanbreken waarop Milošević toegeeft, voldoet met iedere actie minder. Het lijden van de Kosovaren is alleen maar toegenomen. De instabiliteit verbreidt zich met het uur over de rest van de Balkan. Een afzwaaijer trof inmiddels de hoofdstad van Bulgarije, kandidaatlid en Partner for Peace van de NAVO, waar men het toch al moeilijk heeft met de verdeling van de loyaliteit over de belligerenten.

De NAVO meent het gelijk en het recht aan haar kant te hebben. En inderdaad, haar eisen aan Milošević weerspiegelen in verregaande mate de eisen zoals die in de loop van vorig jaar in twee resoluties van de VN-veiligheidsraad zijn vastgelegd: onmiddellijke beëindiging van het geweld tegen ongewapende burgers, terugtrekking van troepen en politie-eenheden uit Kosovo, onbelemmerde terugkeer van ontheemden naar huis en haard, onvoorwaardelijke toelating van internationale hulpverleners en waarnemers in het oorlogsgebied. Als resultaat van onder auspiciën van de Contactgroep en Brits-Frans voorzitterschap in Rambouillet en Parijs gevoerde onderhandelingen is daaraan toegevoegd een driejarige periode waarin Kosovo autonomie zal worden verleend. Die onderhandelingen sprongen af op de Joegoslavische weigering een NAVO-vredesmacht tot Kosovo toe te laten die diende toe te zien op de uitvoering van een akkoord.

Z 0.2.

VERVOLG

DE NAVO-LANDEN HEBBEN zich verkeken op de vasthoudendheid van Milošević, op diens omgeving en op de reactie van het Servische volk. De gedachte was dat een korte, op de Joegoslavische luchtafweer gerichte operatie voldoende zou zijn om of Milošević zelf of de leiding van de federale strijdkrachten op andere gedachten te brengen. Maar Milošević bleek hardnekkig en voorzag de gevaren: hij verving generaals die hij wantrouwde. De bombardementen, zeker naarmate met de intensivering de *collateral damage* toenam, mobiliseerden bovendien het Servische volk tegen de NAVO en tegen een vergelijk over Kosovo. Joegoslavië's president bleek zich te ontpoppen als vertolker van de volkswil.

Daarmee werd nog een andere pijler weggeslagen van onder Solana's verklaring van 23 maart. De secretaris-generaal zei toen: „Laat me duidelijk zijn: de NAVO voert geen oorlog tegen Joegoslavië. Wij hebben geen geschil met het volk van Joegoslavië dat al veel te lang als gevolg van de politiek van zijn regering in Europa geïsoleerd is geweest.” Nu bruggen, fabrieken, olieraffinaderijen, overheidsgebouwen en een televisiestation in puin liggen, blijkt in ieder geval het Joegoslavische volk zelf met Solana van mening te verschillen. Ook objectief gezien is na de verregaande verwoesting van de leefomgeving van de Joegoslaven Solana's stelling niet langer vol te houden. De NAVO voert oorlog tegen Joegoslavië volgens iedere militaire definitie van dat begrip.

HOE LANG DE BELOFTE van de NAVO-regeringen dat een keer ten goede nabij is voor de publieke opinie geloofwaardig blijft, valt niet te voorspellen. Maar kennelijk willen de regeringen zelf een omslag niet afwachten. Steeds luider klinkt dat Rusland onmisbaar is bij het zoeken naar een oplossing voor Kosovo. (Des te opvallender omdat een paar weken geleden Russische initiatieven nog werden gekleineerd). Inmiddels heeft president Jeltsin oud-premier Tsjernomyrdin opgedragen naar een uitweg te zoeken die zowel voor de NAVO als voor Milošević aanvaardbaar zou kunnen zijn. Verschillende Westelijke leiders en de secretaris-generaal van de VN deden deze week Moskou aan.

De NAVO heeft met haar oorlog tegen Joegoslavië de porties uit het oog verloren. Maar zij wekt de laatste dagen de indruk dat dit nu tot haar begint door te dringen.

1-5-99

IN KRALJEVO SEVEN MEMBERS OF A FAMILY WOUNDED

Today at 1 PM, in NATO attack of Ibar gorge, when, "Beopetrol" warehouse was hit with missiles, 20 kilometers southwest from Kraljevo one missile missed the target and fell in residential area Zarca in Usice. Seven members of a family were wounded. Bojana, born in 1984, Nenad, born in 1986, Tomislav, Milos, Rade were seriously injured, whereas Olga and 20 years old Bojan got slightly wounded.

At least 23 passengers of a bus crossing a bridge in Luzani, 20 km north of Pristina on the Pristina - Podujevo road, were killed in a NATO strike on the bridge about 1 p.m. Saturday, Tanjug has learnt. The bus on the Nis - Pristina line was hit directly and cut in two by a missile. One half remained on the bridge and the other fell off. 23 victims have been counted so far, their bodies dismembered and carbonized, witnesses said. At 1:53, NATO fired another missile on the bridge, hitting an ambulance that had arrived to help the wounded. One doctor was wounded in the head.

16:05 Old bridge over West Morava river in Trstenik was attacked again.

15:55 At 1:00pm, one passenger bus (line Pristina-Nis) was directly hit, during NATO attack on bridge near Luzani (Kosovo), by one missile. The bus was cut on two parts. Till now, there are 23 killed civilians but number is not finite. After that action, NATO attacked again bridge near Luzani and that time, hit rescue team vehicle.

14:11 At 12:20, Bogutovac near Kraljevo was under attack. Unofficially, there have been 3 wounded people.

13:30 One person was killed, 17 were wounded, 2 of them heavy, in yesterday's attack on Trstenik.

12:40 Air raid danger in Kraljevo (80 miles south from Belgrade).

12:05 NATO warplanes have just broken the sound barrier over Kraljevo.

11:30 Tonights target was Gornja Rzanica near Morino village.

11:00 1,000 citizens of Morino village area were evacuated after intensive NATO bombing and yesterday's tragedy when five persons were killed. Two kids, Serbian nationality, refugees from Pristina, Kosovo province, were killed in yesterdays attack.

09:45 More than 10 bombs hit Pristina area after 09:00 am.

08:25 Air raid danger in Nis

06:22 End of air raid danger over Belgrade.

04:40 Two more explosions in S Mitrovica area.

04:05 Airplanes over Sremska Mitrovica. One explosion was heard.

04:00 Lipovica forest near Belgrade and Ladjevci near Kraljevo were hit.

03:45 Sombor airport was targeted tonight.

03:30 Pancevo TV station showed pictures of the spot where the missile hit the ground. Missile hit the park near hospital and caused smaller damage. Local police HQ building was not hit.

02:45 Explosions were heard north from Kragujevac.

02:25 TV tower near Subotica was targeted.

02:10 Heavy acting of FRȚ Army AAA over Kragujevac.

02:00 Explosions in Pancevo.

01:40 AAA acting over Belgrade.

00:20 Rain and thunders over northern Yugoslavia.

23:45 Explosions in Novi Sad and Sombor area.

22:30 5 persons were killed in bombing of bridge near Berane (Murino), Montenegro.

22:10 Today afternoon, bridge over river Lim in Murino place was destroyed. Mane Komatina was killed and two female children were wounded. Place Murino is very small, about 30 houses, but NATO used about 10 missiles.

FIVE PERSONS KILLED, EIGHT WOUNDED IN NATO RAID ON BERANE AREA

BELGRADE - Five persons were killed and eight wounded as NATO aircraft fired in two waves missiles on the village of Murino, some 30km from Berane, eastern Montenegro, on Friday afternoon.

Radio Novosti quoted its Berane-based correspondent as saying that the NATO aircraft had launched four missiles at around 5 p.m., badly damaging the bridge in the village situated at the crossroads of routes leading to Andrijevisa, Plav and Pec.

Three persons were killed and eight wounded in the raid.

Only half an hour later, the aircraft again attacked Murino, killing two children.

ONE PERSON KILLED, 17 INJURED IN TRSTENIK

TRSTENIK - One person was killed and 17 injured, of which 2 seriously is the tragic toll so far of the criminal bombing by NATO of the old bridge in Trstenik, which was destroyed by 5 missiles Friday at 14:15.

According to the alert center in Trstenik that, unfortunately, will not be the final toll in human lives.

All the injured have been taken to the Trstenik health center.

NATO ATTACKS AGAIN SLATINA AIRPORT

PRISTINA - NATO pact airplanes, shortly before nine Saturday morning, fired three missiles at the civilian airport of Slatina in the municipality of Lipljan, southwest of Pristina.

In the previous night, NATO airplanes were overflying the territory of the southern Serbian province but did not open fire.

In the capital city of Kosovo and Meothija, air raid sirens were sounded at 07:40 hours, two hours after the all-clear following a 20- hour long air raid.

NATO HITS TV TRANSMITTER NEAR SUBOTICA

SUBOTICA - NATO aircraft hit a TV transmitter in Crveno Selo, a suburb of the northern Serbian town of Subotica, at 2:10 a.m. Saturday.

There were no casualties, and the material damage is being assessed.

SERIES OF DETONATIONS HEARD OVER AREA OF SOMBOR

SOMBOR - A series of detonations were heard high in the sky in the wider area of Sombor, in the northwest of Serbia's northern province of Vojvodina, at around 11.45 p.m. local time on Friday.

SEVEN MISSILES FIRED ON NOVI VAROS FRIDAY AFTERNOON

NOVA VAROS - NATO airplanes, Friday afternoon, bombed three times civilian targets in the region of Novi Varos, Tanjug has learnt from the municipal civilian defense center in Nova Varos.

At 12:30, two missiles were fired by airplanes on the bridge on the regional road Nova Varos-Uzice. The bridge has been heavily damaged.

Only ten minutes later, three missiles fell in the vicinity of the hydro-electric power station Kokin Brod where all windows were shattered.

At 13:15 hours two NATO missiles fell on the local community center Bistrica. No-one was hurt in the attack.

BELGRADE'S LIPOVICA WOOD ATTACKED

BELGRADE - NATO aggressor aircraft fired a missile at the region of Lipovica wood, a southern Belgrade suburb, at 1:50 a.m. Saturday.

There were no casualties, Tanjug learned at the City Emergency Center.

MISSILES EXPLODE OUTSIDE HOSPITAL

PANCEVO - A NATO missile fell Saturday morning at 02:00 outside the hospital in Pancevo, the district civilian defense headquarters confirmed to Tanjug Saturday morning.

Windows were shattered on the hospital administration building and several vehicles were damaged on the parking outside the hospital.

KRALJEVO AREA ATTACKED AGAIN

KRALJEVO - NATO airplanes attacked again Saturday morning shortly before 02:00 the surroundings of Kraljevo - the villages of Ladjevci and Vitanovci.

Enemy planes fired on those villages four missiles inflicting huge material damage.

At the time of the attack television Kraljevo went of the air because, according to unofficial reports, transmission lines supplying power to the local TV relay were struck.

JACKSON - BOMBING OF SERBIAN TV IS THE SAME AS BOMBING NBC OR CNN

BELGRADE - The bombing of Serbian TV is the same as a bombing of NBC or CNN while people are working, visiting US civil rights defender Reverend Jesse Jackson told the press Friday in Belgrade.

In front of the heavily damaged Serbian TV building that NATO bombed a week ago under the pretext that it was a legitimate military target, killing 13 members of its personnel, Jackson said he could not close his eyes to civilian casualties or to the fact that the war in Yugoslavia had brought suffering and instigated violence that must be halted.

Accompanied by Serbian Orthodox Church representatives, Jackson inspected several bombed sites in Belgrade, including homes in the central district of Vracar in which innocent civilians were wounded early Friday.

The people of Yugoslavia feel they are paying a high civilian price for a war they do not understand, and regarding which the US Congress is divided, Jackson said referring to the criticism voiced by many republican congressmen regarding the Clinton administration strategy towards Yugoslavia.

Appealing for an end to violence in Yugoslavia, Jackson said he was encouraged by his meeting Friday with Patriarch Pavle of the Serbian Orthodox Church, adding that everyone wanted the bombing to stop.

NATO raids on industrial and civilian facilities on April 30th and in the night between April 30th and May 1st 1999

Yesterday and last night NATO aviation continued to raid civilian targets. The aggressors' air list included numerous provincial towns, road and telecommunication infrastructure, and major damages have been registered on residential buildings throughout Yugoslavia making the 38th day of foreign aggression one to remember because of the large number of civilian victims.

IVANJICA: (13:30) The satellite relay station in the village of Prilike near the town of Ivanjica has been bombed again.

UZICE: (13:30) Loud detonations have been registered in the zone around this town in western Serbia. Enemy aviation raided the airport of Ponikve and the Tornik picnic area.

KRALJEVO: (14:00) Near the village of Vitanovac NATO planes attacked a passenger bus. Eight civilians have been wounded - four of them seriously. (02:00) Eight missiles have been fired by the aggressor aircraft on the villages of Ladjevci and Vitanovac - in the immediate vicinity of the town.

POZEGA: (14:15) The zone of the town has been bombed. Three missiles have been fired at the village of Zdravcici.

TRSTENIK: (15:15) The old bridge in the center of the town of Trstenik was targeted by the aggressor.

BERANE (Montenegro) : (22.10) The bridge on the river Lim in the village of Murino was shelled. One person has been killed and two have been wounded. In the attack a dozen missiles have been fired at this minute village with merely 30 houses.

SOMBOR: (23:40) Once again the local airport was the target of the enemy attack. The enemy air raid was strongly countered by the YAAD units.

BELGRADE: (02:00) Last night, strong detonations have been heard from the zone of Lipovicka Suma, a suburban area south of the Yugoslav capital.

PANCEVO: (02:00) The center of the industrial town near Belgrade has been bombed. A missile fell in the immediate vicinity of the hospital causing major damages.

Statement by col. Milivoje Novkovic Head of The Supreme Command HQ Information Service

As an officer of the Yugoslav Army I simply must express my stand regarding the NATO bombing of the building of the YA General Staff and of the Federal Defence Ministry in the very center of Belgrade. Absurd right from the start, the endless waves of murderous air raids on ordinary Yugoslav people, has gone beyond any operational logic this morning, doubtlessly venturing in the psycho-pathologic domain of hysterical revenge and hatred. The undeniable and latest evidence of corroborating this can be found in images of demolished military and administrative buildings in the densely populated center of Belgrade. As everyone already knew, including the NATO strategy makers - those buildings were evacuated and practically stripped of their importance weeks ago, right after the first NATO air raids. Hence, there were no troops nor military equipment in the buildings that once housed the

(. . .)

representing specific Belgrade landmarks, have been bombed by NATO forces last night. No other explanation can be conceived but that the frustrated NATO commanders and their American superiors needed a symbolic destruction of the Yugoslav Army. In fact, after 37 days of incessant bombing of garrisons, municipal

heating plants, bridges, factories, schools, radio and television stations, residential quarters in numerous towns throughout Serbia, inflicting civilian casualties, most often among innocent children, women and elderly people, they failed to attain a military defeat of the YA, nor to crush the unity and the freedom loving spirit of the people of FR Yugoslavia. Instead they chose to bomb empty building that once housed YA General Staff, the Federal Defense Ministry, and the Federal Ministry of Interior. The unprecedented and senseless raid caused the death of innocent people passing by and the residents of the surrounding buildings. The casualties include children, women, elderly, sickly people - that have all suffered major physical and mental trauma with inevitable long lasting consequences.

If NATO still preserves any notion of military logic and honor on the one hand and the sense of war shame on the other, then the streets of Belgrade offer the most illustrative example of the latter: an example of state or institutionalized terrorism and a model use of mass crimes for morbid plans of conquest. The victims of ruthless violence are now added to the long line of evidence on the greatest international crime at the end of the 20th century.

YUGOSLAV DAILY SURVEY

BELGRADE, 1 May 1999.

No. 2294

SPECIAL ISSUE

REVIEW

OF CIVILIAN DESTRUCTION IN THE TERRITORY OF THE FR OF YUGOSLAVIA AS A CONSEQUENCE OF BARBARIC AND CRIMINAL AGGRESSION OF NATO PACT (30 APRIL - 1 APRIL 1999)

The targets of criminal NATO aircraft since the beginning of unjustified and totally unprovoked aggression against the sovereign and peace-loving FR of Yugoslavia until the present day, have been transmitter facilities and equipment of radio and TV stations (relay stations, repeater and transmitting equipment, satellite station, TV studio etc.) across our country, in order to deprive our public and especially the international one of the information of the crimes committed by criminal North-Atlantic alliance against the population of a peaceful and peace-loving European State.

This is what happened in the early morning hours on 30 April when Mt. Avala tower was hit.

The TV tower on Mt. Avala represented an outstanding work of architecture and a unique design in the architecture of Belgrade, enjoying the status of the preserved monument of culture.

According to the report of the Institution for the protection of the monuments of culture of Belgrade, the tower on Mt. Avala, 195 m high, was designed by architect Ugljesa Bogunovic and Slobodan Janic and construction engineer Milan Krstic.

The symbol of Belgrade, the landmark featuring on tourist souvenirs and post cards, a master piece of Yugoslav architects and engineers, is reduced to rubble now.

At the same time when RTS transmitters on Mt. Avala and other transmitters throughout Serbia were hit, the aircraft of criminal NATO alliance bombed transmitters of the Belgrade Radio and Television "Studio B" in Borca. Two missiles of criminal NATO alliance hit and totally destroyed the facilities for Radio and TV broadcasting.

NATO bombers attacked that media outlet once all RTV stations in town agreed to make their channels available to public information enterprise RTS, whose studio in Aberdareva street was destroyed in the bombing of 23 April.

In its activities so far, NATO aggressor destroyed or heavily damaged around 25 broadcasting facilities and equipment of radio and television enterprises across our country. This appalling and cowardly destruction may be motivated only by the fear that the truth on bloody and criminal orgy of NATO aggressors on the soil of sovereign and peace-loving FR of Yugoslavia not be widely broadcast. It was actually motivated by fear of the consequences that may ensue if the world public were turned in favour of the FR of Yugoslavia and thereby against all those who have bloodied their hands by killing innocent civilians, in an attempt to realize their criminal plans.

BELGRADE

(1) The Trauma Centre in Belgrade last night admitted 38 citizens wounded in the attack of NATO aircraft on down-town Belgrade.

Most of the patients suffered typical war wounds, mostly combined. Out of 11 severely wounded, six are in intensive care units, four have undergone surgery and they are recovering well.

(2) Aggressor planes hit with one missile last night the area of the Lipovica forest, south of Belgrade.

Nobody was injured in the attack.

PANCEVO

One missile of aggressor NATO aviation fell last night in the front of the Pancevo hospital. The glass on administration building broke while several vehicles on the parking lot in the front of the hospital were damaged.

VRSAČ

In yesterday's attack of NATO aircraft, two facilities and equipment on two transmitters of Radio and Television of Serbia were totally destroyed and cannot be used any longer on the Hill of Vrsac.

The powerful detonations damaged 70 residential blocks as well as a boiler room, kitchen, 400 m² of glass and rehabilitation centre of Neuro-Psychiatric Hospital "Dr. Slavoljub Bakalovic". One patient was wounded.

UZICE

In yesterday's attack of NATO aviation on a wider region of the region of Uzice, great material damaged was caused on many civilian facilities in that region.

In the region of Mt. Zlatibor, where there are no military facilities, four missiles exploded. The Pozega villages of Prijanovici and Zdravcici were targeted. Several missiles damaged a great number of residential units.

For the third time, the warehouse of "Jugopetrol" was targeted in Zdravcici. It has already been totally destroyed in two previous attacks.

CACAK

The aggressors of NATO alliance yesterday again attacked the installations of land satellite station Jugoslavia, in Prilike near Ivanjica.

This is the third attack on the land satellite station near Ivanjica which provided telephone and TV links with Western Europe and other continents.

The station is practically destroyed. In addition, other buildings in neighbouring villages also sustained damage.

KRALJEVO

(1) In yesterday's attack by NATO alliance in the region of the municipality of Kraljevo, several persons were wounded and great material damage was caused.

Yesterday afternoon, NATO aggressor bombed the village of Vitanovac. Bombs fell between the railway and the road. A local bus operating between Kraljevo and Godacica was hit, wounding eight passengers, four severely.

(2) NATO aggressor aircraft last night attacked again the neighbourhood of Kraljevo - villages Ladjevci and Vitanovci.

At the time of the attack, the signal of TV Kraljevo was lost, because a power transmission line feeding the transmitter of the local TV was hit.

TRSTENIK

In yesterday's attack of hostile aircraft on Trstenik, the bridge on Zapadna Morava was destroyed, in the town's wider area. One woman, crossing the bridge on a bicycle was killed by NATO murderers. Seventeen civilians were wounded, two lightly.

In NATO aggressor's attacks, extensive material damage was caused on a great number of civilian and business structures in the centre of Trstenik.

KURSUMLIJA

Continuing several days of ruthless attacks in the area of Kursumlija, NATO aircraft yesterday for the sixth time bombed a bridge near the village of Visoka. Extensive material damage was caused exclusively on civilian and private facilities. An overpass in the vicinity of the bridge was also taken down, already disabled for traffic before this attack.

NATO aggressors targeted a cement bridge on the main Kursumlija-Podujevo road, at the estuary of the Kosanica into the Toplica river and a railway bridge on the Kursumlija-Kosovo Polje road in the vicinity.

This is the seventh missile attack on the bridges which have already been destroyed in previous air attacks. The traffic has been disrupted.

In this attack, the criminals seriously damaged many private homes, but luckily, no one was hurt.

A powerful blast once again shook medieval monasteries of Holy Mother and St. Nicholas, our

oldest shrines from the 12th century, in the immediate vicinity of the bridges.

NOVA VAROS

Early in the afternoon, NATO aggressors bombed civilian targets on three occasions in the area of Nova Varos. In this criminal attack, they bombed the bridge on the main Nova Varos-Uzice road. The bridge is heavily damaged and cannot be used any longer. The railing on the bridge is also destroyed.

Three missiles fell in the vicinity of hydro-electrical power plant Kokin Brod. The glass on the building broke.

Two missiles of NATO aggressor fell on communal centre "Bistrica". Prefabricated building of the community centre was hit. There have been no victims or casualties.

PRISTINA

(1) Criminal NATO aircraft fired more than 20 missiles on civilian targets in the neighbourhood of Pristina.

NATO airplanes hit Feroniki factory in Glogovac twice, employing 3,000 workers, mostly Albanians.

Settlement Ajvalija also came under missile attack, 6 km to the south-east of the town, populated exclusively by the members of Albanian national community.

At the same time, they attacked outing space "Grnija" with several missiles, settlement Sofalija and "Beopetrol" warehouse in the settlement "Devet Jugovica" which was set on fire.

Like so many times before, NATO aircraft targeted civilian airport Slatina to the south-east of Pristina. At the same time, settlement "Belacevac" came under missile attack, south-eastern of Pristina, exclusively populated by Albanians.

(2) Four civilians were killed in yesterday's NATO criminal attack, in the bombing of two villages 15 km away from Pristina.

Ibrahim Berisa and his sons Daut and Basri were killed in a missile attack against village Ariljaca. In this criminal attack, a dozen of houses were totally destroyed, and as many damaged.

NATO airplanes also attacked by missiles the village of Medvedce. Iljir Ramadani was severely wounded in this attack. He succumbed to the wounded half an hour later. In this attack, three houses in this village were damaged.

PEC

The aircraft of NATO alliance yesterday bombed a Serb village Belo Polje, as well as villages Svrke and Ljutoglava, where there are no military facilities.

In the municipality of Klina, the aggressor targeted civilian and business facilities. A fodder factory was attacked by missiles, the seed processing factory, shoe factory, main electrical power station supplying with electricity the entire municipality of Klina, as well as a part of the railway near railway station Metohija.

LEPOSAVIC

Hostile air craft of criminal NATO alliance yesterday bombed the area of Leposavic municipality. Railway bridge on the Ibar River was hit, in the place Bojiste, near Jerinja village. The bridge was severely damaged.

Railway traffic on the railway Kosovska Mitrovica-Leposavic-Raska has been disrupted as well as bus transport due to the destruction of an old bridge in the village of Biljanovac on the Kosovska Mitrovica-Kraljevo road.

KOSOVSKO POMORAVLJE

Criminal NATO alliance yesterday targeted a bridge near the Pasjan village.

At the same time, two cluster bombs hit the settlement in the vicinity of secondary technical school in Vitina, causing extensive material damage.

BERANE

Five persons were killed, and eight wounded in the attacks of NATO aggressor aircraft which yesterday attacked twice the village of Murino, some thirty km from Berane.

Criminal planes severely damaged the bridge in Murino with four missiles, which is an important crossroads towards Andrijevisa, Plav and Pec.

Three persons were killed and eight wounded in the attack.

Only half an hour later, the aggressors again attacked Murino, killing two children.

In this attack by aggressor aircraft, a clothing factory was damaged.

**NATO RAIDS ON CIVILIAN AND INDUSTRIAL
FACILITIES ON MAY 1ST, AND IN THE NIGHT BETWEEN
MAY 1ST AND 2ND, 1999**

On the 39th day since the beginning of the aggression on the FR Yugoslavia NATO continued its ruthless attacks on civilian and industrial facilities. In the attacks yesterday and last night several dozens of civilians were killed, and enormous material damage was inflicted. NATO air raids were reported throughout the country, especially in the southern Serbian province.

PRISTINA: (13:00) In the vicinity of the town the bridge in the village of Lucani was targeted by the enemy air force in the moment when the Nis-Ekspres bus full of passengers was passing over the bridge. According to the latest information the road to Pristina is not passable, and 60 passengers were killed. About 14:00, the members of the emergency rescue unit helping the passengers were injured due to the repeated attack of the aggressor's air force. Yesterday, the aggressor also targeted Ajvalija quarter of the town, Slatina airport, and other places in the region of Pristina.

BERANE: Four people were killed and eight were wounded in the bombing of the village of Murina on the Lim river, some 20km north of this small Montenegrin town. The transformer station was also hit causing power cut in the town of Plav.

NOVA VAROS: (12:15) The bridge in the village of Bistrica on the road Prijepolje-Priboj was blown up. The major damage was also caused to the Hydro-Electric Power Plant.

NOVI PAZAR: (13:00) Raids were registered in the wider area of the town, and several detonations were reported in Novopazarska banja.

KRAJEVO: (13:00) Jugopetrol Petrol Company depot in the village of Bogutovac was attacked again, and several passengers on the bus were injured in the village of Vitanovac. The village of Vitanovac was attacked again last night about 23:15.

SABAC: TV antenna on Mt. Cer and Radio Sabac relay in the village of Korman were hit. The town was continually attacked from 1:00 to 4:00 this morning.

CACAK: (23:05) In the eight attack on the town since the beginning of the aggression, NATO aircraft targeted the Maintenance Pool. The enormous material damage was inflicted, and dozens of housing facilities were damaged.

KRUSEVAC: (01:10) Five missiles were fired at the bridge on the Rasina river completely destroying it, as well as the bridge on the Juzna Morava river.

Great damage has been inflicted also on neighbouring residential buildings.

NATO AGGRESSOR DESTROYS BRIDGE IN CENTRAL SERBIA

KRUSEVAC, Serbia - The NATO aggressor targeted a bridge across the Juzna Morava River in the village of Djunis in central Serbia's Krusevac municipality at 01.10 a.m. Sunday, the district civil defense crisis center confirmed to Tanjug.

NATO aircraft simultaneously destroyed a new bridge spanning the Rasina River in Krusevac's Bivolje suburb.

AT LEAST FIVE PEOPLE WOUNDED IN NATO AIR STRIKE NEAR KRALJEVO

KRALJEVO, Serbia - At least five people were wounded in NATO aggressor's air strike against the village of Vitanovac near the central Serbian town of Kraljevo Saturday evening.

The wounded were hospitalized in the Kraljevo Medical Center.

NATO aircraft fired one missile on the Marici hamlet at Vitanovac at 11.10 p.m. local time Saturday.

FOUR BLASTS IN THE SURROUNDINGS OF SOMBOR

SOMBOR, Serbia - Sunday morning shortly after 02.00 in the surroundings of Sombor, northwest Serbia, reverberated four strong blasts caused by missiles fired by NATO airplanes.

The blasts were heard coming from the eastern side.

NATO AIRCRAFT FIRE AT LEAST 7 MISSILES ON OIL REFINERY IN NOVI SAD

NOVI SAD, Serbia - NATO aircraft fired at least seven highly destructive missiles on an oil refinery in Novi Sad, the capital of the Yugoslav republic of Serbia's northern province of Voivodina, at 01.50 a.m. Sunday.

A large fire broke out immediately after the strike and a pillar of thick black smoke rose high into the sky.

According to eyewitnesses in the city's Sangaj district near the refinery, powerful detonations smashed all windows on the local community center, tearing roof tiles on surrounding houses.

Even half an hour after the enemy aircraft had buzzed away, explosions could be heard coming from inside the refinery,

NOVI SAD: (01:45) In the tenth raid of the Vojvodina capital, the Oil Refinery, which had already been destroyed, was hit with four missiles. Big fire ensued and serious damage in the Sangaj quarter of the town was caused.

PROKUPLJE: (01:55 - 02:30) The west part of the town was attacked with three missiles.

SOMBOR: (02:05) The surrounding area of the town was targeted, especially the airport.

BEOGRAD: (02:10) The villages of Surcin, Jakovo and Simanovci were on the hit list. The YA Air Defence energetically responded to the air raids.

03:20 Explosions in Subotica area.

03:15 Airport near Sombor was shot with 4 missiles.

03:05 Water supply network in Krusevac is damaged during last nights attack.

02:55 Industrial zone in north Novi Sad area was hit with 10 missiles. Oil refinery is burning.

02:23 Bridge in Djunis on Krusevac-Nis road was hit.

01:55 Several strong explosions in Prokuplje.

01:46 Explosion in Sremska Mitrovica.

01:28 New bridge in Krusevac was hit.

01:14 Explosion in Nis.

01:12 4 explosions in Krusevac.

01:05 One missile hit the grounds of village Maric, near Kraljevo.

08:00 Antenna system on Lovcen Mt. was targeted last night.

06:55 2 persons were injured during last nights attack on Jakovo, near Belgrade.

06:53 End of air raid danger over Belgrade.

06:40 Railway bridge in Rudari village near Nis was damaged during last nights attack.

10:30 39 killed and 5 wounded people identified after yesterday's NATO bombing of passenger bus near Luzane.

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MISSILE FALLS ON HOUSE IN POZEKA AREA

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12:15 One NATO helicopter was downed by Yugoslav Air Defence during tonight's pilot rescuing operation near Sabac.

12:10 Explosions that were heard in Rakovica and surrounding came from destroying of unexploded missiles.

13:52 End of air raid.

12:25 Air raid danger in Belgrade.

12:20 NATO combat jets broke the sound barrier over Belgrade.

15:20 End of air raid danger in Nis, Kursumlija and Sremska Mitrovica.

15:00 Four victims of Murino bombing in Montenegro are identified: Milka Kocanovic and Manojlo Komatina from the village and two girls, refugees from Pristina, Olivera Maksimovic (10) and Julijana Brudar (12).

03:27 Thick black smoke is over Novi Sad coming from refinery direction. It's hard to breathe.

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NATO ATTACKS AREA NEAR BELGRADE

BELGRADE - The NATO air force fired a missile at an area between Belgrade suburbs Surcin and Jakovo at 2.10 a.m. Sunday, the Belgrade Emergency Center confirmed to Tanjug.

Strong detonation were also heard coming from the region of the village Simanovci, near Surcin, the center said.

MISSILE FALLS ON HOUSE IN POZEGA AREA

POZEGA, Serbia - NATO aiplanes targetted Saturday also the Pozega villages of Zdravcici and Glumac, central Serbia.

Two missiles fell on the already destroyed oil depot of Jugopetrol in Zdravcici while one missile struck directly at the house belonging to Zarko Djokic and completely destroyed it.

Great damage has been inflicted also on neighbouring residential buildings.

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According to eyewitnesses in the city's Sangaj district near the refinery, powerful detonations smashed all windows on the local community center, tearing roof tiles on surrounding houses.

Even half an hour after the enemy aircraft had buzzed away, explosions could be heard coming from inside the refinery, probably as a result of the fire that broke out after the bombing.

FIFTH VICTIM OF NATO ATTACK ON MURINO

PODGORICA - The number of victims of the Friday NATO bombing of the township Murino, eastern Montenegro, has risen to five, but the tragic toll of the attack is not yet final.

Eight people were injured, some seriously, in the bombing of the bridge on the Lim river in Murino.

The fifth victim, found Saturday in the ruins, has not been identified yet.

The injured residents of Murino are hospitalized in Berane and their wounds are not life-threatening, doctors said.

NATO ATTACKS DOWNTOWN CACAK

CACAK, Serbia - Seven detonations echoed in the central Serbian town of Cacak at about 11 p.m. Saturday, including four very strong ones.

NATO aggressor planes attacked the wider densely-populated area of this town. There is vast material damage.

NATO KILLS AT LEAST 40 CIVILIANS IN BUS ON BRIDGE

PRISTINA - At least 40 civilians were killed in a bus when NATO forces attacked a bridge in Luzani, 20 km north of Pristina on the Pristina - Podujevo road, about 1 p.m. Saturday, Tanjug learned.

The bus on the Nis - Pristina line was hit directly and cut in two by a missile. One half remained on the bridge and the other fell off.

At 1.53, NATO fired another missile on the bridge, hitting an

ambulance that had arrived to help the wounded. One doctor was wounded in the head. Foreign correspondents and local journalists were present during the second attack.

NATO KILLS AT LEAST FIVE PEOPLE IN ATTACK ON PRIZREN

PRISTINA, Serbia - At least five people were killed and 23 were wounded in the NATO bombing of the Kurilo district of Prizren, Serbia's Kosovo-Metohija province, Saturday afternoon.

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PRISTINA: (13:00) In the vicinity of the town the bridge in the village of Luzani was targeted by the enemy air force in the moment when the Nis-Ekspres bus full of passengers was passing over the bridge. According to the latest information the road to Pristina is not passable, and 60 passengers were killed. About 14:00, the members of the emergency rescue unit helping the passengers were injured due to the repeated attack of the aggressor's air force. Yesterday, the aggressor also targeted Ajvalija quarter of the town, Slatina airport, and other places in the region of Pristina.

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BEOGRAD: (02:10) The villages of Surcin, Jakovo and Simanovci were on the hit list. The YA Air Defence energetically responded to the air raids.

Pristina, May 2 (Tanjug). - At least 40 civilians were killed in the NATO bombing of a bus Saturday about 1 p.m. on a bridge in Luzane, 20 km from Pristina.

39 bodies have been found so far. They were people of all ages, including children, Kosovo-Metohija Information Secretary Ivica Mihajlovic said after inspecting the site.

Of the 13 wounded passengers taken to a Pristina hospital, four are in critical condition. Three members of a medical team that rushed to the rescue were also lightly wounded when NATO bombed a nearby overpass at Vrani Do, on the road from Pristina to Luzane.

Identification of the bodies will be carried out in Pristina, but will be difficult, as the bodies have been carbonized and dismembered.

Terrifying scene in Luzane: a part of the burned bus left on the bridge, a part in the river of Lab, parts of bodies, arms, legs scattered all around the place, the picture of carbonized, burned and half-burned bodies, a scene surpassing any idea of hell, hell from the sky came down on Lab and Luzane.

Of the 13 wounded, nine are ethnic Albanians and four Serbs. Four among them are children

YUGOSLAV DAILY SURVEY

BELGRADE, 2 May 1999

No. 2296

SPECIAL ISSUE

OVERVIEW OF DESTRUCTION OF CIVILIAN STRUCTURES ON THE TERRITORY OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA AS A RESULT OF THE BARBARIC AND CRIMINAL AGGRESSION BY THE NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION (1-2 May 1999)

The broadcast media in Brussels reported by citing the reports of agency correspondents - who by sheer luck escaped the death from NATO missiles - that the NATO aggressor launched an attack on a bus going through a bridge near Luzane village, about twenty kilometres north of Pristina, killing more than sixty people.

"There is no evidence so far that anything like it ever happened", said one of the spokespersons at NATO aggressors' headquarters in Brussels.

It was only early this morning that NATO conceded that one of its aircraft yesterday hit a bus near Luzani village and that the bus was struck "by accident" during the attack made against the bridge.

Evidently, NATO had nothing to say about the missiles which landed next to the Hospital Centre in Pancevo, a facility which is definitely enjoying the protection under all Geneva Conventions.

There is an impression that with the impending eclipse of the world order to date and the establishment of a new one with effect in the next century, those destroying the common heritage of the civilization seem to have less and less need or the will to explain anything to anyone. Only those who are either inflicted damage on or are being destroyed by the new international aggressors represented by the United States and NATO, apparently have the need to invoke international or national laws, conventions, the international legal order or other foundations of the hitherto civilization.

The question is whether the need of the world for survival, peace and normal development will, in the long run and at what price, manage to prevail over this insatiable lust of the world's occupiers to rule the whole world, even at the price of its annihilation.

While those dangers are being perceived by some more rapidly or slowly and while they are giving their support to a peaceful settlement of this and all other conflicts and while various diplomatic initiatives are going on with uncertain outcome, especially with regard to the end of the aggression against Yugoslavia, our country is standing steadfastly and courageously defending itself as its destruction grows by the day.

LUZANI

The criminal NATO aircraft yesterday, at 1.00 p.m., bombed the bridge near Luzani, 20 km north of Pristina on the Pristina-Podujevo road. According to latest reports coming in, at least 60 passengers on the "Nis Ekspres" bus, which happened to be on the bridge at the moment of the strike, were killed. Four passengers survived.

The bus running a regular service between Nis and Pristina took a direct hit by a missile, cutting it in half. One half remained on the bridge and the other fell under the bridge.

At 1.53 p.m. NATO criminals struck the bridge again, hitting this time an ambulance which rushed to the scene to attend to the victims. One physician received a wound to the head.

Foreign reporters, who came to the scene from Pristina, had a narrow brush with death in the repeated strike close to the site of the massacre.

NOVI PAZAR

The aircraft of the criminal NATO armada yesterday, at 12.15 p.m., struck by five missiles and destroyed the bridge on the Prijepolje-Priboj road, in the place called Donja Bistrica. The bridge was previously severely damaged on the night of 20 April. It was a traffic route connecting Serbia and Montenegro via the Lim river valley, and also with the Republic of Srpska, towards Priboj town. The bridge over the Lim river, leading to the village of Dzurovo, was also damaged and is now closed to traffic.

The "Bistrica" hydroelectric power station, which is some fifty metres away from the bridge struck down, again suffered severe damage. The station's warehouse was totally destroyed and the machine room sustained damage.

Damage was also caused to neighbouring houses.

KRALJEVO

Yesterday, at 11.10 p.m., NATO criminals fired one missile on the village of Vitanovac in the hamlet of Marici, near Kraljevo. Five villagers were injured.

In the attack of NATO aggressors against the Ibar gorge area, which began at 1.00 p.m. yesterday by a strike against the "Beopetrol" warehouse in Bogutovac, 20 km southwest of Kraljevo - one missile fell on the neighborhood of Zarca in Usce. Seven members of the Zarcanin family sustained either serious or light injuries.

Two other persons were wounded in the bombing of Bogutovac. They all happened to be on the Kraljevo-Raska primary road at the moment of the incident.

Somewhat later, the Kopaonik Mountain peak was struck by five missiles. The bridges on the Usce-Biljanovac road were also targeted.

TRSTENIK

The criminal NATO planes yesterday, at 1.40 p.m., hit again the old bridge in Trstenik by two missiles.

The victim of the criminal missile attack against the Old Bridge over the Zapadna Morava river in Trstenik the other day was identified. It was Nadezda Petrickovic, 44, from the village of Grabovac.

Of the 17 injured citizens, five are very seriously ill and are treated at the Surgical Ward of the Krusevac Hospital.

KRUSEVAC

In yesterday's attack by the criminal North Atlantic Alliance around 1.10 a.m., the new bridge over the Rasina river in the Krusevac suburb of Bivolje was struck down.

Next to the new bridge stands the old one, which was hit twice and destroyed by NATO criminals on 22 April.

Huge material damage was done to the suburbs of Bivolje and Dedina, which are on both banks of the Rasina river.

POZEGA

NATO aggressors' planes again targeted the villages Zdravcici and Glumac. Two missiles landed on the already destroyed "Jugopetrol" warehouse in Zdravcici, and one missile directly hit the home of Zarko Djokic in Glumac totally destroying it. Enormous damage was also done to the surrounding residential homes.

CACAK

Seven explosions were heard last night in Cacak at about 11.00 p.m. Four of them were extremely powerful. NATO criminals targeted the wider, heavily populated, centre of Cacak. Damage to property was enormous.

BAJNA BASTA

Yesterday, at 12.00 and 12.30 p.m., two strong explosions were heard around Bajna Basta. The missiles most probably fell on the nearby hills in the municipality of Skelani in the Republic of Srpska on the left bank of the Drina river. Three strong blasts upset the population of the central Drina river region, on both banks of the river, yesterday around noon.

PANCEVO

In the attack of NATO aggressors on Pancevo at 1.45 p.m. two nights ago, a missile fell and exploded just outside the building of the local hospital, thus endangering the lives of 300 patients and medical staff who were on the wards of this health institution in Pancevo.

The missile which fell straight into the hospital park on the entrance from Paja Marganovic Street caused damage to all the buildings on hospital grounds. Damage was also done to the Surgical/Intern Unit, Lung Ward, Children's Ward, to the Medical Centre and its Pharmacy as well as to the management building. Also damaged was the Maternity Hospital building, where there were 18 newly born babies inside.

The heavy blast caused severe damage to all the buildings in the hospital grounds.

NOVI SAD

At least seven most destructive missiles were fired in a strike by the criminal NATO aircraft yesterday at 1.50 a.m. against the Novi Sad oil refinery. A huge fire broke out and a thick cloud of black smoke went up into the air. The ensuing explosions also caused extensive damage to the neighbourhood of Sangaj near by.

SOMBOR

A little after 2.00 this morning, four strong explosions following the launching of criminal NATO missiles were heard in the outskirts east of Sombor.

BELGRADE

The enemy NATO aircraft fired one missile this morning at 2.10 a.m. in the area between the neighbourhoods of Surcin and Jakovo. At the same time, strong blasts were heard in the region of the village of Simanovci, near Surcin.

PODGORICA

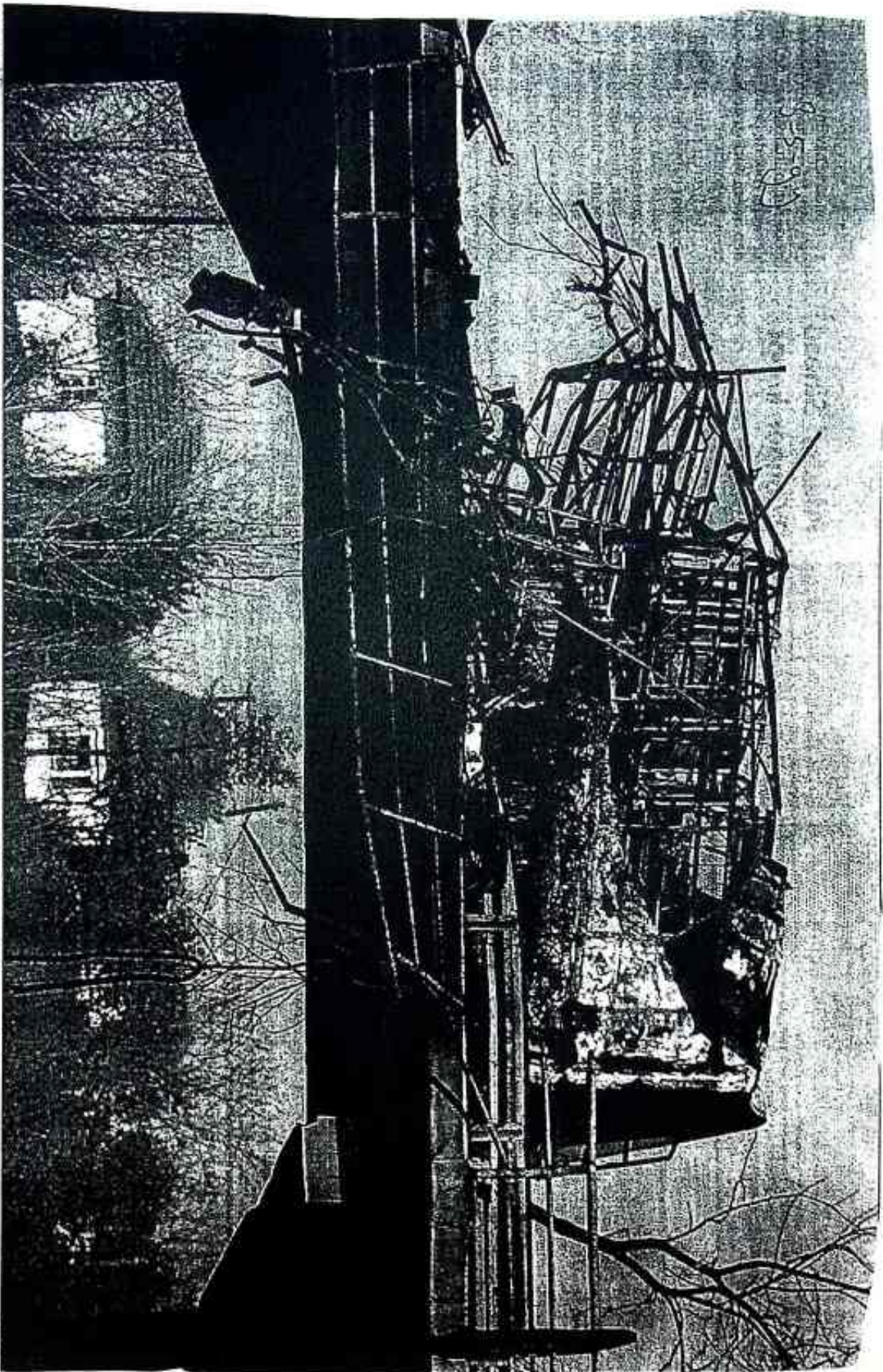
The death toll in yesterday's mindless bombing of the small town of Murino, situated between Andrijevisa and Plav, on the banks of the Lim river, when the bridge over that river was targeted, mounted to five.

Eight other people sustained serious or light injuries in the attack.

The fifth victim of this criminal attack by the North Atlantic Alliance against Murino, which was recovered yesterday from the rubble, has not yet been identified.

The discovery of a fifth victim of NATO missiles in Murino leaves doubt that the list of tragic deaths in this small town is not complete.

The population of Murino is about thousand.



Een ravage markeert de plek op de brug bij Luzane, waar zaterdag volgens de Navo 'per ongeluk' een bus werd geraakt. Ten minste 23 passagiers kwamen om.

FOTO 87/

Macedonië wacht economische ramp

Voor de oorlog in Kosovo was Macedonië economisch al kwetsbaar. Nu het land wordt omringd door oorlog en overspoeld met vluchtelingen wordt het een economisch rampgebied.

Door onze redacteur

HARM VAN DEN BERG

SKOPJE, 3 MEI. Ook de Franse premier Jospin kreeg het zaterdag tijdens zijn bezoek aan de Macedonische hoofdstad Skopje te horen: 200 miljoen dollar, anders gaat het hier binnen de kortste keren fout. Dat bedrag is alleen al nodig om het begrotingstekort voor dit jaar te dekken, daarnaast moeten flink wat andere maatregelen worden getroffen. De Macedonische regering verwacht dat Europa en de Verenigde Staten tot deze financiële steun zullen besluiten op de komende vergadering van donorlanden in Parijs, woensdag.

„We hebben de afgelopen weken de ene bespreking na de andere gehad om deze donorconferentie voor te bereiden. Ik ga er van uit dat we iedereen hebben overtuigd dat 200 miljoen het minimum is”, zegt Dragoljub Arsovski, directeur-generaal voor de begroting op het ministerie van Financiën. Daadwerkelijk hebben echter alleen Nederland (5 miljoen dollar) en Taiwan (2 miljoen) extra steun verleend. Verder hebben internationale organisaties een noodlening verschaft (de Wereldbank 40 miljoen) of een stand-by krediet geregeld.

De oorlog in Kosovo heeft de droom van een groot deel van de twee miljoen inwoners van de jonge en kleine republiek aan flarden gescheurd. Dit jaar zou voor het eerst in acht jaar iets van een mooie toekomst zichtbaar worden, lage inflatie en een stijging van het bruto nationaal product met 3,5 procent.

Inmiddels sturen steeds meer ondernemingen de werknemers voor weken of maanden met onbetaald verlof, beschikken de banken niet over kapitaal, moet de overheid meer reservisten voor politie en leger oproepen, zonder het geld er voor te hebben, stijgen de prijzen niet zoals voorspeld met drie maar met acht procent en zijn de

Macedonië in de knel



Macedonië

Inwoners: 2.009.387

Oppervlakte: 24.856 km²

Hoofdstad: Skopje

Bevolking: 65% Macedoniërs,

22% Albanezen, 4% Turken,

3% zigeuners, 2% Serviërs, 4% overig

NRC Handelsblad 030599

toch al lage salarissen in de publieke sector voor drie jaar bevroren. Daarnaast hebben de boeren hun oogst niet kunnen afzetten, en loopt de werkloosheid razendsnel op. Een werkloosheidsuitkering bestaat niet, veel gezinnen dreigen onder het bestaansminimum van 250 mark per maand te zakken.

Daar komt dan bij dat de bevolking binnen een maand met 10 procent gestegen door de komst van bijna 200.000 vluchtelingen uit Kosovo. Nog is er weinig te merken van onrust en onbehagen over de situatie, maar volgens financieel deskundigen zal het niet lang meer duren, omdat het zonder snelle internationale steun allemaal nog erger gaat worden.

Onderbroken door aankondigingen van nieuwe e-mailtjes en korte telefoontjes, legt Arsovski in zijn werkkamer op het ministerie uit wat zijn land is overkomen. „We beleven nu de vierde schok in ons korte leven”, zegt hij. Hij somt op: de Golf-oorlog, waarbij de bouwbedrijven hier zo’n 280 miljoen dollar verloren, daarna het uiteenvallen van Joegoslavië en de Soviet Unie, waarbij alle handelscontacten voor korte of langere tijd wegvielen. Macedonië moest nieuwe afzetgebieden en nieuwe partners zoeken. „Dat heeft wel drie jaar geduurd en intussen liepen de verliezen steeds maar op”, aldus Arsovski. Het handelsembargo tegen Joegoslavië en de blokkade door Griekenland (kwaad omdat de republiek de naam Macedonië gebruikte) vormden de derde schok, die in drie jaar volgens een berekening

van Financiën een verlies van 4,5 miljard dollar veroorzaakte.

In de afgelopen jaren is Macedonië geholpen door de internationale gemeenschap, onder meer met leningen, waardoor de schuld inmiddels ruim 800 miljoen dollar bedraagt. „Dat kunnen we nooit terugbetalen, het beste is om er een streep door te halen”, zegt Arsovski. De oorlog in Kosovo heeft bestaande handelsbanden afgesneden. Het ministerie van Financiën heeft berekend dat het verlies anderhalf miljard dollar zal bedragen, als deze oorlog tot het eind van dit jaar doorgaat. Nu al is het negatieve verschil op de handelsbalans 591 miljoen dollar, Macedonië importeert steeds meer, kan steeds minder uitvoeren.

De weg van zuid naar noord, naar Europa, is afgesneden. En ook al is de blokkade door Griekenland weer opgeheven, het handelsverkeer is niet echt op gang gekomen. De exportwegen naar zee, via Griekenland, betekenen een omweg, waardoor de producten duurder worden en de Europese concurrenten hun voorsprong behouden. Een ander probleem is het verlies van de afzetmarkt in Joegoslavië zelf (de export bedroeg 500 miljoen dollar per jaar). Macedonië telt veel toeleveringsbedrijven die eindproducten leverden voor industrieën in Joegoslavië; bijvoorbeeld voor de productie van auto's. Dat is gestopt. Volgens Arsovski heeft zijn regering de moed niet laten zinken, er wordt serieus gewerkt aan een andere verbinding met Europa vanuit het aan alle kanten ingesloten land, een weg en spoorverbinding van west (Albanie) naar oost (Bulgarije). Maar hiervoor zal eerst fors moeten worden geïnvesteerd, de wegen in deze landen zijn bijzonder slecht.

De Kamer van Koophandel in Skopje heeft onlangs een inventarisatie gemaakt van de actuele situatie bij 246 grote en middelgrote bedrijven. De directe verliezen over de afgelopen twee maanden bedroegen 372 miljoen mark (de koers van de Macedonische denar is gekoppeld aan de mark). De productie was in deze bedrijven gedaald met 20 procent, soms met 60. Onderverdeeld had de transportsector 200 miljoen mark verlies, de metaalindustrie 72 miljoen, de chemische industrie 60 miljoen, de landbouw 200 miljoen. Zonder

hulp zullen deze bedrijven hun werknemers naar huis moeten sturen. Gelet op de lage inkomens is te verwachten dat binnen afzienbare tijd grote groepen onder het bestaansminimum zakken. Zo verdient een onderwijzer 300 mark per maand, een medewerker bij een bank 476, een arts 500 mark. Het gemiddelde inkomen is 305 mark. De slechter wordende financiële situatie kan de komende tijd spanning veroorzaken tussen de diverse bevolkingsgroepen, in het bijzonder tussen de Macedoniërs en de Albanezen. Naar schatting van de overheid is 70 procent van de vluchtelingen (125.000 personen) ondergebracht bij particulieren. „Die zorgen dan voor hen, maar wij gaan er van uit dat elke vluchteling de overheid tenminste 6 dollar per dag kost, hoe dan ook”, zegt Arsovski. Met de vluchtelingen in de UNHCR-kampen komen deze kosten dan op 1,1 miljoen gulden per dag. Wat de overheid onder deze omstandigheden bijzonder steekt is dat noch de NAVO, noch de internationale hulporganisaties goederen uit Macedonië afnemen, alles komt van buiten. „We hebben vaker moeilijke tijden gehad, al ziet het er nu wel ernstig uit”, zegt Arsovski, waarna hij benadrukt dat de regering gewoon doorgaat met hervormingen. In het openbaar bestuur, het rechtssysteem, de gezondheids- en sociale zorg (pesloenfonds).

Rudi Lazarevski, een van de partners in het adviesbureau Price Waterhouse Coopers, kijkt daar van op. „Met hervormingen, herstructureringen is niemand hier nog bezig”, zegt hij. Zijn werk als adviseur van de regering bij de privatisering van het staatstelefoonbedrijf is opgeschort. Op de vraag hoe hij de huidige financieel-economische situatie beoordeelt, schiet Lazarevski spontaan in de lach: „Het is een ramp, alles staat compleet op zijn kop.” Weer ernstig voegt hij er aan toe: „Mensen krijgen hun loon nog uitbetaald, maar hoe zal het over twee, drie maanden zijn? Niemand die het weet.”

Hij verwacht dat lang niet alle Kosovaren naar hun land terugkeren als er een internationale regeling is getroffen. „Een belangrijk percentage zal hier voorlopig blijven, ik schat zeker een jaar”, meent Lazarevski. Dat kan volgens hem alleen maar goed gaan als de economische teruggang op zeer korte termijn wordt gestopt. „Er zijn tot nu toe veel beloften gedaan, maar daar is nog maar heel weinig van gerealiseerd. Het zal heus wel komen, maar komt het ook op tijd?”

3-5-yy

Enemy activity with special materials caused power outages on the grid that led to the breakdown of the electric power system in Serbia.

Employees of Serbia's power company worked all night to prevent a humanitarian disaster provoked by this form of aggression, the statement said.

"The system is gradually being re-established, to the extent that is possible at the moment. The most important thing now is that the population save as much energy as possible for priority consumers - hospitals, water supply, bakeries," the statement said.

TWO STRONG DETONATIONS ROCK NIS

NIS - Two strong detonations were heard in the area of the central Serbian town of Nis at 3 a.m. Monday.

Unofficial reports said NATO had attacked the northwestern part of the town.

Fifteen minutes before the attack, a detonation was heard from a greater distance.

NATO ATTACKS VITANOVCI AND LADJEVCI IN CENTRAL SERBIA

The Valjevo hospital was also severely damaged, and its three operating theaters demolished.

This was the seventh NATO air strike against Valjevo since April 14. A total of about 50 highly destructive missiles hit the area.

DETONATION IN SREMSKA MITROVICA

SREMSKA MITROVICA - NATO warplanes attacked the western Serbian town of Sremska Mitrovica late Sunday for the third time since the beginning of the air strikes on March 24.

A strong detonation was heard in the northwestern part of the town at 6:20 p.m.

NATO PLANES HIT AGRICULTURAL, BUILDING COMPANIES IN SOUTH SERBIA

GNJILANE, Serbia - NATO continued its raids on the south of the Yugoslav republic of Serbia on Sunday, dropping dozens of missiles on Gnjilane and Kosovska Kamenica, which wreaked huge damage, but fortunately claimed no casualties.

Several missiles were fired on the village of Draganac at 9:55 a.m. An hour later, the transportation fleet of the Binacka Morava construction company was hit for the second time.

Yugoslav anti-aircraft defence systems opened heavy fire, limiting the effects of the raids.

At around 2:30 p.m. on Saturday, the storage facility of the Mladost industrial farm in Gnjilane was hit with one missile, for the third time.

HORRIFIC DEVASTATION IN MURINO

PLAV - Montenegro Premier Filip Vujanovic Sunday said NATO aircraft had inflicted horrific devastation in the small Montenegro town of Murino.

Vujanovic and his aides toured the town, located between Andrijevisa and Plav, where all vital and housing facilities were destroyed in a NATO bombardment on Friday.

Vujanovic confirmed that five civilians, three of them children, had been killed in the attack and seven wounded.

"What we have seen today is shocking and it is a serious warning that the war must immediately end", the Montenegro Premier set out.

NATO ATTACKS BRIDGE IN PRIJEPOLJE

PRIJEPOLJE - NATO warplanes fired two missiles at the bridge on the Lim River in Prijepolje, western Serbia, at 1:45 a.m. Monday.

The bridge was hit at both ends and the blast broke all windows on the Milosevo Hotel and the railway station, which are located on the banks immediately by the bridge.

NATO TARGETS RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS IN VALJEVO

VALJEVO - The town of Valjevo, southwest of Belgrade, Sunday evening came under the heaviest NATO attack since the outbreak of the aggression on Yugoslavia.

NATO aircraft fired several missiles at the Krusik factory at 9:10 p.m. local time Sunday. Fire broke out in the only remaining plant and also at two other places within the factory.

In a second wave of air strikes at 9:13 p.m., NATO aircraft targeted a residential area near the Krusik factory.

The old workers' district was hit by seven missiles. Some floors on two apartment buildings were destroyed. Other residential buildings suffered major damage. The attack left three civilians wounded and a large number of people homeless. deep.

A NATO missile hit a small park between several apartment buildings and the road leading to Belgrade in another Valjevo suburb, injuring one person and causing damage on residential houses.

NATO bombed power plants

During its most recent raids on Yugoslavia, NATO plains unleashed their deadly force on Yugoslavia's power plants. It is reported that most of the country is in darkness, left with no electricity and no water.

YUGOSLAV DAILY SURVEY

BELGRADE, 3 May 1999

No. 2299

SPECIAL ISSUE

OVERVIEW

OF CIVILIAN DESTRUCTION IN THE TERRITORY OF THE FR OF YUGOSLAVIA AS A CONSEQUENCE OF BARBARIC AND CRIMINAL AGGRESSION OF NATO PACT (3 MAY 1999)

It is hard to believe that NATO military planners and executors and those giving them political orders have been left any human decency, ability to think rationally and make rational decisions in accordance with the power they have, and in accordance with moral norms that have long ago been adopted as fundamental values in civilized and military world.

To try to destroy the entire electrical/energy system of Yugoslavia which is literally speaking, of vital importance for over 10 million residents of our country, after the destruction that have exceeded those in the Second World War, can be done by only those from whom the entire world should be afraid of.

It all indicates that "Nis-ekpres" bus was deliberately targeted. This is an unprecedented crime. It also indicates that the attacks on the train in the Grdelica gorge and two convoys of Albanian refugees were deliberate, which is also unprecedented, as well as many other cases of "collateral damage" and other things that are being kept silent about so far. In effect, the entire world of NATO and the USA against Yugoslavia is in many cases unprecedented in the past civilian and military history of the world.

LARGER PART OF SERBIA WITHOUT ELECTRICITY

Some ten minutes before 10.00 p.m. Belgrade was left without electricity. According to unofficial information, NATO aircraft hit thermo-electrical plant "Obrenovac". Larger part of Serbia was left without electricity, except for Kosovo and Metohija and parts of eastern and southeastern Serbia. Entire Vojvodina and all towns in the region of the Morava River, except Paracin, including Nis, Sabac, Prokuplje, Loznica, Smederevska Palanka, Smederevo, Velika Plana, Valjevo. Due to hostile activities by special substances causing short cuts, the high voltage electrical net of Serbia (EPS) on 2 May at 9.45 p.m. caused the break down of electro-energetic system of the Republic, it was said in the EPS. According to the information of the Electrical power system of Serbia (EPS), this morning at around 4.00 a.m. around 20 per cent of consumer had electricity restored in Belgrade, including hospitals.

VALJEVO

Five minutes after the air raid alarm was on, came the first attack of NATO aggressor. Blasts were heard in the "Krusik" factory in Valjevo. Two minutes later there was a series of blasts, the most powerful ones since the start of criminal NATO bombing of "Krusik" on 14 April. This was the seventh bombing of "Krusik". So far 50 high destructive power missiles were dropped on it. According to preliminary information, no one was hurt. The western part of "Krusik" is shrouded in dense smoke and a huge fire is licking.

Four missiles, fired around 9.15 p.m. by aggressor NATO aircraft, fell on residential areas in Valjevo. Three missiles hit residential area - Milorada Pavlovica colony. One building was razed to the ground. One was halved and another one was damaged. The fourth missile hit an empty space between the buildings in Uzun Mirkova street and the settlement "Oslobodioci Valjeva". They made a five-meter deep crater. The blasts caused damage to three operating theatres in a Valjevo hospital.

PRJEPOLJE

At 1.45 a.m. NATO aggressor aircraft with two missiles hit the bridge on the Lim River. The ridge was hit on both ends. The detonation broke windows on "Milosevo" hotel and a railway station which are nearby.

NIS

Two powerful blasts were heard last night at 3.00 a.m. in the area of Nis. According to preliminary unofficial information, NATO aggressor aircraft targeted northwestern part of town. Fifteen minutes after the

attack, another powerful detonation was heard in the distance.

KRALJEVO

The aircraft of NATO criminals last night around 3.40 a.m. hit with several missiles Vitanovci and Ladjevci. According to the preliminary information there have been no casualties.

Vitanovac and neighbouring villages have lost electricity after the attack.

Due to lands slides, main Kraljevo-Kragujevac road cannot be used.

SREMSKA MITROVICA

Hostile aircraft yesterday for the third time since the onset of the aggression on our country attacked Sremska Mitrovica. At 6.20 p.m. a powerful blast was heard in northwestern part of the town.

GNJILANE

The attacks of NATO aircraft continued yesterday in the area of municipality of Gnjilane and Kosovska Kamenica. Dozens of missiles fell there and extensive material damage was caused. Around 9.55 several missiles were fired on the village of Draganac. An hour later, for the second time, parking lot of "Binacka Morava" was hit. The day before, at 2.30 pm. for the third time, the hangar of agricultural enterprise "Mladost" in Gnjilane was hit.

CACAK

Yesterday morning, the consequences of the attack of the night before became visible when terrorist NATO aircraft attacked the industrial area of Cacak, less than a kilometre away from the centre of the town, surrounded by settlements of family homes, in the vicinity of hospital and railway station.

In several attacks, from low altitude, seven high destructive power missiles hit technical maintenance facility, factory of thermo-electrical equipment "Cer" and a roundabout route, which is a part of the main Uzice-Belgrade road. In the factory of thermo-technical equipment machine and locksmith shops were destroyed. The door on the operating block and maternity ward of the Cacak hospital was broken as well as in the nursery home "May flower". The windows and roof tiles on surrounding houses were also damaged. This was the seventh attack of NATO criminals on business facilities and residents of this area. They also attacked twice TV transmitter on Ovcar.

LUZANI

A horrible scene in Luzani. A part of the burned bus is left on the bridge, while the other part ended in the Lab. Body parts, limbs are scattered over several-meters area. Burned and half-burned bodies, clothes and bags on the bridge and all around the bridge. The scene exceed the wildest pictures of hell.

Four of the survivors are in critical condition.

Out of 13 wounded and taken to the Clinical centre in Pristina, nine are Albanians and four and Serbs. There are four children.

PRISTINA

Aggressor NATO plane hit some time after 11.00 a.m. the area of Gracanica village, south-eastern of Pristina. One high power destruction missile fell some half kilometre from the medieval monastery Gracanica, which was targeted by NATO aggressors in the first ten days of the aggression every night.

In yesterday's bombing of Gracanica, seven missiles were fired. Since the start of NATO aggression on Yugoslavia on 24 March, more than 50 missiles were fired in the vicinity of that shrine of Serbian spirituality, built in 1315. Yesterday's bombing of an electrical power station in the village of Kolic, which caused loss of electricity in the water factory in Sajkovac and last night's bombing of "Badovac" station in Gracanica, totally discontinued water supply in a wider region of Pristina.

KOSOVSKA MITROVICA

This morning, around nine o'clock, NATO aggressor bombed the centre of Kosovska Mitrovica. With several missiles they hit the administration building of Ministry of the Interior of Serbia in the centre of Kosovska Mitrovica. The building is totally destroyed. According to preliminary information, in the same attack also hit was "Asfaltna baza" facility of Kosmet-put, on the Mitrovica-Zvecan road. From heavily damaged high-rise buildings in the centre, so far the bodies of two persons were taken out, a woman and a man. The woman was hit with a shrapnel in her apartment. More than 35 people, including children were wounded - lightly or seriously. NATO aggressor has attacked Kosovska Mitrovica with at least four missiles.

All buildings in the vicinity of the attack sustained major damage. More than 50 cars in the parking lot near the site of the attack were totally destroyed. In the circle of some 100 meters, residential buildings were heavily damaged.

KOSOVSKA MITROVICA

The NATO criminal airforce targeted the TV mast on MT. Mokra Gora, hitting it by one missile at 1.35 a.m. this morning. Three hours later, the aggressor fired another missile on the neighbourhood of Bair near Kosovska Mitrovica. Enormous material damage was caused.

BACKA PALANKA

Last night, NATO criminal aircraft targeted the wider area of Backa Palanka for the third time since the outset of the aggression against our country. Their target at 1.15 a.m. was the "25. Maj" Bridge connecting Srem with Ilok on the Croatian side. The bridge was not destroyed but sustained severe damage and cannot be used for traffic.

Enormous damage was done to surrounding buildings.

PODGORICA

A number of strong explosions were heard last night, a little after 6.00 p.m., in the vicinity of Podgorica. NATO aircraft targeted the area of Sipcanik and the place called "Kuce Rakica".

BRUSSELS, May 4 (AFP) - The destruction of a bus during a NATO raid Monday, said to have caused at least 17 deaths, would -- if confirmed -- be the seventh fatal error by NATO since it began its campaign, and the second attack on a bus in three days.

-1-5-4) The Serbian Information Center in the Kosovo capital Pristina said the bus was hit by a missile during a NATO air raid as it was travelling between Pec and the Montenegro border.

NATO on Tuesday denied its warplanes were responsible for the attack, saying that after a comprehensive review of its operational activities it could find "no evidence" linking it with the incident.

It has however accepted responsibility for six previous incidents involving collateral damage to civilians.

April 5: Seventeen people are killed in an air raid on Aleksinac, in Serbia, according to Tanjug news agency, when a laser-guided bomb misses its target and fell on a residential area. The Pentagon says a US aircraft was responsible.

April 9: NATO admits inflicting damage on civilian homes in a strike on a telephone exchange in Pristina, regretting "unintended damage or loss of civilian life" when a bomb struck "some 200 to 300 metres from the target in what seems to be a small residential area." No precise death toll has been given by either side.

April 12: Some 55 passengers are killed, according to Belgrade, when two missiles are fired at a railway bridge at Grdelica Klisura, some 300 kilometers (180 miles) south of Belgrade, as a train is crossing. A NATO spokesman says the bridge was part of a crucial supply line for Serb forces in Kosovo.

April 14: The Yugoslav authorities accuse NATO of killing 75 people and injuring 25 others in strikes on two refugee columns in Kosovo. An allied spokesman admits that the pilot of an F-16 fighter had fired on what he believed to be trucks and expresses "deep regret".

April 28: NATO admits it had mistakenly bombed a residential area at Surdulica in southern Serbia during an attack on an army barracks. Serbian media report between 10 and 20 deaths. NATO says a missile overshoot its target.

May 1: NATO hits a bus crossing a bridge at Luzane, north of Pristina, causing 47 deaths among the passengers, according to Serbian officials. NATO says the bus appeared after an attacking aircraft released its weapon against the bridge, which it described as on a key military communications route.

In each case NATO says it tries to keep civilian deaths to a minimum in its operations.

Centrales bestookt met grafietbom

PARIJS - De stroomstoringen, die in de nacht van zondag en gisteren grote delen van Servië hebben getroffen, kwamen door Navo-grafietbombardementen.

De Navo had een aantal elektriciteitscentrales bestookt met kruisraketten, voorzien van een grafietkop. Uit de ontploffende grafietbom daalt een web van koolstofdraden neer over de hoog-

spanningsleidingen. Deze koolstofvezels veroorzaken kortsluitingen. De Servische autoriteiten hebben gemeld dat de grafietbombardementen 'gigantische' kortsluitingen hebben veroorzaakt. De getroffen elektriciteitscentrales hervatten de volgende dag de levering van stroom. Het web van koolstofdraden is immers eenvoudig te verwijderen.

11-5-99

NATO Still

Denying Responsibility

PEC, (TIM) - The Yugoslav government took some foreign journalists to the "horrific scene" (per a New York Times report) 12 miles north of Pec (Kosovo) where NATO hit yesterday at about 2PM local time a bus and several private cars on a road to Montenegro (see S99-63, Day 41, Update 1, Item 2, May 3). Yet, despite the eyewitness and photographic evidence (available at our Web site - check out the Photo Album section - <http://www.truthinmedia.org/Kosovo/photos.html>), the "lie and deny" NATO news spinners continue to deny responsibility for this bombing attack. The New York Times reported even cited the physical evidence pointing to NATO - the unexploded cluster bombs on the crime scene.

Here's an excerpt from today's New York Times report about this murder of civilians, including many Albanians. We find especially interesting the statement by an Albanian woman from Prizren which confirms what the Serbs have been saying all along - that she was fleeing the NATO bombs, not the alleged Serb "ethnic cleansing:"

"A NATO warplane rocketed and strafed a bus and some cars at a police checkpoint Monday, high in the soul-stirring mountains that lead to Montenegro, NATO spokesmen said they had no information about such an attack.

Yugoslav officials who accompanied reporters to the scene Monday said that at least 17 people were killed and 40 wounded. The scene was horrific in the increasingly familiar way in which frail human bodies are ripped apart by explosive blast and steel.

It was hard enough for reporters who arrived after the event. They noted the smear of blood by the woman's black-strapped shoe; the two blasted civilian cars and two police cars; the buzzing flies; the scraps of flesh; the unexploded cluster bombs; the meager belongings in the rice-bag suitcases of the refugees and travelers, still crammed into the shattered bus, its faded blue polyester curtains ragged from broken glass and shrapnel.

But Miss Buzshila and her family were there when it happened Monday, at about 2 p.m., in a second bus behind the first, trying to flee to Montenegro. Asked what she saw, she cupped her hands to her face, covering her eyes and twisting her head violently away.

The Buzshila family is from Prizren, the lovely old Turkish town deep in southern Kosovo where ethnic groups had lived peacefully together. Four days ago, while the Serbs intensified their expulsions of Albanians from Prizren and NATO intensified its air campaign, a bomb fell on a house just behind theirs, and the Buzshilas decided to flee.

It was not the Serbs so much, she said in English -- unprompted and untranslated -- that set the family to flight. It was the (NATO) bomb (ing) that made life in Kosovo seem impossible. That she should have been where a bomb fell again Monday seemed so utterly implausible that even she could not take it in. NATO denies that its bombs cause anyone to flee, but that is a dubious notion to anyone who has had one land nearby, when it feels as if one's head is coming off and one's stomach is so clenched it strains a muscle."

Tuesday May 4 11:05 AM ET

Yugoslavia Says 1,200 Killed In NATO Raids

LONDON (Reuters) - Yugoslavia said Tuesday that 1,200 Yugoslavs had been killed so far in almost six weeks of NATO bombing and 5,000 people had been seriously wounded.

Foreign Minister Zivadin Jovanovic told CNN television that about 300 schools had been hit since NATO air attacks began on March 24.

"One thousand two hundred of our citizens have been killed so far and about 5,000 citizens have been seriously wounded. About 300 schools have been destroyed around all the country and three television and radio centers have been destroyed," Jovanovic told

NATO: No evidence jets struck bus

BRUSSELS, Belgium (AP) - NATO has no evidence that allied warplanes struck a bus full of women and children in Kosovo, a NATO spokesman said Tuesday. Yugoslav media said 20 people died and 43 were injured in the daylight attack Monday. NATO spokesman Jamie Shea said NATO commanders made a thorough check of all gun cameras from planes operating in the area and interviewed all pilots. NATO officials, speaking on condition of anonymity, suggested there may have been other causes for the incident. One official noted that there had been skirmishes in the area between Yugoslav forces and the Kosovo Liberation Army, describing it as prime "ambush country." The bus was attacked on a road 12 miles north of the Kosovo city of Pec.

DEFENSE MINISTER BULATOVIC - WE WILL SUCCEED IN DEFENDING YUGOSLAVIA

PODGORICA - Yugoslav Defense Minister Pavle Bulatovic Tuesday said that the country was exposed to an unprecedented aggression but that Yugoslavia would for sure be defended through the unity of the army and the people and the determination of the Yugoslavs to safeguard their freedom and state.

"What we have is a bestial aggression in which what our people has built over decades and centuries is being destroyed. They are killing people, destroying hospitals, kindergartens, schools and factories. In other words, it is an unprecedented aggression, one never before recorded in the history of wars," Defense Minister Bulatovic told the local Elmag TV station.

TWO WOUNDED AS NATO AGAIN SHELLS KRUSIK FACTORY IN SERBIA'S VALJEVO

Two powerful detonations rocked the Krusik factory in this first daylight raid, and a dense column of smoke is rising high above the compound of this factory in the Yugoslav republic of Serbia's town of Valjevo.

NATO Hits Another Bus Near Pec, 30 Civilians Perish

PEC, (TiM) - Escalating its war on Serb and Albanian civilians, NATO hit today a bus traveling from the western Kosovo city of Pec to Rozaje in neighboring Montenegro, killing 20 people, according to an Associate Press report, which cited the Montenegrin Montena-fax news agency.

Three civilian and two police cars also were destroyed in the attack, which took place 12 miles north of Pec. Many Albanian civilians on board the bus were also killed, according to Serb sources.

Woman Killed in Srem. Mitrovica While Hanging Laundry

SREM MITROVICA, May 3 - Elsewhere in Serbia, a 39-year old woman was killed yesterday as she was hanging out her laundry to dry in Srem. Mitrovica, a mid-size town some 40 miles west of Belgrade. The mother of a small child was hit by a shrapnel as NATO bombed again the nearby empty and long ago-abandoned YU Army barracks. The same site had been struck many times before, damaging the nearby civilian homes. But this was the first civilian casualty which resulted from such senseless bombing.

NATO Knocks Out Electricity in Serbia

BELGRADE (TiM) - A day after Belgrade released the three American POWs Washington and Brussels said "thank you" by bombing much of Serbia practically into stone age. NATO air strikes hit Kostolac and Obrenovac gigantic electric power plants on the 40th day of bombing, leaving Belgrade, Vojvodina and much of Serbia without power.

Last night's bombing has caused a complete breakdown in power supply to about 65% of Serbia, 80% of Republika Srpska in the neighboring Bosnia and Herzegovina, TiM sources estimate. Some parts of Croatia and Macedonia, who also receive power from Obrenovac.

"Civilians are left without water supply, bakeries don't work, hospitals cannot treat patients etc.," a TiM correspondent from Belgrade reports. Which means that the TV and Internet services have now also been cut off. Except for those using laptops, whose batteries are also going to run out in a few hours.

"Whose capacity to fight were they (NATO) trying to disable - of pensioners, kids, bakers, kidney patients?" our outraged correspondent asks, adding that, "THIS IS CLEARLY A WAR CRIME! Atilla the Hun and Hitler had far more sensitivity for human suffering than (Bill) Clinton, (Gen. Wesley) Clark and their bunch."

Other TiM sources in Serbia also report severe hardships in coping with a life without electrical power at the end of the 20th century, which has made so many people dependent on electricity. But NATO's savagery is also bringing the best in the people of Serbia, as families and strangers bond together in a quest for survival.

NATO STRIKES TELEVISION NOVI SAD BUILDING

NOVI SAD - NATO Warplanes struck the TV Novi Sad building on Monday evening at 21:50, setting it ablaze, Tanjug's correspondent reported.

Director of Television Novi Sad Stevica Smederevac told Tanjug that no one was killed or wounded in the Monday evening attack on that media organization.

Two strong blasts were heard in Novi Sad Monday evening at 21:40 and 21:55, and many residential areas of the city were blacked out.

NATO ATTACKS BELGRADE SUBURB

BELGRADE - NATO warplanes attacked Strazevica Hill, in a southern Belgrade suburb, at about 9:40 p.m. Monday.

Twenty minutes later, two strong blasts were heard from Batajnica, a northern Belgrade suburb, the City Information Center said.

Several detonations were also heard from other places in the wider area of Belgrade, and Yugoslav defense units were actively engaged.

YUGOSLAV DAILY SURVEY

BELGRADE, 4 May 1999

No. 2301

SPECIAL ISSUE

OVERVIEW

OF CIVILIAN DESTRUCTION IN THE TERRITORY OF THE FR OF YUGOSLAVIA AS A CONSEQUENCE OF BARBARIC AND CRIMINAL AGGRESSION OF NATO PACT (4 MAY 1999)

During the last few weeks NATO has consistently carried out what the most blood-thirsty representatives of the US Congress and officials from Clinton's innermost staff requested regarding the aggression against Yugoslavia: to destroy the whole country, all communications, bridges, power transmission systems, water supply system, and to cause environmental disaster - the whole cataclysmic criminal and par excellence genocidal program of NATO.

The destruction of bridges, oil refineries and other chemical plants throughout Yugoslavia is increasingly causing ecological catastrophe what is bound to go beyond our borders, but all this is far away from the borders of the United States.

One of those blood-thirsty demands was to "hit all moving targets" civilian or military. At play is the monstrous idea that has existed for a long time now in the United States as a special kind of an organized and expensive entertainment for some para-social and depraved circles. NATO pilots have killed more than 150 innocent women, children and old people on the busses near Pec and Luzane, on the train in the Grdelica gorge, two convoys of Albanian refugees, and wounded dozens of others, causing severe damage to property.

Will anyone be brought to trial in a credible court.

PEC

Yesterday around noon, NATO aggressors warplanes struck a bus running between Pec-Kula and Rozaje near the village of Savine Vode. Twenty civilians were killed and 43 injured, of whom 23 sustained serious injuries. Mostly women, children and elderly people were on board. Besides the bus several cars were hit at the village of Savine vode, which are about 5 km from the border with Montenegro. The "Djakovica prevoz" bus running a service between Djakovica and Podgorica was burned in the strike. The blast was so strong that a crater of 30 m in diameter and 15 wide was made at a distance of 20m from the bus. According to eye witnesses the bus and the cars were in a lay-by when the bombs were dropped.

The bus took a direct hit from two missiles while cluster bombs were dropped at the time when police and medical teams from Pec tried to get to the bus and rescue the victims.

A great many fragments of cluster bombs were found about the scene of the incident. The words "Sensor proximity - 39/B" were written on the cluster bombs.

Forty three injured persons were transported to the hospital in Pec for further treatment. Most of the victims were Serbs but there were also ethnic Albanians and Romanies.

This area was under attack by NATO missiles and cluster bombs for more than two hours. There are no military installations 20 km from Pec.

PRISTINA

The aggressors warplanes belonging to the Western Alliance bombed yesterday, at 11.25 a.m. the village of Stari Trg near Kosovska Mitrovica. The enemy fired four missiles at the village which is mostly Albanian. Around 2.20 p.m., two strong explosions were heard in Pristina, coming from the direction of Vucitrm, northwest of Pristina.

VRANJE

In the early morning hours, first an hour after midnight and subsequently at 3.30 a.m, NATO aggressors fired four destructive missiles northeast of Vranje. NATO criminals targeted the heavily populated part of Vranje, where there is a large number of highrises and private homes. It was the twelfth attack on Vranje in which, according to available information, there were no casualties but enormous

material damage was caused.

KRALJEVO

In the wider area of Kraljevo, NATO enemy planes made an attack last night at 9.15 p.m. Several enemy missiles fell in the wider area of the village of Ladjevci.

In the attack by NATO planes against Ladjevci near Kraljevo early yesterday morning, a 14 year old boy Dejan Jankovic from the neighboring village of Katrga, was injured by shrapnel in the shoulder.

NOVI SAD

Last night at 9.50 p.m. NATO enemy aircraft fired two missiles on the Television Novi Sad building. The building was in flames. For now there is no information about possible casualty.

At 9.40 and 9.55 two strong explosions were heard in NOvi Sad, following which there was power failure in several Novi Sad suburbs.

BEOGRAD

At about 9.40 p.m. last night NATO enemy planes targeted the Strazevica hill in the neighborhood of Rakovica of the outskirts of Beograd.

Two strong explosions were heard in the Batajnica suburb around 10. p.m.

Several explosions were heard in the greater city area.

Director of the Neo-Natal Institute in Beograd, Dr. Slobodanka Ilic, warned that due to perfidiously causing the breakdown of the power system in Yugoslavia, NATO has put some hundred prematurely born babies and other infants at risk in direct jeopardy last night.

Oxygen and ventilation equipment in Oxygen tents require a much greater power than can be provided by ordinary hospital generators.

5-5-99

**AAN ALLE ARTSEN, MEDICI, POLITICI EN ALLE
MENSEN MET VERANTWOORDELIJKHEIDSBESEF**

DRINGENDE OPROEP AAN IEDEREEN

Wij vragen dringend de aandacht aan iedereen voor het feit dat NAVO in de oorlog in Joegoslavië gebruik maakt van de grafietbommen waardoor alle elektriciteitsvoorzieningen worden uitgeschakeld. Door het gebrek aan elektriciteit en water worden elk moment het leven van patiënten, die afhankelijk zijn van elektrische apparatuur, in gevaar gebracht. Baby's in de couveuse, nierpatiënten, hartpatiënten en net geopereerde patiënten aan beademingsapparatuur zijn direct afhankelijk van elektriciteit en kunnen door het gebrek daarvan elk moment sterven. Door gebrek aan brandstof is ook de stroomvoorziening via noodaggregaten in gevaar gebracht, waardoor reeds patiënten zijn overleden. Met deze vorm van de levensbedreiging wordt de wereld voor het eerst geconfronteerd. Wij vragen aan alle artsen, medici, politici en alle mensen met verantwoordelijkheidsbesef om alles te doen wat in hun vermogen ligt om deze ramp te stoppen en te voorkomen. Het gebruik van grafietbommen moet onmiddellijk gestopt worden. Het gaat om de levens van ernstig zieke patiënten, invaliden en te vroeg geboren baby's die afhankelijk zijn van elektrische apparatuur. Elk moment is kostbaar!

Nederland-Joegoslavië Comité

Tel. 020-6845452

of:

020-6123903

Amsterdam 8 mei 1999

5-8-99

Van onze verslaggeefster

AMSTERDAM - De komende dagen hangt er een grote rookwolk boven Belgrado, voorspelt Ivan met een cynische lach. Niet door Navo-bommen, maar omdat de halve stad aan het barbecuën is. „Door het uitvalen van de elektriciteit zijn overal vrieskisten ontdooit. De inhoud moet nu snel op.”

De 43-jarige leraar Engels is van slag door de inzet van het nieuwste wapen van de Navo. Zogenaamde grafietbommen zorgden zondag voor een 'gigantische kortsluiting' in grote delen van Servië. Sindsdien, aldus Navo-woordvoerder Jamie Shea, heeft het bondgenootschap de hand op de „schakelaar” van het Joegoslavische elektriciteitsnet. Het is de Navo, aldus de welbespraakte Brit, die nu bepaalt wanneer de stroom aan of uit gaat in het land. „En maar volhouden dat de Navo niet in oorlog is met de Serviërs”, zegt Ivan somber. „Waarom noemen ze de zaken niet gewoon bij hun naam? En laat ze toch ophouden met al dat gedraai als er weer eens een bom verkeerd terecht is gekomen. Spijten doet het ze toch niet. Voor hun is het toch allemaal de schuld van Milosevic”.

„Ze bombarderen ons terug naar het stenen tijdperk”, constateert Mirjana (21). „En dan vinden ze het gek dat we ons niet zoveel zorgen maken om de Albanezen in Kosovo.” De studente, die twee jaar geleden maanden achtereen meeliep in de demonstraties

waarbij Milosevic werd uitgefloten, is zwaar teleurgesteld in het westen. Via internet volgt ze de westerse berichtgeving. „Maar zoals de tv hier klakkeloos het regime volgt, zo kritiekloos brengen jullie de verhalen van de Navo”.

„Ineens komen er berichten over dat Joegoslavië chemische wapens zou hebben. Maar niemand vertelt over de schade die de bombardementen hier al aan het milieu hebben aangericht”.

Zelf, zegt ze, durft ze amper meer verse groenten te eten. Diverse industriële complexen bij Pancevo -vlakbij Belgrado- zijn herhaaldelijk door Navo-bommen getroffen.

Inwoners van Belgrado zijn bang dat giftige stoffen in de grond zijn gekomen en gewassen hebben vergiftigd. „En misschien zitten die stoffen ook al in het drinkwater”.

De laatste dagen zit ze binnen. Sinds een paar dagen geleden een 'afzwaaijer' op een paar honderd meter van haar ouderlijk huis belandde, durft ze nauwelijks meer de straat op. Vanavond hoopt ze genoeg moed te kunnen verzamelen om bij familie te gaan eten. Barbecuën, ja, ook al vanwege die vrieskisten. „Dat geeft een grote rookwolk”, meldt ook zij. „Maar dan heeft de Navo tenminste een excuus als ze weer misgooien. Het zijn gewoon de Serviërs zelf.”

May 5 1999

Allies risk crimes tribunal over civilians

FROM STEPHEN FARRELL IN SKOPJE

NATO risks investigation by the international war crimes tribunal if its bombing attacks are found to have caused unnecessary civilian deaths or injuries. Mary Robinson, the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, in a direct reference to recent attacks on bridges, water supplies and electricity stations, said yesterday that more should be done to avoid such casualties.

"It is a very important principle that if civilian casualties can be avoided they obviously must be avoided," she said on a visit to the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. "It comes down to judgments that have to be made. If it is not possible to ascertain that there are civilian buses on bridges, should bridges be blown in those circumstances?"

Her questioning of the legality of the bombings echoed her remarks to the closing session of the UN Human Rights Commission in Geneva last week. She said: "These are very important questions because people are not collateral damage, they are people who are killed, injured and whose lives are destroyed, and we are very concerned about the way in which civilians are so much in the forefront of modern warfare."

The former President of Ireland said she was working on a report for the UN Secretary-General, requested by the Security Council, on civilians in armed conflict. The report, due in September, would deal with the crisis in Yugoslavia.

She insisted that she was simply issuing a reminder from Louise Arbour, chief prosecutor on the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia, that its jurisdiction applied to all parties, "and therefore potentially to Nato".

NAVO-aanvallen met verarmd uranium

5-5-99

NAVO-gevechtsvliegtuigen gebruiken op grote schaal raketten en granaten waarvan de punt is vervaardigd van verarmd uranium. Verarmd uranium - in Nederland in het nieuws in verband met de Bijlmerramp - heeft een grote dichtheid (1.7 maal meer dan lood) en is daarom zeer geschikt voor het bestoken van pantservoertuigen en gebouwen. Als het projectiel explodeert komen echter grote hoeveelheden radioactieve deeltjes vrij die bij inademing zeer gevaarlijk zijn voor de gezondheid. De dramatische gevolgen daarvan op de langere termijn zijn te zien in Irak, waar tijdens de Golfoorlog rond de 940.000 van deze radioactieve raketten zijn afgevuurd en waar de regio nu is vervuild met meer dan 300.000 kilo radio-actief afval.

Golfoorlogsyndroom

Vergruisd en verbrand verarmd uranium is daar de oorzaak van een groeiend aantal miskramen, misvormde baby's, kinderleukemie en andere vormen van kanker. Het meest komen deze gevallen voor in Zuid-Irak, rond de havenstad Basra, waar de meeste radio-actieve granaten zijn ingezet. Ook Amerikaanse en Engelse veteranen van de Golfoorlog, bijna 100.000 mensen, lijden aan de gevolgen van het gebruik van deze wapens. Meer en meer verschijnen berichten in de pers over moeilijk te definiëren chronische ziekten bij de veteranen en lichamelijke afwijkingen (mogelijk erfelijk) bij hun nakomelingen. De ziekteverschijnselen zijn door de medische wetenschap samengevat onder de noemer van 'Golfoorlogsyndroom'. Deze berichten tonen een opvallende gelijkenis met de klachten na de Bijlmerramp.

Regeringen en legerstaven van zowel de VS als het Verenigd Koninkrijk ontkennen ieder verband tussen de ziekteverschijnselen en verarmd uranium en laten zo hun eigen soldaten aan hun lot over. Zeer waarschijnlijk zijn zij beducht voor schadeclaims, voor het moreel van toekomstig in te zetten grondtroepen en natuurlijk voor de internationale publieke opinie.

Oorlogsmisdaad

John Catalinoto, woordvoerder van het 'Depleted Uranium Education Project' van het International Action Center in de Verenigde Staten, verklaarde onlangs dat het gebruik van deze wapens "een nieuwe dimensie toevoegt aan de misdaad die de NAVO begaat tegen het Joegoslavische volk, inclusief dat van Kosovo" (.....). Verarmd uranium wordt in legeringen gebruikt in granaten om ze beter in het doel te laten binnendringen. Als de granaat het doel treft verbrandt hij en komt uraniumoxyde vrij. Het giftige en radioactieve uranium is uiterst gevaarlijk bij inademing". Het gebruik van deze granaten in Joegoslavië, overigens ook al in 1995 tegen Servische woongebieden in Bosnië, zal grote delen van het land veranderen in een nucleaire woestenij. Op deze wijze zal het Joegoslavische volk, waarvan de NAVO-propaganda ons wil doen geloven dat de oorlogshandelingen juist ter hunner bescherming worden uitgevoerd, het slachtoffer zijn van een nucleaire ramp met desastreuze nawerkingen op zeer lange termijn. Gezien de kennis die nu, zeker na de Golfoorlog, over deze wapens bestaat, een oorlogsmisdaad van de eerste orde.

De vraag dringt zich op waarom de Nederlandse parlementariërs geen kamervragen hierover stellen. Weken lang is een groot gedeelte van het Nederlandse volk in de ban geweest van mogelijk verarmd uranium dat na de vliegtuigramp in de Bijlmer zou zijn zoekgeraakt. Waar blijven onze Nederlandse 'milieupartijen' nu de NAVO Europa aantoonbaar opzadelt met een nucleaire catastrofe waarvan de gevolgen met zekerheid nog tientallen jaren mens en milieu zullen aantasten? Onze volksvertegenwoordigers dienen deze milieumisdaad in zuidoost Europa op zijn minst in een kamerdebat aan de orde te stellen. ■

De derde puinhoop

Op 23 maart was premier Primakov op weg naar Washington, hopen op nieuwe kredieten voor Rusland. Toen hij halverwege de reis werd verrast met het bericht dat de eerste bommen op Belgrado waren gevallen, gaf hij de piloot opdracht terug te vliegen. Vier weken later is de hoop van het Westen gevestigd op de Russische bemiddelaar Tsjernomyrdin, beschouwd als een van de weinigen die de onverslagen Milošević tot inzicht kunnen brengen.

Een week of drie geleden werd gemeld dat de gevreesde Apache-helikopters bijna gevechtsklaar waren. Het kon wel een paar dagen duren voor ze in actie kwamen, er was veel grondpersoneel voor nodig, maar op filmpjes werd al vertoond hoe ze tanks aan duizend stukken konden schieten. Op het ogenblik dat dit wordt geschreven, moet de eerste tank nog worden geraakt. Wel zijn twee Apaches door technische mankementen neergestort.

Het fundamentele concept van de Amerikaanse strategie is dat de strijdkrachten te allen tijde in staat moeten zijn twee oorlogen tegelijk te voeren, waar ook ter wereld. Vijf weken na het begin van deze oorlog slaat het opperbevel voor de tweede keer alarm. De luchtmacht raakt door zijn bommenvoorraad heen en er zijn te weinig getrainde piloten. Op het Amerikaanse thuisfront gaat de binnenlandse oorlog tegen de president gewoon door. In het Huis van Afgevaardigden hebben de Republikeinen vorige week tegen een resolutie voor steun aan de lucht-oorlog gestemd terwijl die in volle gang is.

Het nieuws over de oorlog zelf begint eentonig te worden: iedere avond weer ontploffingen, de gloed van branden, de persconferenties om de pers op afstand te

houden. Wat op grond van overtuigende ervaring vijf weken geleden was voorspeld, blijkt voorlopig uit te komen: met bombardementen wordt geen oorlog gewonnen. Intussen zijn de grondtroepen die, ook alweer een week of drie geleden, in aantocht leken te zijn, weer uit het zicht verdwenen. Zo niet de vluchtelingen.

Hoeveel het er intussen zijn weet niemand meer. Is het nog wel duidelijk dat deze ellende op megaschaal meer dan één politieke betekenis heeft? De verjaagden kunnen zich niet vestigen in andere landen, ten eerste omdat daarmee Milošević zijn zin zou hebben gekregen, – de etnische schoonmaak de facto erkend – ten tweede omdat in de West-Europese landen de honderdduizenden niet welkom zijn, en ten derde omdat ze bij een langer verblijf in Albanië, Macedonië of eventueel andere nabuurlanden de politieke stabiliteit bedreigen. De vluchtelingen moeten terug, om humanitaire redenen natuurlijk, maar vooral omdat het politiek noodzakelijk is.

Dit is ook de eerste noodzaak dat de oorlog moet worden gewonnen. De andere is, zoals we weten, dat 'het machtigste bondgenootschap ter wereld' het zich niet kan veroorloven tegen deze tegenstander te verliezen. Hij is klein, hij is een ouderwetse dictator, hij is verantwoordelijk voor groot onrecht en als kandidaat voor politieke reclassering een hopeloos geval. Een nederlaag tegen Milošević betekent



H.J.A. Hofland

dat de gehavende 'geloofwaardigheid' definitief verloren is, en behalve dit, een morele en geopolitieke capitulatie. De sterkste man van de Balkan woont in Belgrado. Terwijl de lokale luchtoorlog de hoogste inzet heeft, wordt de overwinning iedere dag minder voorstelbaar.

Maar er komt een 'na de oorlog'. Dan zal op een of andere manier de wederopbouw van de Joegoslavische economie aan de orde moeten komen. Daartoe is het Westen verplicht, omdat deze oorlog immers 'niet tegen het Joegoslavische volk' wordt gevoerd, maar tegen de dicta-

tor en zijn entourage. En behalve een verplichting is er opnieuw een noodzaak. Een geïsoleerd, zich mishandeld voelend volk in een half verwoest land is een bron van eindeloze onrust in de regio. Als dat vraagstuk wordt verwaarloosd, zullen de Macedoniërs, Grieken, Bulgaren en Hongaren het nog lang weten.

Uit de manier waarop deze oorlog is begonnen valt al af te leiden dat de verantwoordelijke regeringen zich een geringe voorstelling hebben gemaakt van wat het Westen zich op de hals heeft gehaald. Het vervolg draagt niet bij tot het herstel van het vertrouwen. Nu de oorlogvoering zelf geen spectaculaire voortgang maakt, verandert de stemming in Amerika. Volgens de laatste peilingen houdt een meerderheid van de Amerikaanse kiezers vertrouwen in de president, maar een grotere meerderheid blijft tegen de inzet van grondtroepen. Het Congres heeft geweigerd hem de volmacht over de oorlogvoering te geven. De peilingen melden verder dat de kiezers Clinton deze verantwoordelijkheid ook niet toevertrouwen. Een politieke rekensom leert dat daarmee de oorlog op de grond vrijwel is uitgesloten. Milošević had geen betere verzekering kunnen krijgen. Deze besluiten van het Congres geven hem meer zekerheid dan een plechtige belofte.

Niet het moreel van de Serviërs vertoont tekenen van slijtage, maar de stemming in het Westen – voorzover die valt te

peilen. Het wekt nu eenmaal onze weerzin, fabrieken, bruggen, installaties door 'onze' strijdmacht te zien verwoesten. Ieder geval van 'bijkomende schade' doet de twijfel toenemen. Het gevoel van een onontkoombare noodzaak ontbreekt. Daartoe zal dan ook nog bijdragen dat het conflict tot de twee partijen en het Joegoslavisch grondgebied beperkt is gebleven. Buiten het oorlogsgebied 'gaat het leven gewoon door'.

Zo krijgt de schijnbaar lokale krachtmeting zonder voortgang de aard van een evenement op afstand, een groot en tragisch evenement, maar niet minder een gebeurtenis waaraan men zich kan onttrekken. De uitdrukking *Kosovo-moeheid* is in circulatie gekomen – alsof de oorlog een show was die men met de afstandsbediening zou kunnen wegzappen. 'Kosovo-moeheid' wijst op hetzelfde gebrek aan voorstellingsvermogen van de toeschouwers dat de NAVO-leiders vijf weken geleden deed besluiten de aanval te beginnen.

De ervaring heeft intussen het volgende geleerd. Het is onwaarschijnlijk dat Milošević deze oorlog zal verliezen. Het is even onwaarschijnlijk dat de NAVO zal winnen. Intussen is door de etnische schoonmaak de grootste menselijke ramp aangericht en hebben de bombardementen de grootste verwoestingen veroorzaakt sinds 53 jaar geleden Hitler werd verslagen. Vandaag komt de machtigste man van de wereld in Brussel de vergadering van het bondgenootschap voorzitten. Je hoeft er niet bij te zijn om te weten dat het een radeloze bijeenkomst zal zijn. Dat is, bij wijze van spreken, de derde puinhoop: die in het hoofdkwartier van de NAVO.

Navo koel over ellende Serviërs

osovo

an onze correspondent

RUSSEL - De Navo staat onder toenemende druk om zowel militair als diplomatiek een oorlog te forceren. Nu het aantal missers toeneemt, dreigt de steun voor de luchtacties af te nemen.

Spijt. Dat woord hebben Navo-woordvoerders de afgelopen dagen herhaaldelijk in de mond genomen. De alliantie betreurt het wanneer burgers worden gedood door haar bommen of flatgebouwen vernield door afzwaaiers. Maar zelden klinkt dat oprecht. Uiteindelijk schuiven de voorlichters steevast de schuld in de schoenen van president Milose-

vic. Is de Navo zo langzamerhand niet de grens gepasseerd van wat nog aanvaardbaar is, wilde een Amerikaans journalist gisteren weten. En: hoe dicht wil de alliantie de oorlog bij de Joegoslavische burgers brengen?

„De ellende waarmee de Serviërs worden opgezadeld, is niet de schuld van de Navo, maar van Belgrado“, was het pasklare antwoord van Jamie Shea. De Navozegsman citeerde vervolgens uit rapporten van het IMF en de Wereldbank over de deplorabele staat van de Joegoslavische economie en hoe het zover is gekomen. „Onze aanvallen mogen dan ongemakken veroorzaken voor de Servische burgers, maar dat is niets vergeleken met de uitzichtloze situatie in de kampen“, aldus Shea. Ook militairen en diplomatieken bij de Navo reageren koel

op de berichten uit het Servische kamp over burgerslachtoffers. Zelfs tv-beelden van afgerukte ledematen en verkoolde lijken, die het gevolg van zijn Navo-bommen, dragen amper bij tot meer begrip over de waanzin van deze oorlog.

5-5-99

NATO STRIKES AGAIN IN KOSOVO-METOHLJA

PRISTINA - NATO bombed the Stari Trg village near Kosovska Mitrovica, Serbia's Kosovo-Metohija province, at 11:25 a.m. Monday.

Four missiles were fired on Stari Trg, which is inhabited solely by ethnic Albanians, Tanjug's reporter said.

At 2:20 p.m., two powerful detonations were heard in Pristina

VRANJE, Serbia - NATO aircraft fired four missiles on the densely - populated northeastern suburbs of Vranje, southern Serbia, at 1 a.m. and at 3.30 a.m. local time on Tuesday.

According to initial reports, there were no casualties in the attack that caused extensive damage to blocks of flats and houses in the area, the Peinje district civil defence centre told Tanjug.

This was the 12th raid on Vranje since the outset of the NATO aggression on Yugoslavia on March 24.

NATO ATTACKS KRALJEVO AREA

KRALJEVO - NATO aggressor planes attacked the wider area of Kraljevo at 9:15 p.m. Monday, the Tanjug correspondent said.

Several missiles fell in the wider area of the village of Ladjevci, 20 km northwest of this central Serbian town, the Information center said.

in the night between May 3rd and 4th 1999

Brutal operations NATO enemy forces are relentlessly carrying on against industrial structures, houses and apartment buildings, are causing dozens of civilian casualties almost every day, including women, children and innocent and defenseless. Seemingly favored targets of highly trained NATO pilots now include busses full of passengers - civilians victims of senseless retaliation.

The 41st day of aggression on FR Yugoslavia has been marked by NATO raids on civilian localities, telecommunication systems, electric power plants, roads and bridges.

VRANJE: (08:30) Three explosions caused by missiles have been registered in the villages of Bozinjevac and Borovac in the Bujanovac District. No military installations exist in the vicinity of those villages.

KOSOVSKA MITROVICA: (11:20) Four missiles have been launched at the Stari Trg suburb, mostly inhabited by ethnic Albanians.

PRISTINA: (14:25) Two detonations have been heard northwest of the town in the direction of Vucitrn.

SAVINE VODE: (approx. 12:00) NATO planes attacked the "Djakovica Prevoz" bus on its regular Pec-Kula-Rozaje line. At least 20 people have been killed and more than 40 passengers have been wounded. After being hit by two missiles the bus burst in flames, and so did a number of passenger cars in the immediate vicinity. Forty three casualties from the bus and the adjacent automobiles have been admitted to the Pec hospital.

VALJEVO: (19:45) At least 30 persons have been injured in the air raid targeting the densely populated parts of the town.

KRALJEVO: (21:15) Various missiles hit the municipal area, and the village of Ladjevci lying some 20 kilometers north of the town. The YAAD reacted to the attack.

BELGRADE: (21:40) Three missiles have been launched in a new attack on Strazevica Hill in the Belgrade quarter of Rakovica. Two intense detonations have been heard around 22:00 hours in the suburb of Batajnica. The YA Air Defence reacted strongly.

NOVI SAD: (21:45) The Serbian Broadcasting Corp. (RTS) Building in the capital of the Vojvodina province went ablaze it was hit by two missiles in the NATO air raid.

Half a million people in Yugoslavia said to need humanitarian aid

BELGRADE, May 5 (AFP) - An estimated 500,000 people need humanitarian aid in Yugoslavia, a senior official of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) said Wednesday.

"The IFRC has launched an emergency appeal, seeking from donors more than 150 million Swiss francs (93 million euros, 100 million dollars) (to solve) the crisis in the region," Margareta Wahlstrom told reporters. The aid was needed for the "displaced who have lost their homes, jobs or enterprises due to NATO air strikes, internally displaced people from Kosovo and the most vulnerable refugees from Bosnia and Croatia" sheltering in Yugoslavia, the IFRC said.

NATO BOMBS GREEK RELIEF AID CONVOY IN SERBIAN PROVINCE

BELGRADE - NATO bombed a Greek relief aid convoy outside the town of Urosevac in the Yugoslav republic of Serbia's Kosovo-Metohija province at 1:35 p.m. on Wednesday.

A NATO missile exploded just 10 meters from the last truck in the convoy damaging two out of the three Greek trucks and destroying most of the aid they were carrying.

The convoy carrying aid sent by the Greek branch of the Doctors of the World was on the road to Pristina from the Djeneral Jankovic border crossing.

The passage of the convoy carrying relief aid from Greece had been announced in advance and can in no way be treated as a "mistake" since the trucks in the convoy were clearly marked and visible to NATO aircraft.

The Yugoslav Foreign Ministry has informed the Greek Embassy in Belgrade about the attack.

DETONATIONS OVER NIS PROBABLY DUE TO BREAKING OF SOUND BARRIER

NIS - Explosions heard in the city of Nis on Wednesday at 10.20 a.m. and 11:50 a.m. local time were most probably caused when NATO warplanes broke the sound barrier, Tanjug has learned.

Two detonations were first heard in the region of Mt. Jastrebac and so far there have been no confirmations from the field about attacks by aggressors.

The 11:50 detonation was heard north of Nis and is still unconfirmed whether it was the result of NATO attacks.

TWO NATO MISSILES EXPLODE IN THE REGION OF NIS

NIS - Two NATO missiles fell in the region north and northeast of Nis, in the area of the villages of Donji Matejevac and Rujnik, a little after Wednesday noon, Tanjug learned in the local crisis centre.

A power transmission line was damaged in the area of Rujnik.

NATO WARPLANES FIRE MISSILES ON VILLAGES OF OBRVA AND LESKOVAC

KRALJEVO - NATO warplanes flew over the region of Kraljevo several times a little after Wednesday noon.

NATO aircraft fired two missiles over the village of Obrva, Tanjug learned in the local crisis centre.

NATO also attacked the region of Mt. Kopaonik and the village of Leskovac in Gruza.

ANOTHER PASSENGER OF NATO-SHELLED LUZANE BUS DIES

PRISTINA, Serbia - Adem Uka, an ethnic Albanian aged 30, is the latest victim of the massacre perpetrated by NATO when it shelled a Nis Express bus at Luzane in Kosovo-Metohija on May 1, a Pristina Hospital administrator said on Wednesday.

A NATO plane deliberately fired a missile on the full bus travelling on the Pristina-Podujevo road in the Yugoslav republic of Serbia's southern province of Kosovo-Metohija, leaving behind 39 charred and mutilated bodies.

The condition of the ten injured passengers hospitalised in Pristina is stable, and the five who have undergone surgery are recovering and are out of danger, Hospital Administrator Rade Grbic told TANJUG.

Bedzet Podvorica and Jusuf Mehmeti, both ethnic Albanians, are in intensive care, but their injuries are not life-threatening. Ethnic Albanians Albulenr Behluli and Gjevahira Behluli, Serb Milosav Krstic and a girl Jane Doe, who are in the children's surgical ward, are also stable.

Ethnic Albanians Ismail Visoka, Ismad Kapoli and Jakup Nesret in the orthopedic ward, and Serb Slavisa Stoilkovic in the eye clinic are recovering, Grbic said.

Three doctors, whose ambulance was targeted by NATO as they were rushing to the aid of the victims, sustained superficial injuries and have been discharged from hospital.

NATO MISSILES END UP IN FIELDS OF MORAVA RIVER REGION

JAGODINA - Three NATO missiles fell on Wednesday between noon and half an hour later, on the region of the Morava river basin, Tanjug learned in the local civilian defence in Jagodina, central Serbia.

The missiles fell in the area of the village of Vojska in the Svilajnac district, Donje Stiplje in the Jagodina district, and Komarane in the Rekovac district.

These were air to ground missiles of small destructive power which fell on fields and exploded.

Allies risk crimes tribunal over civilians FROM STEPHEN FARRELL IN SKOPJE

NATO risks investigation by the international war crimes tribunal if its bombing attacks are found to have caused unnecessary civilian deaths or injuries. Mary Robinson, the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, in a direct reference to recent attacks on bridges, water supplies and electricity stations, said yesterday that more should be done to avoid such casualties.

"It is a very important principle that if civilian casualties can be avoided they obviously must be avoided," she said on a visit to the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. "It comes down to judgments that have to be made. If it is not possible to ascertain that there are civilian buses on bridges, should bridges be blown in those circumstances?"

Her questioning of the legality of the bombings echoed her remarks to the closing session of the UN Human Rights Commission in Geneva last week. She said: "These are very important questions because people are not collateral damage, they are people who are killed, injured and whose lives are destroyed, and we are very concerned about the way in which civilians are so much in the forefront of modern warfare."

The former President of Ireland said she was working on a report for the UN Secretary-General, requested by the Security Council, on civilians in armed conflict. The report, due in September, would deal with the crisis in Yugoslavia.

She insisted that she was simply issuing a reminder from Louise Arbour, chief prosecutor on the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia, that its jurisdiction applied to all parties, "and therefore potentially to Nato".

NATO WARPLANES STRIKE AROUND PRISTINA

PRISTINA, Serbia - NATO warplanes struck the previous night the wider area of the capital city of the southern Serbian province.

Around 2.50 Wednesday two enemy missiles were fired on the area between the Pristina picnic park Grnija and the suburb Mramor, northeast of Pristina.

Ten minutes later, NATO planes fired two missiles around Gole, southwest of Pristina.

At the same time three blasts were heard from the direction of the civilian airport Slatina and the suburb Belacevac, inhabited exclusively by members of the Albanian national minority.

The consequences of the NATO aggression on FR Yugoslavia

Since the beginning of NATO aggression on the FR Yugoslavia some 1,200 people were killed and 5,000 injured, said the Federal Minister of the Foreign Affairs Zivadin Jovanovic in an interview.

NATO raids on industrial and civilian facilities on May 4th and in the night between May 4th and 5th 1999

NATO aggression has entered its 43rd day. New attacks on already demolished industrial and civilian facilities, mostly in the west Serbian towns, have been registered.

PRISTINA: (08:00) NATO Air Force targeted the wider area of Pristina and repeated the attack on TV relay tower on Mt. Gole.

VALJEVO: (12:10) The first raid of Valjevo in broad day-light. Two strong detonations were heard from "Krusik" Company compound, in the moment when some 100 workers were clearing away the rubbles of the previous attacks. Two civilians were injured.

UZICE: (00:00) Four strong explosions were registered in the north-west part of the city. The YA Air Defence responded energetically.

BAJINA BASTA: (03:05) NATO Air Force attacked the wider area of the town. The YA Air Defence reacted energetically.

BLASTS AROUND UZICE

UZICE, Serbia - Five minutes after midnight Wednesday, NATO warplanes once again attacked the Uzice area, south of Belgrade.

Several strong blasts were heard northwest of Uzice, but so far no official information are available about the consequences of the latest attack.

ICRC OFFICIAL - NATO RAID ON SURDULICA HAS TRAGIC EFFECTS ON CIVILIANS

SURDULICA, Serbia - Deputy Secretary-General of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (ICRC) Margaret Waldstrom said Tuesday after visiting Surdulica, southeastern Serbia, that the devastation caused by a recent NATO raid on the town had tragic consequences on the civilian population.

Waldstrom said that when one saw the tragic consequences of these actions one had to ask oneself what could possibly be their purpose.

Waldstrom, who visited the scene of the attack in central Surdulica, saw for herself that the aircraft targetted housing facilities only.

Waldstrom said the ICRC would do all it could to offer immediately material assistance to those who needed it most, saying, however, that only time could heal wounds in the people's souls.

UNICEF INFORMED ABOUT PLIGHT OF YUGOSLAV CHILDREN, OFFICIAL SAYS

NEW YORK - Margit Savovic, who chairs the Yugoslav commission for cooperation with UNICEF, Tuesday urged this specialized U.N. agency to take immediate action to stop the plight of three million Yugoslav children that had been caused by NATO's aggression.

The aggression on the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, a U.N. co-founder and signatory to the U.N. Convention on children's rights, is a flagrant violation of this convention, hindering its implementation, Savovic said in her letter to UNICEF Executive Director Carol Bellamy.

The letter was delivered also to U.N. Secretary-General Kofi Annan in New York Tuesday.

The letter contains figures and examples of the insane aggressor's bombs killing children from Belgrade, Surdulica, Pristina and Vranje to villages in the Yugoslav republic of Serbia's Kosovo-Metohija province.

It further said that children had been killed on a passenger train and aboard buses which had been cut in half by aggressor's missiles and that they had also been killed by bombs in their own houses and shelters.

The letter stressed that the children in Yugoslavia, including 250,000 children refugees from Bosnia and Croatia, had daily been exposed to trauma and stress due to the aggressor's incessant air strikes against the entire Yugoslav territory. It said that the effects of stress and trauma were already beginning to show and that the possibility of medical treatment for the children had been reduced by 50 percent.

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PRISTINA (Tanjug) - Nenad Radusinovic, 2 year old boy, victim of NATO attack on civilian bus in Savine Vode village feels slightly better but is still in danger, doctors say. One piece of missile remained in his skull.

13th official victim of tragedy

NIS (Tanjug) - The body of a boy was found near willow woods in Grdelicka klisura canyon. This seem to be the 13th official victim of tragedy on a train bridge when NATO attacked civilian train in the canyon.

NATO bombed again residential area

NOVI SAD (Tanjug) - 7 missiles were hit on Novi Sad during today's NATO attack. One of missiles hit the residential area and made a crater. The missile fell 5 yards from the school in this heavy populated block. The children were playing around when the missile hit the ground. 4 people were wounded.

17:05 During today's attack on Novi Sad, 6 or 7 explosions were heard. One missile hit the ground between one school and few civilian buildings. That is densely populated part of the town. Bomb made deep crater, 4-5m from school building where children had been played. There were 4 wounded people.

15:16 One distant detonation was heard in Sremska Mitrovica at 2:30pm. It is possible that Novi Sad was under attack.

15:10 Today at 12:30, few detonations were heard near Uzice and mountain Zlatibor. There is still no info about casualties.

14:30 Air raid over Belgrade again!

13:41 End of air raid danger in Belgrade

13:15 Vukic Vuletic is the sixth victim of NATO bombing of Murino village. He died today of the injuries received in the attack.

12:55 Early this morning at 2:35, NATO attacked airport Ponikve near Uzice.

12:51 Air raid danger in Belgrade.

12:40 NATO attacked Lipijan area at 11:30 with missiles and cluster bombs.

12:35 NATO attacked Lipijan (10 miles south of Pristina) with two missiles. The house of Stojan Antic was destroyed. There are several wounded including two children.

09:55 End of air raid danger in Pristina.

08:25 Serbian patriarch Pavle will hold holy liturgy in St. George's Church on Cukarica, today, on St. George's day.

06:50 It is confirmed 2 missiles fell around 02:30 on Ponikve area, northwestwards of Uzice.

06:35 End of air raid danger in Belgrade.

06:20 2 explosions were heard around 01:45 in direction of Goleš mt, in Pristina area.

06:15 One person was wounded during last night's attack on Prahovo.

05:10 Several explosions were heard last night around 20:00 in Podgorica area. At least one of them was caused by ineffective NATO attack on bridge over Sitnica river.

03:10 Tonight, around 10:15 PM, "Jugopetrol" fuel depot in Prahovo, east Yugoslavia, was targeted.

02:50 Power and water supply is normalised in most of the town. Street lights are off.

23:07 Air raid danger over Belgrade, Novi Sad, Sremska Mitrovica..

22:35 2 missiles hit Ladjevci village, near Kraljevo.

DETONATIONS ROCK SERBIA'S UZICE AREA

UZICE, Serbia - NATO planes targetted the area northwest of Uzice in the Yugoslav republic of Serbia again during the Wednesday-Thursday night.

TANJUG's correspondent reports that several powerful detonations rocked this area in the east-central part of Serbia at around 2.40 a.m. No official information was immediately available.

NATO BOMBS PRAHOVO, EAST SERBIA

NEGOTIN, Yugoslavia - NATO planes fired three missiles at around 10 p.m. on Wednesday on the town of Prahovo on the Danube in the east of the Yugoslav republic of Serbia.

TANJUG's correspondent reports that the targets were the Jugopetrol Co. facility and the Prahovo factory.

One person was wounded in the attack, and damage is extensive.

NATO PLANES HIT SERBIA'S NIS

NIS, Yugoslavia - NATO planes late on Wednesday shelled the town of Nis in the southeast of the Yugoslav republic of Serbia.

TANJUG's correspondent reports that at least four detonations rocked the city shortly after 10 p.m., and the targets of the attack were the industrial zone and the Jugopetrol Co. petrol depot in the northwestern part of the city, where a fire is blazing.

NATO AIRCRAFT TARGET CIVILIAN FACILITIES IN LIPLJAN, PRISTINA ENVIRONS

PRISTINA - NATO aircraft attacked exclusively civilian facilities in the area of Lipljan and Pristina environs in the night between

The aircraft dropped two bombs on a house in Lipljan just before 11 p.m. local time on Wednesday, inflicting serious injuries on an eight-year-old girl and wounding lightly her sister, mother and grandfather.

All the wounded have been transferred to the Clinical Centre in Pristina, chief city of Serbia's southern province of Kosovo and Metohija, and their condition is not critical.

The house, situated in a densely-populated section of Lipljan, was demolished in the raid, while nearby buildings were damaged.

The aircraft fired missiles on the wider area of Lipljan in three waves overnight, especially near the route linking the villages of Stimlje and Dulje.

Soon after 11 p.m., the aircraft fired a missile on the area of Mt Gole.

The aircraft raided also the wider area of Pristina's Grmija picnic grounds at 1.43 a.m. on Thursday, launching five missiles in seven minutes.

The all clear was sounded in Pristina at 9.55 a.m. on Thursday.

NATO SHELLS DOCTORS OF THE WORLD CHARITY CONVOY IN KOSOVO-METOHIIJA

PRISTINA, Serbia - At around 2 p.m. on Wednesday, NATO planes shelled a convoy of the international Doctors of the World charity carrying aid from Greece for the Yugoslav republic of Serbia's Kosovo-Metohija province.

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Nobody was hurt or killed when the convoy, headed by Professor Theologus Theologou, was attacked on the road to Pristina from the Djeneral Jankovic border crossing from Macedonia.

The convoy was carrying relief aid for the Pristina Hospital, and was targetted with one missile which fell some 10 m from the vehicles.

Two of the three lorries have been damaged and the aid has been practically destroyed.

Professor Theologou has sustained a shock in the NATO attack, but we hope he will recover soon, Pristina Hospital Administrator Rade Grbic has told TANJUG.

The passage of the convoy had been announced in advance and the lorries all bore clear markings and were visible to NATO.

NATO DELIBERATELY TARGETS PRISTINA-BOUND

Doctor Theologus Theologou, who led the convoy carrying medical supplies to Pristina, told the Media Centre based in the chief city of Serbia's Kosovo and Metohija province that a strong blast had been heard first and then the roar of aircraft.

He said the convoy had not stopped until it had reached the nearest police checkpoint whence he informed his organisation about the incident by satellite phone.

He said he was confident that the aircraft had targetted the convoy because there had been no other vehicles nor facilities around. No convoy member was wounded in the incident.

NATO TRIES TO DENY SHELLING GREEK RELIEF AID CONVOY IN SERBIA

BRUSSELS - NATO has tried to deny that its plane shelled a Greek relief aid convoy in the Yugoslav republic of Serbia's Kosovo-Metohija province on Wednesday, on the usual plea that NATO does not target civilians in its aggression on Yugoslavia.

"It's not correct. We did not attack any convoy from Greece. We are not going to attack civilian targets," NATO's new military briefer, Walter Jertz of Germany, said.

However, officials of the Doctors of the World (Medecins du Monde) charity, which organised the three-lorry convoy, have said their convoy came under fire from a plane as it was moving from the Macedonian border towards Kosovo-Metohija's city of Pristina.

This has not been enough for the NATO propaganda machine to admit having made another "mistake" in a series of attacks on civilian targets, in which a large number of civilians have been killed.

YUGOSLAV DEFENCE MINISTER SAYS NATO AGGRESSORS HAVE NO HONOUR

PODGORICA - Yugoslavia's defence minister is on Thursday quoted as saying that, after a full six weeks of aggression on Yugoslavia, NATO has not attained a single one of its proclaimed objectives.

The aggressors were wrong in their basic calculation that they could break Yugoslavia in three days, Minister Pavle Bulatovic told the daily Dan, which appears in the Yugoslav republic of Montenegro's capital Podgorica.

Bulatovic said that the aggressor alliance "has no honour, because NATO has been indiscriminate in its choice of targets from the outset of its mindless aggression on Yugoslavia on March 24.

"NATO has been targetting schools, hospitals, offices, factories, nurseries, bridges, churches, monasteries..." he said, adding that this is well known to the people of Yugoslavia and the world, and to all those who will see and listen.

KRAJJEVO: (12:00) NATO aviation attacked the municipal area and launched two missiles. The village of Ladjevica some 20 km from the center of the town was newly attacked around 22:00

NIS: (12:00) Two missiles were used in the attack on the villages of Donji Matejevac and Rujnik in the Nis County. A little later (12:43) a strong detonation was registered in the town of Nis itself. Around 22:10 seven detonations were registered in the industrial zone in the northwestern part of town. The "EnergoGas" depot was hit.

JAGODINA: (around 12:30) A missile fell in the outskirts of the town.

PODGORICA: (20:00) Various detonations have been registered in the suburbs. The aggressor forces attacked the bridge on the river Sitnica.

PRISTINA: (02:00) Once again the town and its suburbs have been attacked, as well as the Slatina Airport and the quarter Belacevac. Detonations were also registered on the slopes of Mt. Goles.

PRAHOVO: (22:00) For the first time since the aggression on FR Yugoslavia started, the local "Jugopetrol" plant was targeted. The attack caused a major fire that was placed under control.

7-5-99

Former U.S. congressman from New York John Lebutillier on Hannity and Colmes (FOX) after the report that Chinese embassy in Belgrade was hit :

"Tonight, after 6 weeks of bombing, we finally hit an enemy of the U.S."

NATO hits Chinese embassy

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, May 8 (UPI) -- The Chinese embassy in Belgrade has apparently been hit by NATO bombs as the alliance continues its assault on sites in the Yugoslav capital.

Yugoslav officials today have told CNN the embassy has taken "two direct hits" and was engulfed in flames, while the BBC says a Chinese diplomat reported that as many as three missiles hit the building. The diplomat called it a "criminal attack."

The Yugoslav officials said more than 25 people have been taken to the hospital as a result of the incident, but no deaths have been reported.

The BBC says about 30 people were sleeping in the facility when it caught fire.

The BBC reports eyewitnesses as saying the nearby Hotel Jugoslavija also caught fire as NATO targeted Belgrade for the third night in a row.

nato hit hotel "Yugoslavia", Chinese Embassy (1 Chinese dead, 33 in hospital - for now) reported by Tom Clark, reporter for CTV News from Canada. 4 huge explosions in territory of China inside of Belgrade.. heavy bombing on BGD. Happened around midnight local time /Fri - Sat/

southern Yugoslav city of Nis.

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia (AP) - NATO hit a residential area in Yugoslavia's third-largest city Friday, reportedly killing at least 15 people and injuring dozens in a strike near a hospital and a marketplace. The attack came after President Slobodan Milosevic signaled he was willing to discuss a general Kosovo peace plan agreed to by Russia and Western powers - if the alliance stops the bombing. Authorities in the city of Nis, 120 miles southeast of Belgrade, said at least 15 people were killed and 60 were injured, *WMSV*

- NATO missiles *HIT A HOSPITAL, A* marketplace and a park shortly before noon Friday.

NATO Hits Market In Serbian City, Killing 11

BELGRADE (Reuters) - NATO planes dropped cluster bombs on a crowded outdoor market and a hospital complex in the southern Serbian city of Nis Friday, killing at least 11 people and injuring scores, Yugoslav officials said.

"There is nothing military within a kilometer (half a mile) of it," Mayor Zoran Zivkovic told Reuters by telephone from the industrial city of 250,000 people, 230 km (140 miles) south of Belgrade.

Zivkovic had said earlier that cluster bombs had been dropped on the hospital and the market in the third NATO attack of the day at around 11:25 a.m. (0925 GMT).

about 60 were wounded during today's NATO attack on Nis downtown with cluster bombs (at 11:30am), but the results are not final. There are still lot of nonexploded cluster bombs (few hundreds) in Nis downtown. 20 people of more than 60 wounded in Nis are in critical condition and their lives are in danger.

Aggressor's atrocious crime

Nis, May 7, 1999 (Tanjug) - Aggressor's NATO aviation and its commanders committed today an atrocious crime over the civilian population in Nis, by bombarding it's center with cluster bombs. This weapon has been forbidden by the international conventions. Moreover, in the Nis downtown there are neither military nor police facilities.

According to the information received so far, at least 11 persons were killed and several dozens wounded. It is feared that the casualty toll is not final and that the number of killed persons in this bloody genocide feast of the aggressor in Nis is even higher. The damage is enormous.

The citizens of targeted central Nis are constantly being warned not to leave their shelters and apartments for the danger of small bombs left behind from the cluster bombs. The rough estimations show that there are several hundred of small cluster bombs scattered all over the town.

The part of the town hit most roughly is the part around Velika Pijaca (Big Market) where the density of people is the highest during the day. There is a Vice-chancellor's Office, a Health Care Center "12 Februar" and a Bus Station there.

The news that the enemy used cluster bombs in bombing the health care center, at first shocked the citizens of Nis. Unfortunately, the news was confirmed and the casualty toll is rising every hour.

It was the 14th attack on the town, and the third in the last ten hours and the first one in the broad daylight.

Novi Sad , May 7 - Four strong explosions, from the direction of Mt. Fruska Gora, were heard in the Voivodina capital of Novi Sad at around 2:20 p.m. local time Friday.

No details are yet available about the targets of the enemy air attack.

UN prosecutors say they're watching NATO

THE HAGUE - The International War Crimes Tribunal has issued a warning to NATO leaders.

The tribunal says it's watching to make sure the alliance respects international law in its campaign against Yugoslavia.

The deputy for chief prosecutor Louise Arbour, a Canadian who heads the investigation, said Wednesday that she reminded NATO states of their obligations "in terms of adherence to the laws and customs of the war and the Geneva Conventions."

Arbour visited Washington, D.C. last week for high-level talks with the United States. She's under intense pressure to indict Yugoslav President Slobodan Milosevic for war crimes.

Yugoslavia has accused NATO of violating its sovereignty and has appealed to the World Court. It says 1,200 Yugoslavs have been killed in the past seven weeks, and another 5,000 wounded. Some preliminary arguments in this complaint will be held next week.

16:25 End of air raid in Belgrade.

16:05 Sjenica area was under attack at 12:45pm with 4 missiles.

15:40 Until now is known that 11 civilians were killed and about 60 were wounded during today's NATO attack on Nis downtown with cluster bombs (at 11:30am), but the results are not final. There are still lot of nonexploded cluster bombs (few hundreds) in Nis downtown.

14:55 Wider Novi Sad area was hit with more than 20 missiles.

14:50 TV transmitter at Iriski venac hill near Novi Sad was targeted.

14:45 Explosions in Novi Sad area! Strong AAA activity.

14:30 NATO combat jets over Sremska Mitrovica. One explosion was heard in wider city area.

12:40 Two explosions on Ovcara mountain at 12:00am.

11:55 NATO aviation attacked Nis! City hospital was hit.

11:40 Explosions that were heard in Rakovica suburb are caused by destroying of unexploded bombs.

11:30 Three explosions were heard in southern Belgrade suburbs.

11:20 Air raid danger in Belgrade, Novi Sad,

09:55 NATO combat jets have attacked Pristina suburb of Lebane with three missiles this morning.

06:15 End of air raid danger in Belgrade.

04:50 Three explosions were heard eastern of Nis. There were no explosions in city areas. At least one missile hit Medosevac settlement during last attacks on airport. Many civilians are wounded.

04:15 Nis under attack, again!

03:55 NATO air attacks on Nis are probably over. More than 15 explosions were heard in 2 attacks. Targets were in north-west areas of Nis. One of targets was Nis airport. FRY Army Air Defence acted heavy like never before.

03:30 NATO attack on Nis is still going on.

02:55 Explosions in Nis !

02:40 NATO combat jets in low flight over Krusevac.

01:30 Nocaj village near Sremska Mitrovica was targeted tonight with two missiles. According to first information, there are no wounded but large number of houses are damaged.

00:40 Railroad bridge and powerline near Vatin were targeted.

00:30 NATO attacked wider Vrsac area. International railroad to Romania, near Vatin, was targeted.

00:19 Four explosions spotted in Pozarevac area.

NATO raids on industrial and civilian facilities on May 6th and in the night between May 6th and 7th 1999

NATO air force continued its raids yesterday and last night. The aggression on FR Yugoslavia started 45 days ago and the enemy continued to target industrial plants: villages and urban quarters. Major damages have been caused: casualties have been registered: and the pollution of the environment is becoming dramatic in various localities.

LIPLJAN: (11:36) Six missiles have been fired at this small town in the southern Serbian province with a prevalently Serbian population. The attack that lasted until 12:40 the recently opened

"Radioton" factory was targeted, and the elementary school in the near-by village of Skulanovo has been damaged. Two bombs fell on the house of the Abidic family in the village. Several members of the family have been injured. The Antic family house has been also devastated.

NOVI SAD: (14:30) Yesterday the capital of the Vojvodina province was raided for the third time in broad daylight by NATO planes. Their target was the "Svetozar Markovic Toza" elementary school in the densely populated quarter of Detelinara several kilometers from the center of the town. In a second attack (17:05) half a dozen missiles were launched. Four persons have been injured.

VRSAČ: (23:20) Last night NATO fighter-bombers raided the municipal area. The bridge on the international railroad to Romania has been targeted as well as the high voltage power lines near the village of Vatin close to the Romanian-Yugoslav border.

SABAC: (23:25) Numerous detonations have been registered in the municipal area.

POZAREVAC: (00:19) Four detonations have been heard.

NIS: (03:55) Two attacks have been launched on the town and more than 15 detonations have been registered. NATO air raid focused on the northwestern part of the town. Attacks have been registered on the Nis Airport as well. The YA Air Defence reacted strongly to the aggressors attacks.

SREMSKA MITROVICA: (01:30) Last Night NATO planes launched two missiles on the village of Noca near the town of S. Mitrovica. Numerous houses have been damaged.

GRDELICA: The body of a boy has been recovered in the Grdelicka Klisura gorge. He is the 13th victim of the NATO raid on the Belgrade-Salonika train.

Direct effects of NATO aggression on health and health care services of the population of Serbia

Mass killing and wounding are only one of the aspects of humanitarian catastrophe, which was not present in Serbia before NATO aggression, said the Republic Minister of Health Dr. Leposava Milicevic. This can be confirmed by the representatives of the numerous humanitarian organizations, such as the WHO and UNICEF official representatives.

- The aggression which was initiated in an attempt "to prevent humanitarian catastrophe" led to the crime of unprecedented scope, said Dr. Milicevic stressing that the war operations caused mass migrations of people from Kosovo and Metohija, primarily, who

seek shelter from bombs and missiles. More than 30 medical institutions, including hospitals, and out-door patient clinics in Belgrade, Pristina, Kragujevac, Kraljevo, Novi Sad, Nis, Cacak, Uzice and elsewhere have been damaged.

The infrastructure destruction also makes providing health care services more difficult, stressed Dr. Milicevic. The demolition of bridges made it impossible for the patients from Vojvodina region to be transported to the specialized Institute for Cardiovascular Conditions in Sremska Kamenica. The damage to the water supply and gas pipe systems which run along the bridge impede the normal operation of the Institute. In view of the fact that the Province of Vojvodina has the highest circulatory diseases mortality rate in Serbia (nine out of 1,000 citizens) and that each month 70 cases of acute hearth ischaemia are treated at the Institute, it is evident that a crime has been committed, said Dr. Milicevic.

She also warned that more frequent and prolonged stress situations have significantly affected the living conditions and health of the population. According to the Belgrade Emergency Health Service statistics, the cardiovascular and circulatory disease mortality rate has increased seven times in comparison to the average rate several years back. The Advisor to the Republic Minister of Health Dr. Slobodan Tosovic pointed out that NATO aggression was a unique negative example of ecological war.

Experience thus far indicates that the enemy is not selective in choosing its targets and that anything is a possible target. NATO will be remembered for the first indirect use of chemical weapons in the history of wars, said Dr. Tosovic. The aggressor targets the depots known to contain chlorine, ammonia, vinyl chloride monomer and other chemicals which in higher concentrations have the effects equal to those of poisonous gases.

Yugoslav experts have launched a broad-scope action of minimizing the risks by removing and destroying the chemicals hazardous to health or fatal to the population if they leak uncontrollably, explode or burn, pointed out Dr. Tosovic. Fortunately, vegetables and other food stuffs have not been contaminated and can be used for food, added Tosovic. Water is safe for drinking since the most of water management system is supplied from underground waters.

YUGOSLAV DAILY SURVEY

BELGRADE, 7 May 1999

No. 2309

SPECIAL ISSUE

NATO CRIMES AGAINST CIVILIANS AND CIVILIAN INFRASTRUCTURE IN THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA

The Nato criminal aggression represents the most flagrant violation of the Charter of the United Nations since the inception of the world Organization, a violation of the Helsinki Final Act and the undermining of the very foundations of the international legal order. At the same time, this aggression is a crime against peace, stability and humanity, unprecedented in recent history.

The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia has warned on time the United Nations Security Council of a possible aggression, and during the aggression itself it requested that it be immediately halted and most strongly condemned. Had this legitimate request of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia been met, enormous human sufferings and destruction would have been avoided. The most illustrative examples are given below.

I

KILLING AND PLIGHT OF THE CIVILIANS

During the last forty-four days of NATO aggression, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia has been exposed to extensive civilian destruction, unrecorded on the European soil since World War Two. The NATO aggressors have focused their attacks primarily on civilian targets, directly threatening the lives and fundamental human rights of the entire population of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. By bombing relentlessly the cities, towns and villages throughout Yugoslavia, the NATO aggressor has made twelve thousand air strikes by over a thousand warplanes. Furthermore, over three thousand cruise missiles have been launched thus far. Since the onset of the aggression against the FR of Yugoslavia over ten thousand tons of explosive were dropped with five times greater destructive power than the atomic bomb used in the attack on Hiroshima.

The NATO aggressor has killed so far more than 1 200 civilians, while over 5000 people sustained injuries, many of whom will remain crippled for life. At the same time, several thousand private homes and flats have been ruined, mostly in Belgrade, Novi Sad, Pancevo, Nis, Cuprija, Aleksinac, Kragujevac, Pristina, Valjevo, Surdulica, etc. which has made the living conditions of a great number of families hardly bearable. We shall present the most tragic instances of the killings and plight of the innocent civilian population.

(a) Killings of Civilians Caused by the Bombings of Urban and Rural Residential Areas

More than four hundred civilians were killed by NATO bombs during the air strikes against the towns in Kosovo and Metohija: Pristina, Djakovica, Prizren, Kosovo Polje, Urosevac, Kosovska Mitrovica, in refugee camps in Orahovac and Srbica, Vitrina, etc.

Twenty-one persons were killed and 47 injured during the bombings of Belgrade.

Twenty civilians were killed (including 12 children) and over 100 wounded (including 24 seriously) during the bombing of Surdulica.

Thirteen civilians were killed and twenty five wounded in an attack on Kursumlija.

Twelve civilians were killed and forty wounded in the bombing of Aleksinac which was qualified in the NATO headquarters in Brussels as "collateral damage".

Five civilians were killed and eight children wounded during the attack on the village of Murino near Rozaje.

Sixteen RTS workers were killed and seventeen wounded in the bombing of the headquarters of this biggest Radio and Television outlet in the FR of Yugoslavia, because Western leaders find it inappropriate that true information about the tragic consequences of the aggression against the FR of Yugoslavia be widely spread.

There were many civilian casualties during the air strikes against Pancevo, Cacak, Vranje, Nis, Valjevo and many other cities and towns.

(b) Killing of Children

Children are the most vulnerable category of population, innocent and defenceless, who greatly suffer due to the barbaric bombings of NATO aircraft, which is illustrated by the following examples:

The killing of several dozen of children during the bombing of the train in Grdelica gorge, the buss in Luzani on the Pec-Rozaje road, etc.

The killing of twelve children during the bombing of Surdulica.

The killing of seven children in Srbica from cluster bombs, which are prohibited by international conventions.

The killing of five children from the Koxa family in the village of Doganovici near Urosevac when six children were wounded, two of them seriously.

The killing of nineteen children in the refugee column near Djakovica.

The killing of nine children in Kursumlija.

The killing of six children in the refugee centre in Djakovica.

The killing of a three-year old girl in the Belgrade suburb of Batajnica.

The killing of a child in Kosovo Polje.

The killing of two children in Aleksinac.

Children are most often victims of the sprinkle cluster bombs with delayed effect. The death toll on children would have been even more tragic, had the missile exploded some thirty metres from the biggest Maternity Hospital in Belgrade and in the vicinity of other medical institutions in the Yugoslav capital and other towns across Serbia.

(c) Killing of Passengers in Vehicles of Public Transportation

Under the cynical explanation that they are hitting "moving military targets", NATO aggressors have destroyed thus far several vehicles of public transportation with a great number of passengers on board. NATO aggressors must have known their time table. Burdened with an imperative call for a "speedy and spectacular victory" advocated in vain by NATO propaganda machine through the controlled Western media, NATO pilots have been writing down during the last couple of weeks the darkest pages in the record of crimes against humanity. Listed below are some of the most loathsome crimes which they have committed.

Fifty-five passengers were killed and twenty-six wounded in the Grdelica gorge during the attack on the international passenger train on the Belgrade-Thessaloniki line.

Sixty passengers lost their lives and four were wounded during the bombing of the "Nis ekspres" coach near the village of Luzani. On that occasion NATO warplanes bombed also the ambulance which came to help the victims when one doctor was injured.

At least twenty people were killed and twenty were injured during the attack on the coach on the Pec-Rozaje line. The investigation is underway.

(d) Killing and Plight of Refugees

Particularly tragic is the fate of refugees, who convinced that they should not believe the propaganda ploys on the alleged "ethnic cleansing" decided to return to their homes. Legitimate authorities of the FR of Yugoslavia encourage them every day to do so and guarantee their safety. But this does not suit the interests of NATO strategists since the only way to extend the aggression is to reinforce the claims of the alleged humanitarian catastrophe in Kosovo and Metohija can

On the occasion of the return of a large group of refugees, on 14 April 1999, on the Djakovica-Prizren road, NATO aircraft killed 75 citizens of the FR of Yugoslavia and over 40 of them sustained serious injuries. The attack of NATO aircraft was systematically prepared and lasted for three hours. In this way, NATO has in the most brutal way "demonstrated" that innocent civilians are constantly taken advantage of for NATO interests and for the extension of relentlessly bombing campaign against the FR of Yugoslavia.

Over one hundred refugees were killed during the NATO bombing of refugee camps in which Serbs expelled from Croatia and Bosnia and Hercegovina were accommodated (Djakovica, Pristina, Kursumlija, etc). The victims were mostly the elderly, the frail and children. Thus, their tragic exodus which came about in the wake of the break-up of Yugoslavia was ruthlessly ended.

II

SUFFERING AND INTIMIDATION OF CIVILIAN POPULATION

(a) The Use of Graphite Bombs and Destruction of Electric Power System of the FR of Yugoslavia

The use of graphite bombs which have caused short circuits on long-distance power lines and collapse of the electric power system of Serbia is an incomprehensible example of inflicting mass suffering on population. More than five million citizens of Serbia remained without electricity and they could not meet their elementary needs (health, hygiene, etc). The most severely affected are hospitals (particularly maternity hospitals - incubators, etc), including all patients (especially emergency cases and those in intensive care wards), as well as the residents in cities who live in the high-rises and others. It is quite clear that the aim of those attacks was to make the living conditions of civilians unbearable and consequently to undermine the staunch resistance of population towards NATO aggressors.

(b) Bombing of the Government Buildings and Institutions

The bombings and destruction of objects and institutions which symbolise the State and national identity are aimed at intimidating and insulting the human and national dignity of the population. Thus, the buildings of the Ministry of Defence, of the Federal and Republican Ministries of the Interior, the headquarters of the Executive Council of the Autonomous Province of Vojvodina, the headquarters of the Executive Council and the Assembly of the Autonomous Province of Kosovo and Metohija, as well as many other institutions in Pristina were destroyed with no reason at all. The buildings of the Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs, of the Government of the Republic of Serbia and of judicial authorities of the Republic of Serbia, which are of exceptional historical and architectural importance, were also severely damaged.

(c) Refugees

The continuous non-selective bombing of civilian targets in the FR of Yugoslavia is the main cause of enormous human tragedy which affects the entire population and the citizens of the Kosov and Metohija in particular. In some of the hardest hit areas, the facilities of social infrastructure and supply networks were demolished. By its uninterrupted bombings the aggressor makes it impossible for those in need to get help and in many cases it has even targeted the ambulances and their emergency medical teams. Therefore, a number of citizens are forced to find shelter in a safer place which is the main cause why refugee columns start to be created. Such development recorded in all areas in the world affected by warfare, NATO propaganda has systematically overblown by a claim of alleged "humanitarian catastrophe" trying thereby to make its aggression legitimate.

III

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

An assassination attempt of the NATO aggressors on the President of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia on 22 April 1999 represents an premeditated 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 so vigorously advocated by the West. Although the residence of the President of the FR 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, but the United Nations Security Council, which is obviously under the influence of the United States, failed to condemn this terrorist act or numerous killings of civilians and children.

IV

CRIME AGAINST THE FREEDOM OF THE MEDIA

The aim of the destruction of a great number of private radio and television stations and more than two dozen TV transmitters was to suppress the right to a different opinion and to further expand 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, as well as to impose on the world their totalitarian and single-minded perception. The censorship imposed by NATO generals on Western media and constant resort to lies at the press conferences in the headquarters of the Alliance are illustrative examples of this practice.

(a) Bombing of the Radio and Television of Serbia in Belgrade

On 23 April 1999, NATO aggressors bombed and demolished the building of the Radio and Television of Serbia in Belgrade, the largest radio and TV company in the Balkans with 7000 employees and the state-of-the-art infrastructure which was made available to seven hundred foreign correspondents. On that occasion 16 employees of the Radio and Television of Serbia lost their lives while 19 sustained severe injuries. The fact that this was an attack on the freedom of speech makes this crime even more serious. In a word, the target of NATO bombs was the truth.

(b) Bombing of the Radio and Television of Serbia in Novi Sad

On 3 May 1999, destroyed was also the building of the Radio and Television of Serbia in Novi Sad, the second largest TV centre in the FR of Yugoslavia, which broadcasted programmes in the languages of all national minorities living in the Autonomous Province of Vojvodina. Each day 56 hour programme was broadcasted in the Hungarian, Slovakian, Ruthenian, Romanian and Romany languages which is in the line with the commitment of the FR of Yugoslavia to guarantee equal rights to information to all its citizens.

(c) Bombing of the Business Centre "Usce" in Belgrade

By the bombings of the business centre "Usce" in Belgrade on 21 and 27 April 1999, the headquarters, as well as production and broadcasting infrastructure of the three private TV stations and four private radio stations were destroyed.

(c) Bombings of TV Transmitters and Relays

Several dozen TV transmitters and relay stations used by State-run or private TV and radio stations were destroyed during the NATO air strikes. The TV transmitter on the Mount of Avala, the biggest transmitter in the FR of Yugoslavia, which according to its architectural design was unique in the world, was raised to the ground. NATO destroyed also the TV transmitters on the business centre "Usce", on Fruska Gora, Goles (Pristina) and others, as well as relay stations in Krnjaca, Borca, on Bukulja, Cer, Crni vrh, Jasterbac,

Ovcar, Tornik, etc. Demolished is also the satellite station "Jugoslavija" near Ivanjica used to transmit PTT and TV signals all around the world.

For all champions of the freedom of speech and for all people committed to the right to freedom of expression, these destructive acts represent the last warning alarm before NATO censorship take control over all media of the so-called "free world".

V

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. By the destruction of factories, business capacities and production facilities, more than half a million people have lost their jobs and over two million of them remained without any kind of income. Destroyed are the industrial complexes in Belgrade, Novi Sad, Kragujevac, Nis, Pancevo, Cacak, Kraljevo, Valjevo, Pristina, Vranje, Kursumlija, Kosovska Mitrovica, Krusevac, Kula, Gnjilane, Sremska Mitrovica and in other towns and cities.

The petrochemical industry of the FR of Yugoslavia has been totally destroyed, as well as the largest Yugoslav factory of artificial fertilisers. Indirect damages caused due to destroyed industrial facilities where production will not be possible to renew in coming few years cannot be estimated.

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 housed more than a hundred private firms in full business expansion, foreign representative offices, seven private Radio and TV stations and one of the most modern poli-clinic in the FR of Yugoslavia. The building of this business centre is also one of the landmarks of modern Belgrade. In view of the above facts, it is quite clear that "Usce" business centre could not have been in a legitimate military target, as it is most frequently claimed by NATO propaganda machinery when it tries to justify the destruction of civilian structures

VI

DESTRUCTION OF BRIDGES

On the false and irrational pretext of "neutralising the military power of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia", the NATO aggressor started systematic destruction of Yugoslav road and rail traffic routes. Over twenty bridges have been totally demolished so far although some of them were real architectural masterpieces. A few dozen of bridges have been severely damaged and rendered inoperational for traffic. Also, several dozen major and local roads, airports, railway tracks, railway stations, etc. have been destroyed. 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 thousand Jews in the Second World War).

About 30 bridges have been destroyed including those at the strategic European E-75 corridor. By the destruction of the bridges on the Danube river the aggressors have blocked the entire river navigation at this traffic artery of the greatest importance for European economy and the shortest link between the Northern and Mediterranean Sea (The Rhein-Mein-Danube route). Thus, the European shipping companies suffer each day the damage of over 20 million DM.

It is not possible to list all destroyed bridges, but let us mention the most important ones: Sloboda Bridge, Wailing Bridge, Zezelj Bridge and the bridge in Beska (all in the city of Novi Sad), the bridges on the Danube river near Smederevo and Backa Palanka, several bridges on the Ibar primary road and Belgrade-Bar railway line, as well as on other major railway and road lines. Both the railway and new road bridges near Ostruznica were demolished although they were crucial structures on the Belgrade roundabout route.

VII

ENVIRONMENTAL DISASTER

Concurrently with the humanitarian, NATO strikes have caused an environmental catastrophe which is endangering not only the FR of Yugoslavia, but also the neighbouring countries and the entire European continent. 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 FR 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 and by large scale fires. 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.

VIII

HOSPITALS AND HEALTH INSTITUTIONS

The aggressor's 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 cardio vascular diseases in Sremska Kamenica, to which several million people gravitate. Four hospitals and two maternity hospitals in Belgrade were damaged including the biggest hospital in the Balkans (Military Medical Academy Hospital - VMA), the hospitals in Cuprija, Aleksinac, Pristina, Valjevo and Pancevo, sanatorium in Surdulica, as well as medical centres in many other towns. The striking example is also the destruction of the Secondary School for Nurses in Cuprija.

IX

DESTRUCTION OF PRE-SCHOOL INSTITUTIONS, SCHOOLS AND UNIVERSITIES

The NATO aggression has put a stop to the education of close to one million pupils and students in the FR of 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, Electronical, Technical, Law and Economics faculties), in Pristina (Agricultural and Machine Engineering faculty) and Novi Sad (Faculty of Philosophy) and university centre in Belgrade. Could any of them be classified as military targets?

X

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

The entire territory of the FR of Yugoslavia and Kosovo and Metohija in particular, is a treasury of European culture and civilisation since ancient times. By violating all international conventions on the protection of civilisation 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 UNESCO protection), medieval towns of Zvecan (13th century) and

Smederevo (15th century), Petrovaradin fortress (18th century), seventeen monasteries on Fruska Gora (15-18th century), monastery in Rakovica and many other priceless historical monuments. The bombs have even destroyed many cemeteries all across the FR of Yugoslavia including Orthodox cemetery in Pristina. Obviously, NATO does not leave even the dead to rest in peace.

XI

USE OF PROHIBITED WEAPONS

In NATO attacks, the state-of-the-art weapons have been used, but also those prohibited under international conventions, such as cluster bombs and slow activating bombs. In its attacks on civilian and other facilities in Serbia, NATO aircraft fired more than 100 containers with almost 20 000 cluster bombs. As many as one fourth of those cluster bombs were used in the attacks against towns in Kosovo and Metohija: Pristina, Urosevac, Djakovica, Prizren, etc, and against many other places and facilities in Serbia.

In their numerous air strikes the enemy's warplanes used uranium depleted artillery ammunition. NATO committed thereby a very serious criminal act with unforeseeable consequences not only for the victims but for all those who may be exposed to the released radiation therefrom (the Gulf syndrome of US soldiers who participated in the Desert Storm).

Before the attacks, radio locators were dropped from the aircraft, found in the vicinity of many civilian and business facilities in Serbia.

XII

COORDINATION OF NATO WITH TERRORISTS OF THE SO-CALLED "KLA"

Before the onset of the aggression, the Albanian terrorists counted on the NATO planes as an air support to their armed groups. Now Albanians living in the USA and other Western countries are being armed, trained and transported with a view of taking actions in the territory of the FR of Yugoslavia. The aim is to create armed units which could be used as ground forces of the "Alliance".

Albanian terrorists are being trained and armed in camps in the northern part of Albania – Tropoje, Kukes and Bairam Curri by British, American and Turkish commandos and then they are being illegally infiltrated into Kosovo and Metohija. The latest incident of an organised assistance to terrorists was in Ancona when on 12 April 1999 thirty tons of the most sophisticated heavy arms shipped from Germany were discovered in the three trucks marked by the symbols of the humanitarian organisation "Caritas". Similar activities, which are directly in contradiction with United Nations Security Council resolution 1160, were intensified when plans started to be made about the invasion of the FR of Yugoslavia by ground forces. Several hundred terrorists have been transported from the USA and Western Europe into Albania. There are plans to equip, arm and train about six thousand Albanians for co-ordinated actions with NATO warplanes.

Encouraged by the support of NATO countries, the members of the so-called KLA have committed 2733 terrorist acts since 1 January to 2 May 1999, out of which 1078 were against citizens and civilian facilities. They killed 335 citizens, out of whom 187 Albanians, 71 Serbs and Montenegrins, 8 Romanies, 3 Muslims, one Turk and 65 persons whose identity has not been established. In 1999 alone the Albanian terrorists committed 850 crimes out of which 322 against the citizens and civilian facilities. They killed 162, injured 183 and kidnapped 62 persons.

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, by 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 greater 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 cooperation between all Southeast European countries. Attempt 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.

ANNEX

USE OF PROHIBITED WEAPONS

Cluster bombs and bombs with delayed effect are the most frequently used weapons from the NATO arms and ammunition arsenal which are prohibited by international conventions. Their systematic use against civilians and civilian structures has reached such proportions that this raises a great concern. Practically the entire territory of the FR of Yugoslavia is attacked, but the region of Kosovo and Metohija is under the most severe strikes. Over three thousand cluster bombs were dropped on Pristina and other towns in Kosovo and Metohija alone such as Urosevac, Djakovica and Prizren. In addition to the housing complexes and several schools, bombed were also the mines (Stari trg, Trepca), hotels ("Baciste" on the Mt of Kopaonik), places of worship (mosque in Suva Reka), industrial facilities (Agricultural plant in Sjenica).

Since the onset of the NATO aggression (from 24 March to 4 May 1999) prohibited cluster bombs were used in 98 attacks on the facilities whose civilian nature was in no way doubtful or unknown to the aggressor. Over 120 cassette containers were dropped on civilians in Kosovo and Metohija and all across the FR of Yugoslavia. In view of the fact that each container contains 240 cluster bombs it is not difficult to perceive the devastating consequences of the crime committed by the use of prohibited weapons of mass destruction.

The number of civilians who were killed in these attacks has amounted to 47 persons, while over 70 victims were injured, including a great number of children and women. Material damage is still being estimated but there is no doubt that it is very high.

Some most tragic instances of the attacks by cluster bombs against civilians in the FRY

1. Prizren, 4.30 a.m., 28 March 1999: one cluster bomb dropped by a warplane raised to the ground the building of the Prizren League (building of historical importance for the ethnic Albanians).
2. Kosovska Mitrovica, 10.00 a.m., 2 April 1999: in the attack on the area of Stari Trg mines and great number of family houses were damaged.
3. The village of Pirane (Municipality of Prizren), from 1-2 p.m., 6 April 1999, cluster bombs were dropped on the "Ramiz Sadiku" company and 30 meters of the road was damaged.
4. Sjenica, 8.45 p.m., 6 April 1999, a cluster bomb greatly damaged the facility of the Agricultural and Industrial Company "Pester" (dairy store, vehicles, residential complex, water supply system).
5. The village of Velika Hodza (Municipality of Oraovac), 2.30 p.m., 8 April 1999, two cluster bombs dropped were from the plane on this village with Serbian population.
6. The village of Ljubizd (Municipality of Prizren), 11.20 a.m., 8 April 1999, cluster bombs were fired from the plane on the Paint and Varnish factory "Limit duga" (completely destroyed) and on the Agricultural and Industrial Company "Progres" (severely damaged).
7. Suva Reka (Municipality of Prizren), 1.15 p.m., 12 April 1999, two cluster bombs were dropped, the second one hit and completely raised to the ground the local mosque.
8. Tourist centre Kopaonik, around 0.40 a.m., 13 April 1999, before four missiles hit the hotel "Baciste" (the Genex hotel complex) over 100 cluster bombs were dropped on that location.
9. Vranje, 2.25 p.m., 14 April 1999, cluster bombs dropped on the houses in the village of Pavlovac in the vicinity of Vranje killed people and caused the damage on the bridge and Presevo-Vranje road.
10. The village of Doganovici (Municipality of Kacanik), 11.30 a.m., 24 April 1999, a container with cluster bombs dropped on the gypsy settlement "Kodza" and caused a tragedy – five children were killed, the eldest child was only 15 years old boy.

'Navo-bommen op ziekenhuis van Nis'

16-5-94

NIS - Fragmentatiebommen van de Navo hebben volgens Belgrado een ziekenhuis, een markt en een universiteitsgebouw in Nis getroffen. Daarbij zijn zeker vijftien mensen gedood en zeventig anderen verwond.

De Navo wilde de aanval niet bevestigen en zei slechts een radiozender en het vliegveld buiten de stad te hebben aangevallen. „We richten alleen op militaire doelen. Maar we zoeken het nog uit“, reageerde de militaire woordvoerder generaal Walter Jertz. De Navo heeft tot nu toe zes keer erkend een burgerdoel te hebben geraakt. Volgens Belgrado kwamen daarbij ruim 200 mensen om het leven.

Burgemeester Zivkovic van Nis was gistermiddag woedend: „Er is geen enkel militair doel binnen een kilometer van de markt“, aldus Zivkovic. Volgens hem ging het om fragmentatiebommen, die de omliggende gebouwen hebben veranderd in 'Zwitserse gatenkaas'. Donderdag beschoot de Navo ook al Nis, met name olieopslagplaatsen. De zuidelijke stad herbergt veel militairen, en dient voor het Joegoslavische leger als uitvalsbasis naar Kosovo.

Gisteren werd ook een spoor-

brug op de lijn van Belgrado naar Boekarest en een televisietoren getroffen. De Servische televisie viel gisteravond enkele keren uit. Belgrado was voor de derde achtereenvolgende dag géén doelwit.

De Russische minister van buitenlandse zaken Igor Ivanov oordeelde dat nog lang geen sprake is van een 'doorbraak', zoals in het westerse kamp werd gezegd na het akkoord van de G 8. „Ieder uur brengt nog tragedies.“ De G 8 - de groep van zeven belangrijkste industrielanden en Rusland - kwam donderdag een strategie overeen om het Kosovo-conflict op te lossen. De Verenigde Naties krijgen daarbij een hoofdrol: er moet onder meer een resolutie komen over de inzet van een vredesmacht, en in een later stadium moeten de VN het bestuur over Kosovo gaan voeren. VN-secretaris-generaal Kofi Annan verwelkomde het akkoord, en benoemde gisteren de Zweedse ex-premier Carl Bildt en de Slowaakse minister van buitenlandse zaken Eduard Kukan tot speciale gezanten voor Kosovo.

Ook de Russische president Boris Jeltsin liet zich positief uit over het akkoord. Zijn bemiddelaar Viktor Tsjernomirdin gaat mogelijk dit weekeinde naar Bonn en Belgrado in een nieuwe poging de

Navo en Joegoslavië tot elkaar te brengen. Ivanov komt vandaag in Groot-Brittannië aan voor een driedaags bezoek, en de Amerikaanse onderminister van buitenlandse zaken Strobe Talbott zal zich begin volgende week in Moskou vervoegen.

Vanuit Joegoslavië is nog geen reactie gekomen op het G 8-akkoord. Belgrado heeft wel de VN toestemming gegeven een humanitaire missie naar Kosovo te sturen om te kijken hoe de Albanese vluchtelingen naar huis kunnen terugkeren. De eerste vijf VN-medewerkers zullen de komende dagen aankomen.

Het Kosovo bevrijdingsleger UCK reageerde verdeeld op het principeakkoord van de G 8. In de Albanese stad Kukes werd enthousiast gereageerd, terwijl het in Tirana verworpen werd. „Het garandeert geen harde oplossing voor de problemen en een einde aan de tragedie in Kosovo“, aldus een UCK-woordvoerder in de Albanese hoofdstad.

Overigens heeft Dennis McNamara van de VN-vluchtelingenorganisatie UNHCR geschat dat Albanië een miljoen vluchtelingen uit Kosovo kan opnemen. Het land heeft er tot nu toe ruim 400 000 binnen de grenzen.

MEER NIEUWS OP PAGINA 5

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NATO BOMBS BRIDGE, RESIDENTIAL AREAS IN NIS

NIS - Commander of the Nis civilian defense headquarters Jovan Zlatic confirmed to Tanjug that NATO had targeted the northwestern section of the city in its attack just after 4 p.m. Saturday.

The attack, which started at 4:05 p.m., targeted the bridge on the Nisava river, in the neighborhood of the Greek consulate, which was damaged.

NATO also targeted the Rudo company which manufactures artificial limbs.

Fuel depots of Energogas and Jugopetrol, a highway overpass and residential buildings in the area were also targeted, Zlatic said.

NATO AGAIN ATTACKS BOGUTOVAC VILLAGE

KRALJEVO - The NATO air force again attacked the village of Bogutovac, 20 km southwest of Kraljevo, central Serbia, at 2:30 p.m. Saturday, the Tanjug correspondent reported.

The railway bridge on the Lopatnica was hit, a target completely destroyed in a NATO attack at 2:30 a.m. today.

A missile also hit the railway station in Bogutovac, which was completely razed. Initial reports indicate that there are no casualties.

NATO AGAIN ATTACKS KRAGUJEVAC

NATO attacked facilities in the old core of the town which are protected by the state. The Joakim Vujic Theater, High School, and Music School are located in this area. The targeted facilities have been attacked earlier by NATO aircraft.

Kragujevac was the capital of the principality of Serbia after its partial liberation from the Ottoman Empire, between 1818 and 1841.

NATO ATTACKS NIS AGAIN SATURDAY

NIS - NATO warplens attacked the northwestern part of the city of Nis, southeastern Serbia, again on Saturday between 4.05 and 4.20 p.m., Tanjug's correspondent reported.

The Yugoslav Army anti-aircraft defense opened fire on the attacking aircraft, the correspondent said.

NATO HITS BRIDGE ON BELGRADE-NIS HIGHWAY NEAR MIJATOVAC

CUPRIJA - NATO warplanes hit a bridge on the highway Belgrade-Nis near Mijatovac, municipality of Cuprija in central Serbia, with two missiles at 2:25 p.m. Saturday, Civilian Protection district headquarters in Jagodina said.

NATO planes also fired two missiles at a TV transmitter on Mt. Crni Vrh in central Serbia.

The transmitter, located half-way between Jagodina and Kragujevac, was attacked for the third time. It was rendered useless after the very first attack on April 6, and completely destroyed on April 9.

NATO ATTACKS GOLES AGAIN

PRISTINA, Serbia - NATO warplanes flew over Pristina constantly on Saturday morning, and fired one missile at Mt. Goles shortly after 10 a.m.

NATO has been attacking civilian facilities in the wider area of Mt. Goles, southwest of Pristina, almost daily since the onset of its aggression on Yugoslavia on March 24.

SEVERAL HOSPITALS DAMAGED IN NATO STRIKES

BELGRADE - Several hospitals were heavily damaged in the NATO strike on central Belgrade in the night of Friday-Saturday, and the Institute for Urology is unable to continue work, Serbian Clinical Center Jovan Hadzi Djokic told Tanjug.

The central pharmacy of the Clinical Center has also been heavily damaged he said and added that extensive damage was inflicted on the Maternity Hospital and the Institute for Heart Diseases in the Clinical Center.

NATO BOMBS CUPRIJA AREA, CRNI VRH

CUPRIJA - NATO warplanes fired two missiles on the Cuprija area, central Serbia, at 2.25 p.m. Saturday.

Five minutes later, NATO also fired two missiles on Mt. Crni Vrh, targeting a transmitter.

CHINESE EMBASSY WAS NOT TARGETED BY MISTAKE

BELGRADE - The NATO attack on the Chinese embassy in Belgrade late Friday was obviously not accidental, as is obvious from the parts of the building that were hit.

The southern section of the building in the centre of New Belgrade was hit by two missiles, one of which struck the ground floor and the other the top floor.

The third missile destroyed the ground floor and basement of the western embassy wing. Most of the inside of the building has burned.

The southern section of the building has been destroyed beyond recognition.

The basement in the western section of the building, which most likely served as a shelter, was also hit, and it is assumed that it was there that at least three embassy employees and a female correspondent of the Chinese news agency Hxinhua were killed.

Serbian police experts confirmed that the Chinese embassy was a precisely fixed target.

The experts said the attackers knew the building layout and precisely targeted the parts of the building they wanted to strike.

At least four people were killed in the NATO attack on the Chinese embassy.

GUEST KILLED IN NATO ATTACK ON HOTEL JUGOSLAVIJA

BELGRADE - A guest was killed in the brutal NATO attack on Hotel Jugoslaviya around midnight Friday, Serbian Tourism Minister Slobodan Cerovic told Tanjug on Saturday.

The hotel was hit with two missiles which caused heavy damage, Cerovic said.

"There was no reason at all to bomb the tourist-catering hotel complex Jugoslaviya, which until recently accommodated most statesmen who visited our country," Cerovic said.

DOCTORS TRYING TO SAVE LIVES OF WOUNDED IN NATO ATTACK ON NIS

NIS - Doctors are still fighting to save the lives of several people wounded by cluster bombs NATO aircraft dropped on Friday on the densely populated center of Nis, southeastern Serbia, Director of the Nis Clinical Center Dr. Cedo Kutlesic told Tanjug Saturday.

22 wounded are hospitalized in Nis clinics - 20 wounded in the Friday attack and two in the bombing of the Medosevac village early on May 7, Kutlesic said.

The toll of Friday's NATO bombing of Nis is 15 dead and about 70 wounded. A day of mourning has been proclaimed in the city.

Dr. Kutlesic added that the Pathology Institute had been destroyed.

The police are defusing the remaining cluster bombs in the city center, the premises of the Clinical Center, the University, the main market and the main bus station that were targeted by NATO.

FIVE WOUNDED CHINESE TREATED AT MEDICAL EMERGENCY CENTER

BELGRADE - NATO killed four people in an attack on the Chinese Embassy in Belgrade around midnight Friday and five seriously injured persons are being treated at the intensive care unit of the Medical Emergency Center, Serbian Clinical Center Director Jovan Hadzi Djokic told Tanjug on Saturday.

Dr. Hadzi Djokic said the patients were admitted with serious combined injuries. He added that four patients had been admitted during the night, and that the military attache was brought in at about 9 a.m. with serious chest injuries.

BELGRADE HOSPITAL HEAVILY DAMAGED IN NATO ATTACK

BELGRADE - Ceilings and floors cracked and over 60 windows shattered in the St. Sava special hospital for cerebrovascular diseases in Belgrade in two NATO attacks on Yugoslavia's capital city late Friday and early Saturday, but none of the patients have been injured, St. Sava Director Prof. Jovan Strikovic told Tanjug Saturday.

Since the outset of the NATO aggression on Yugoslavia on March 24, the hospital staff have been moving patients to safer places as soon as air raid sirens are sounded, Dr. Strikovic said.

Most of the 100 seriously ill patients are recovering from stroke in St. Sava.

The explosions also damaged vital life-support equipment, Dr. Strikovic said.

ITALIAN EMBASSY IN BELGRADE DAMAGED IN NATO ATTACK

BELGRADE - The building of the Italian embassy was damaged in the NATO attacks on downtown Belgrade late Friday and early Saturday.

Press Attache and First Secretary Claudio Taffuri confirmed to Tanjug that window panes and walls had cracked, but that no-one had been injured.

Taffuri said the entire staff was in Belgrade since the onset of air strikes, and that they were feeling the aggression in the same way as the local population.

He expressed deep regret over the NATO attack on Yugoslavia. He said the Italian staff were experiencing all that is happening with deep sorrow and concern, as the citizens of Yugoslavia themselves.

NATO GROSSLY VIOLATES CHINA SOVEREIGNTY

BEIJING - NATO has grossly violated the sovereignty of the People's Republic of China, the Chinese government said in a statement released Saturday, and most sharply protested the bombardment of the Chinese embassy in Belgrade late Friday.

"The NATO action is a gross violation of China's sovereignty and an unreasonable violation of the Vienna Convention on diplomatic relations and norms of international relations," the statement said and termed the NATO air attack on the Chinese embassy a "precedent in the history of diplomacy."

U.S.-led NATO has been "savagely bombarding Yugoslavia for over 40 days, killing and wounding a great many civilians, and has now launched air strikes against the Chinese embassy," the statement said.

"The Chinese government and people voice their deepest indignation and sharp condemnation of the barbarian act and lodge a sharpest protest," it added.

"The U.S.-led NATO must bear the full responsibility," the Chinese government stressed and said it retained the "right to take further action."

The Chinese news agency Xinhua said it had been confirmed that its correspondent Shao Yunhua had been killed in the attack, but the other victim had not been identified yet.

XINHUA STRONGLY CONDEMNS NATO ATTACK ON CHINESE EMBASSY IN BELGRADE

PEKING - The Chinese news agency Xinhua on Saturday expressed the deepest bitterness and sharp condemnation over the U.S.-led NATO attack on the Chinese embassy in Yugoslavia, in which its Belgrade correspondent was killed.

The NATO attack on the Chinese embassy was described as a gross violation of Chinese sovereignty and the Vienna convention on diplomatic relations and norms of international relations. This is a serious violation of reporter rights all over the world, Xinhua said.

Xinhua Belgrade correspondent Shao Yunhuan was killed in the tragic event, one of the most valued reporters of this agency.

Shao, 48, was posted here in March and sent numerous on-the-spot reports since the very beginning of the aggression, March 24, Xinhua said.

BEIJING - Several hundred Chinese Saturday protested outside the U.S. embassy in Beijing against the NATO bombardment of the Chinese embassy in Belgrade late Friday, in which four persons were killed and over 20 wounded.

missile attack on China's embassy in Belgrade, describing it as a barbarian act.

Wang said that the attack constituted a flagrant violation of China's sovereignty, underlining that the US-led NATO would have to bear the responsibility for any consequences.

The US-led NATO is attacking the sovereign state of Yugoslavia in violation of the UN Charter and regardless of warnings issued by the international community, including China, Wang said.

The Chinese government has from the outset been condemning the NATO bombing of Yugoslavia and demanding an immediate halting of the NATO military actions in order to place the resolving of the situation in Serbia's Kosovo-Metohija province back on the political track, Wang said.

The bombings have, however, been escalating throughout the past 40 days, and the targets are now even diplomatic missions, which is making the situation in the region much worse, Wang said.

The Chinese government and people demand that the US-led NATO immediately halt its aggression and bombing of Yugoslavia, Wang underlined.

If the US-led NATO obstinately persists in the aggression and bombings which are contrary to contemporary historical trends, it will face more condemnations and opposition from peoples around the world, including the people in the US and in NATO member-states, Wang said.

The Chinese government reserves the right to take measures in connection with the latest developments, Wang said.

Wang underlined that the US-led NATO had used three missiles from different directions in its attack on the Chinese embassy.

YELTSIN: NATO VANDALISM HAS NO JUSTIFICATION

MOSCOW - The destruction of a foreign embassy is not only an act of vandalism but one of the grossest examples of the violation of international law, Russian President Boris Yeltsin said Saturday in a statement released in connection with the NATO missile attack on the Chinese embassy in Belgrade late Friday.

"It is open despotism, for which there are and cannot be any excuses," President Yeltsin said in the statement released by his office.

RUSSIAN DEFENSE OFFICIAL SAYS US CHALLENGE THE WORLD

MOSCOW - The US has launched a strategic challenge to the world community that might bring apocalypse to the entire world with the NATO attack on the embassy of the People's Republic of China in Belgrade, head of the Russian defense ministry department for international military cooperation General Leonid Ivashov said Saturday.

The attack on China's embassy has confirmed the view of Russian Defense Minister Igor Sergeyev that the US, its allies and NATO are trampling on all provisions of international law and ethical and humane principles, and are attempting to bring down the world order established after World War II, Ivashov said.

By attacking China's embassy, the US demonstrates to the world its intention to impose its dictate of force in order to realize its interests, Ivashov said.

IVANOV HAS TELEPHONE CONVERSATION WITH COOK

BELGRADE - Yugoslav Minister without Portfolio Goran Matic has said that NATO's raid on China's Belgrade embassy at around midnight on Friday as well as the alliance's war against Yugoslavia which is absolutely in the right is savage and mindless.

Matic told Tanjug in front of the embassy, which was struck with three missiles that wounded a large number of embassy staff, that the raid on the embassy "will show to the entire world what we have known from the very outset of the (NATO) aggression on our country."

"The raid has shown that this is nothing but international terrorism and international violence which must be immediately halted through a concerted action by countries that can do this," he said.

"Today, the Chinese embassy was attacked, tomorrow the target will be the territory of another and yet another country," he said.

Matic said that if the violence was not halted, it would trigger World War III so that "a handful of paranoids would finally work off their sexual or other frustrations through us."

"This is the height of madness raging in the United States, Great Britain and other countries that have attacked us," he said adding that those who had ordered the raid on the embassy were criminals.

He said the aggressors knew very well what their target was because they had repeatedly alleged that their targets were carefully selected, so that this also must be a carefully selected target.

Bondgenootschap betuigt spijt **NAVO-raket op ambassade China**

BELGRADO, 8 MEI. De NAVO heeft vannacht de Chinese ambassade in Belgrado getroffen. Twee of drie raketten sloegen rond middernacht in. Daarbij zijn volgens Peking in elk geval twee doden gevallen, onder wie een correspondent van het persbureau Nieuw China. Nog eens twee mensen worden vermist, terwijl 21 anderen naar ziekenhuizen zijn overgebracht.

De Servische televisie toonde gisteravond beelden van een brandend gebouw van twee verdiepingen en van Chinese diplomaten die via een brandladder naar buiten werden gebracht. Een deel van het gebouw stond in brand, veel ramen waren uit hun sponningen geslagen. Er bevinden zich mogelijk nog mensen onder het puin.

China, dat in een officiële reactie de aanval 'sterk veroordeelde', heeft om een spoedzitting van de VN-Veiligheidsraad gevraagd. Het bondgenootschap heeft vanmorgen in een verklaring gezegd dat het gebouw niet met opzet is geraakt en zijn spijt betuigt. China vertegenwoordigt Joegoslavië in Washington sinds 24 maart, toen Joegoslavië de diplomatieke betrekkingen met de VS verbrak. De pogingen van de VS om de Veiligheidsraad, waarvan China lid is, achter een vredesplan voor Kosovo te krijgen, staan nu onder druk.

Een woedende Chinese diplo-

maat die was overdekt met bloed noemde de aanval vannacht „een misdaad“. „Ik moest het gebouw verlaten zonder mijn schoenen. Sommige van mijn collega's zijn nog niet terecht. Ze hadden kunnen weten dat dit een woonwijk is.“ In de buurt van de ambassade in het stadsdeel Novi Beograd ligt de televisiezender BK die nauw verbonden is aan het regime.

De NAVO concentreerde de luchtacties vannacht op doelen in en rond de hoofdstad Belgrado. In de loop van de avond viel de stroom in de hele stad uit, nadat de krachtcentrale bij Obrenovac was getroffen.

N naast de ambassade zou volgens het persbureau Beta vannacht een legerhoofdkwartier, het federale ministerie van Binnenlandse Zaken (voor de derde maal) en een hoofdkwartier van de politie bij het station van Belgrado geraakt. Volgens de NAVO is een bunker die door de Servische leider Milošević

zou worden gebruikt, ook getroffen, evenals een hotel waar de terreureenheden van de paramilitaire leider Arkan zouden verblijven.

De misser in Belgrado is niet de enige. Gisteren werd bekend dat er opnieuw een kruisraket verdwaald was geraakt in Bulgarije. De raket kwam gisterochtend neer bij het dorp Lyulin, twintig kilometer buiten de Joegoslavische grens, zonder schade aan te richten.

Een woordvoerder van de NAVO heeft ook erkend dat gistermiddag in de stad Niš een clusterbom zijn doel heeft gemist. Daarbij zouden vijftien burgers zijn omgekomen en zeventig anderen gewond zijn geraakt.

Het Joegoslavische persbureau Tanjug heeft de dood gemeld van de gematigde Kosovaarse leider Fehmi Agani. Eind maart meldde de NAVO abusievelijk Agani's dood. (AFP, AP, Reuters).

• DIPLOMATIE : pagina 5

Woede in China na bom op 8-5-94 ambassade

PEKING - In Peking en tal van andere Chinese steden hebben honderdduizenden mensen het hele weekeinde met geweld gedemonstreerd tegen de Verenigde Staten en de Navo, die zaterdag per ongeluk de Chinese ambassade in Belgrado bombardeerde.

Anders dan gebruikelijk in China lieten de autoriteiten de demonstranten op de meeste plaatsen hun gang gaan. In Chengdu werd de woning van de Amerikaanse consul in brand gestoken en raakte een bewaker van het consulaat gewond toen hij werd getroffen door een steen.

De Amerikaanse ambassade werd het hele weekeinde belegerd door duizenden demonstranten. De VS hebben gisteren de ambassade en vier consulaten in China gesloten. Het ambassadepersoneel wordt aangeraden thuis te blijven.

Ook bij de Britse en Albanese ambassades in Peking werden tal van ruiten ingegooid. De Nederlandse ambassade werd ongemoeid gelaten. In Kanton drongen demonstranten het Duitse consulaat-generaal binnen en richtten vernielingen aan.

Vice-president Hu Jintao riep de bevolking gisteravond in een televisietoespraak op tot zelfbeheersing. Hij zei dat de regering 'legale protesten' steunde, maar waarschuwde voor 'onruststokers'. De Amerikaanse ambassadeur James Sasser, die het hele weekeinde met zijn staf opgesloten zat in de ambassade, zei dat de autoriteiten de demonstranten juist aanmoedigden.

Bij de verwoesting van de Chinese ambassade in Belgrado kwamen zeker drie mensen om het leven. Twintig ambassademedewerkers

raakten gewond. Het bombardement is volgens de Navo te wijten aan 'verkeerde informatie' van de inlichtingendiensten. De alliantie weigerde dit weekeinde commentaar te geven op speculaties dat zij door een dubbelagent op het verkeerde been is gezet.

Navo secretaris-generaal Solana bood zaterdag zijn excuses aan. Het Westerse bondgenootschap neemt de volledige verantwoordelijkheid. Op de lijst met doelwitten stond de ambassade geregistreerd als een overheidsgebouw van waaruit logistieke ondersteuning voor de strijdkrachten werd georganiseerd.

De Navo wenste gisteren niet in te gaan op geruchten dat China en Belgrado nauw samenwerken op gebied van spionage en wapening en de aanslag mogelijk een vergelding daarvoor was.

„Het lijkt alsof alles fout loopt als je de camera's richt op de missers", zei Navo-woordvoerder Jamie Shea. Maar volgens hem is de Navo juist heel accuraat. De Westerse vliegtuigen bestoken in Joegoslavië ongeveer 1 900 doelen. Daarop zijn tot dusver 9 000 bommen gedropt. Twaalf daarvan kwamen op civiele gebouwen terecht. „Mathematisch zijn die missers te verwaarlozen", aldus Shea.

Volgens hem zullen er altijd fouten worden gemaakt. „Het is niet onze bedoeling om ambassades te bestoken. Wij proberen juist honderdduizenden mensenlevens in Kosovo te redden. Daarom zijn wij deze luchtactie begonnen", legde Shea uit. Hij weigerde van een catastrofe te spreken. „Het was gewoon een fout, meer niet."

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hij overleeft de geschiedenis liever dan dat hij haar maakt. De NAVO is kwaad op Milošević en doodt daarom, als onbedoelde bijwerking van het bombardement, Joegoslavische burgers. Wat mag dat voor gerechtigheid wezen?

Een grote meerderheid van de Hongaarse bevolking spreekt zich uit tegen het gebruik van Hongarije als uitvalsbasis voor militaire operaties met grondtroepen. Ook de minister-president verklaart dat zo iets het liefst moet worden vermeden. Daarom stemt hij ermee in dat er, teneinde in de luchtoorlogfase te blijven, die minder mensenlevens eist, driehonderd vliegtuigen vanaf Hongaarse vliegvelden onze zuiderbuur aanvallen. Dit wordt aan de orde gesteld omdat de leiders van het militaire bondgenootschap steeds duidelijker de wens te kennen geven dat zij desnoods van de mogelijkheid gebruik zullen maken om vanuit de prille NAVO-lidstaat Hongarije over vlak terrein naar Belgrado op te rukken, en zo de steden en dorpen van de Hongaren in de Vojvodina tot slagveld te maken. Zou het inderdaad zover komen, dan zou dat tegen de wil van de Hongaarse bevolking gebeuren. En toch kan het gebeuren.

De goedbedoelde inmenging van de NAVO, die ten doel had het moorden te stoppen, heeft nog meer moorden tot gevolg gehad. Nadat NAVO-bommen vluchtende Albanese burgers hadden gedood, hebben de verantwoordelijke woordvoerders gezegd dit te betreuren. In het geval van Servische burgers bleven zulke uitingen van medeleven achterwege of werden ze volstrekt emotioneel uitgesproken. Welke dode is een goede dode, welke een slechte?

Ik krijg sterk de indruk dat de Westerse gemeenschap de toestand niet grondig genoeg heeft getaxeerd. In plaats van te ondermijnen en geleidelijk aan te bedwingen, in plaats van mensen te laten redden door humanitaire hulporganisaties, is een strategie gekozen die ertoe leidt dat de Serviërs tot één vijand worden samengesmeed, een strategie waarin de gewelddadigheid is toegelaten – de tegenstander moet worden bestraft en vernederd. Nu de gemeenschap van democratische staten gekozen heeft voor een antidemocratische strategie, dient men zich ook fundamentele vragen te stellen. Ik acht het noodzakelijk dat binnen de NAVO een intellectueel controleorgaan komt, dat buiten zijn heldere inzicht en het daaruit voortvloeiende gezag over geen enkel machtsinstrument zou moeten beschikken.

Het is een dwaling om uit naam van de mensenrechten mensen te bombarderen. Wanneer de heren van de bommen menen dit te moeten doen, blijkt meestal dat het niet noodzakelijk was, dat er iets anders had moeten gebeuren: een beleid dat niet bestraft maar vanuit een positie van gelijkwaardigheid invloed uitoefent, waardoor de samenleving wordt blootgesteld aan de inwerking van een democratische geest en gemeenschappelijke waarden. Bommen zijn het middel waarmee staten onderling oorlog voeren, geen middel om mensen te redden.

Ook als bluff, om de dreiging gewicht te verlenen, was de luchtoorlog niet slim. De mens dreigt weleens met dingen die hij niet echt meent. Maar wanneer de vraag niet meer wordt gesteld of het juist is om bommen te werpen, wanneer het erom gaat de geloofwaardigheid van de NAVO te verdedigen, anders gezegd de dreiging waar te maken; wanneer wij alleen bombarderen omdat wij hebben gezegd dat wij dat zouden doen als de Servische regering niet zou toegeven, dan zijn wij op een verkeerd spoor beland, dan wordt ons handelen niet meer in de eerste plaats geleid door rationeel denken en het streven om mensen te beschermen, maar door autoriteits- en strafdenken. Leiders van grote mogelijkheden moeten een brede visie bezitten, zij moeten het oor te luister leggen bij ervaren, wijskrachtige, oude en wijze personen, bij mensen van onbekrompen opvattingen, die een zintuig hebben voor naderend gevaar. Naar zulke vrouwen en mannen hebben de verantwoordelijke politici niet geluisterd. De eigenlijke vraag is nu, hoe deze dwaling mogelijk is geweest of hoe de situatie zulke wereldhistorische proporties heeft kunnen aannemen.

De politici zien in deze oorlog in de eerste plaats Milošević, niet de door de oorlog getroffen burgers, terwijl onder hen toch vooral de doden zijn gevallen. Had het Westen een boeman nodig? Milošević kwam als geroepen. In zekere zin heeft hij de overwinning behaald: door de NAVO naar zijn niveau omhoog te halen, haar te betrekken in het gezelschapsspel van moord, vernietiging en geweld, is het hem gelukt iets van zijn eigen satanische aard op de NAVO over te dragen.

Geen enkel volk, zelfs niet de bevolking van één enkel dorpje verdient het te worden verdreven. Geen enkel volk, geen enkele stad verdient het te worden gebombardeerd. Op de verdrijving van de Albanen uit Kosovo kan het stukgooien van bruggen niet het juiste antwoord zijn. Zul-

ke vernietigingen heb ik voor het laatst meegemaakt in 1944, toen de Duitsers zich aan de Donaubruggen vergrepen. Het doel is altijd hetzelfde: men wil de vijand het gebruik ervan onmogelijk maken. Via deze brug kregen de burgers van Novi Sad hun drinkwater. Waarom moet hun dat onmogelijk worden gemaakt?

Dat de NAVO luchtaanvallen uitvoert op een land dat zich jegens niet één NAVO-land aan agressie schuldig heeft gemaakt, is uitzonderlijk. Hebben de NAVO-burgers de NAVO-strijdkrachten misschien een volmacht verleend om buitenlanders – honderden, later misschien duizenden inwoners van Joegoslavië, vooral niet-militairen – zonder gerechtelijk vonnis te doden? Men zou zich op een uitzonderlijke toestand kunnen beroepen, maar uitzonderlijk is de toestand enkel en alleen wanneer wordt beweerd dat dat het geval is.

Zijn wij weer terug bij af, bij de mentaliteit van 1914? In het voorjaar van 1999 zijn de militaire ethiek, taal en beeldenwereld ons leven binnengedrongen, waar zij zich breed maken, gemoderniseerd en – dankzij antimilitaristisch radicaal links van gisteren – gehuld in een tenue van mensenrechtenfransen.

Ik zou de voorvechters van een rechtvaardige zaak toewensen dat zij zich eens afvragen of zij, gezien hun grote woorden, niet al de gevangers zijn geworden van een louter op handelen gerichte hysterie. Wanneer de regeringen van negentien landen zich collectief hebben vergist, dan moeten wij de beginselen die ons gedrag bepalen eens onder de loep nemen.

Geweld leidt tot geweld, dat is een open deur. In reactie op de verwoesting van één huis voelen mensen zich geroepen om een heel dorp in brand te steken. Wie kan het hardst toeslaan? Wanneer dit spel op gang komt, doen de krachten van de krankzinnigheid opgeld en maakt de ethische bezinning zich, beschaamd de ogen bedekkend, uit de voeten.

Eens zal zij terugkeren en om zich heen kijken, zal zij met ontsteltenis de puinhopen, de doden, de afzonderlijke en de massagraven en de verwoeste gemeenschapsbezittingen ontwaren, de verbittering en de smart zien, en vragen stellen. Wie behoedt ons voor onze eigen dwalingen, voor de demonen die onze eigen macht in verzoeking leiden? Wie behoedt ons voor de onkunde die met iedere nieuwe generatie het toneel betreedt?

György Konrad is Hongaars schrijver.

NAVO heeft hysterische waan ontketend

De luchtaanvallen van de NAVO hebben de Serviërs en de Kosovaarse Albanezen tot een hysterische waan gedreven die weinig goeds belooft voor de toekomst, meent György Konrad. Zelfs in zijn ergste dromen zou een Hongaar niet op het idee gekomen zijn om de bruggen van Novi Sad te bombarderen.

Ik zit in een hoekje van de tuin, die door een muurtje van losse keien wordt omzoomd. Alleen 's morgens vroeg is het gedreun van de bommenwerpers te horen. Zij vliegen naar hun doel en keren weer terug. Hier in de tuin heb ik het gevoel dat groot geworden kleine jongens oorlogje spelen. Nu hebben zij de kans en die laten zij zich niet ontgaan. Zij zullen de wereld eens even laten zien wat er met het geld van de strijdkrachten gedaan wordt. Zij trekken hun stoerste gezicht en laten de foto zien van de verwoeste brug in Novi Sad.

In heel Europa worden de bombardementen afgekeurd, tenminste wanneer de mensen onder elkaar zijn, niet zozeer in het openbaar. De tegenstanders lopen gevaar te worden uitgemaakt voor verraders van het vaderland. Ik kan de luchtoorlog van de grootste mogendheden ter wereld tegen een klein Midden-Europees land niet met instemming aanzien. Ik kan de luchtaanvallen waarover ik uit de media verneem, die tot nog toe enkele honderden mensen het leven hebben gekost en die voor tientallen jaren de economie van het zuidelijke buurland ontwrichten, niet goedkeuren. Sedert zes weken ben ik NAVO-burger, en in die hoedanigheid bombardeer ik Joegoslavië, terwijl ik dat helemaal niet wil. Dat de massale vlucht van Albanezen een gevolg is van de bombardementen, beweer ik niet, maar wel dat hij na het begin ervan op gang gekomen is.

Tot dusverre stonden de Westerse democratieën voor iets goeds. Nu raken zij geassocieerd met het verschijnsel dat de kleinen slaag krijgen van de groten. De kleine geeft de nog kleinere ervan langs. De nog kleinere roept de hulp in van de groten. Tegen de groten kan de kleine weinig uitrichten, hij leeft zijn woede uit op de nog kleinere. Zo hebben de groten de kleinsten dus mooi beschermd. In feite bombarderen zij echter ook het Kosovo dat zij zogenaamd te hulp komen. Zij hebben beide volkeren tot een hysterische waan gedreven. De in opdracht van de

groten uitgevoerde bombardementen worden steeds meedogenlozer. Zij zijn een oorlog begonnen om de Albanezen te helpen, maar tot een strijd van man tegen man om hen te verdedigen waren zij niet bereid. Wie had serieus kunnen denken dat het mogelijk was om met luchtaanvallen de Albanezen te beschermen tegen de door de bommen tot razernij gedreven Servische legereenheden? Dat het vck democratischer zou zijn dan de Servische autoriteiten, geloof ik niet.

Alle bewoners van de Balkan zijn onze bureni; hun problemen gaan ook ons aan. Twee volkeren maken aanspraak op één territorium; wie nationalistische retoriek vermengt met de mensenrechten, begaat een onheilspellende dwaling. Nu de fundamentele beslissingen over leven en dood in handen liggen van de leidende organen van de NAVO en door de nationale parlementen achteraf meestal worden goedgekeurd, is de vraag gerechtvaardigd in hoeverre zo'n besluit tot een luchtoorlog tegen Joegoslavië – zogenaamd, alsof geen alternatief denkbaar was, een werktuig om naleving van de mensenrechten af te dwingen – democratisch gelegitimeerd is.

Dat de Hongaarse regering en het Hongaarse parlement zo'n besluit uit eigen beweging niet genomen zouden hebben, en Roemenië, Bulgarije en Macedonië evenmin, staat als een paal boven water. De leidende elites van Albanië, Bosnië, Kroatië en Slovenië zouden de Midden-Europese steden Belgrado, Novi Sad, Panevo, Kragujevac en Niš evenmin hebben gebombardeerd. Zelfs in zijn ergste dromen zou een Hongaar niet op het idee zijn gekomen om ter bescherming van de Albanezen in Kosovo de bruggen van Novi Sad te bombarderen. Wij zijn minder strijdlustig van aard dan de West-Europeanen, wij hebben nog niet de mate van mediale abstractie bereikt die zo kenmerkend is voor de Westerse samenlevingen, waar de burgers zich op grond van schriftelijke en visuele

berichtgeving snel een algemene indruk kunnen vormen van een land dat zij niet kennen. Misschien doordat zij er verder vandaan zitten? Omdat zij zich identificeren met de piloot die het doel op de korrel neemt? Ik heb zo'n vermoeden dat de Midden-Europeanen ervoor terugschrikken om zich met de daders te identificeren, want dat zijn de militairen allemaal: zij die de Albanese gezinnen verdrijven, de bandieten in uniform die hun slachtoffers in de massagraven schieten, en de piloten, voor wie het doden geen doel is, maar een onvermijdelijk neveneffect.

Is het de NAVO soms toegestaan om zonder zelf te zijn aangevallen, als het ware uit pedagogische overwegingen, de steden van andere landen te bombarderen? Wie de houding van de Midden-Europeanen goed wil begrijpen dient te bedenken dat onze samenlevingen ook zonder schietpartijen normale parlementaire democratieën tot stand hebben gebracht. Wij hebben van tevoren nagedacht over een geweldloze strategie, over de van buitenaf gesteunde methode van de erosie, de ondermijning van binnenuit, die tot de omwenteling van 1989 heeft geleid. De houding van de Midden-Europeanen was ook gegrondvest op een ethisch besef dat het bijbelse gebod 'Gij zult niet doden' serieus neemt, en dat streeft naar een minimalisering van het geweld, naar een politiek waarbij niet gedood wordt. Wij hebben het geweld van de staat niet met geweld beantwoord, maar in het publieke bewustzijn van de samenleving een ander taalgebruik en een andere wijze van denken in zwang gebracht, waardoor het bewustzijn van de gezagsdragers is beïnvloed.

Er bestaat een Midden-Europese vorm van solidariteit waarbij alle gruweldaden als gelijkwaardig worden beschouwd, en niemand vindt dat dit een goede wreedheid is, omdat ze door onze bondgenoten is begaan, en dat een slechte, omdat ze op het conto van de vijand komt. Zelfs Midden-Europeanen die nog nooit in Joegoslavië zijn geweest kunnen zich op grond van hun eigen levenservaringen de stemming van de mensen daar indenken. Onze verwanten en vrienden wonen daar. De Vojvodina is een etnisch rijkgeschakeerd gebied – je vindt er Serviërs, Hongaren, Kroaten, Roemenen en Slowaken, voor hun levensonderhoud ploeterende mensen, die de bruggen hebben gebouwd, het brandstofdepot, de televisiezender en alle gebouwen. In een gebied met weinig gebouwen is verspillig misplaatst. De Midden-Europeaan ziet zich als kleine man,

2.0.2.

9-5-99

NATO LAUNCHES WORST RAID ON BELGRADE SINCE START OF AGGRESSION

BELGRADE - NATO launched its worst raids on Belgrade on the Friday-to-Saturday night since it started its aggression on Yugoslavia on March 24, hitting a large number of civilian facilities, including the Chinese Embassy.

At the time of the attack at a quarter before midnight on Friday, there were about 30 staffers in the Chinese Embassy building, nine of them diplomats.

The building was hit with three missiles, and according to official preliminary reports, there are both dead and wounded among the Embassy staff.

The brutal attack on civilian facilities in Belgrade began at around 9:30 p.m. on Friday, when NATO dropped special conductors on the Serbian power industry's high-voltage installations, causing a complete blackout in the whole city.

of the residential suburbs of Bezanijska Kosa, Jajinci and Lestane, and air defence systems opened strong fire.

The next wave of bombing was at 11:45 p.m., when the Chinese Embassy and the near-by Jugoslavija Hotel in New Belgrade were targetted.

The building of the Stanislav Binicki school of music, close to the Embassy, was also demolished in the attack.

Practically simultaneously, the aggressors targetted two facilities in densely-populated central Belgrade - the federal Interior and Defence Ministry buildings, both shelled before in the 45 days of aggression.

NATO planes fired six missiles also on the area of Paracin in the east-central part of the Yugoslav republic of Serbia.

Three of them fell at 1:25 a.m. on Saturday on the villages of Resavica, Potocac and Svojnovo in western Paracin, in the foothills of Mt Juhor, and the detonations of the other three were heard from the northeast, in the direction of Cuprija.

Belgrade was raided again at 2 a.m., and again the Jugoslavija Hotel was hit.

Somewhat after 3 a.m., another wave of NATO planes swooped down on Belgrade, this time targetting the suburb of Batajnica, from which direction was heard a series of detonations.

Novi Sad and Sombor in northern Serbia were also raided during the night, both of them targetted before tonight.

First, a series of detonations rocked the Sombor area at a quarter to three, but no details were immediately available.

Then, half an hour after three o'clock, a series of detonations rocked Novi Sad, capital of Serbia's northern Vojvodina province, and its environs.

Two were extremely powerful and came from the city's densely-populated residential northwestern Detelinara suburb, which had been targetted before, most savagely in a day-time raid on Thursday.

The rest of the explosions came from the broader area of the city.

The air defence systems were fiercely fighting off the invading planes all through the night.

FIVE SERIOUSLY WOUNDED PERSONS ADMITTED TO SERBIA'S CLINICAL CENTRE

BELGRADE - Director of Serbia's Belgrade-based Clinical Centre Jovan Hadzi-Djokic said early Saturday that five seriously wounded persons as well as the body of a woman had been transferred to the Centre following NATO's overnight raid on the Chinese embassy.

Other persons wounded in the raid, launched just before midnight on Friday, were transferred to the Clinical Centre in Zemun, Hadzi-Djokic said adding that the bodies of three more victims were at the Centre's forensic medicine department.

He said the five seriously wounded persons had sustained head, face, eye and chest injuries as well as injuries to their limbs, saying one of the wounded had been immediately operated at the Institute for Eye Diseases.

All the wounded are in intensive care at Belgrade's Emergency Centre and their condition is stable.

NATO "HAS NO KNOWLEDGE" OF ATTACK ON EMBASSY, ADMITS MASSACRE IN NIS

BRUSSELS - NATO propaganda late Friday evening in Brussels was not able "to confirm or to deny" the bombing of the Chinese embassy in New Belgrade, but it did however admit responsibility, after a period of silence, for the massacre of civilians in Nis, where more than fifteen people were killed and about seventy seriously injured.

Electronic media in Brussels reported that many buildings around the Chinese embassy are damaged, that rescue teams are treating the injured, and that hotel Yugoslavia was also damaged.

Radio and TV reports from Belgrade said that for the first time since March 24, the beginning of the brutal aggression on Yugoslavia, NATO had bombed a diplomatic mission.

The massacre in Nis was not admitted by NATO command in Brussels till Friday evening, although its official spokesmen on the same day claimed they had no information about the incident.

FOUR MORE CIVILIAN VICTIMS OF CRIMINAL NATO ATTACK ON NIS

NIS - In the NATO attack Friday on central Nis, the toll has risen to 15 civilian victims, after four of the seriously injured succumbed to their wounds in Nis hospital, Tanjug has learnt.

In yet another in a series of criminal attacks on civilians carried out by NATO with cluster bombs, a total of 60 civilians were injured in Nis.

NATO AIRCRAFT DROP TWO BOMBS ON SCHOOL NEAR NORTHWESTERN TOWN OF APATIN

KUPUSINA - NATO aircraft dropped two bombs on a primary school in the village of Kupusina near Apatin, in the northwest of Serbia's northern province of Vojvodina, at around 2.53 a.m. local time on Saturday.

The bombs, which landed in the yard of the Jozef Atila primary school, caused extensive damage to the school and the nearby kindergarten, health care centre, pharmacy, parish home of a local Roman Catholic church, private baker's shop and a large number of houses.

There are no military installations in the village that is exclusively populated by ethnic Hungarians.

NATO RAIDS DJAKOVICA IN SERBIA'S KOSOVO- METOHLJA

DJAKOVICA - NATO planes bombed the village of Trakanic in the northeastern part of the Djakovica municipality in Kosovo-Metohija on Saturday morning, damaging the homes and property of local ethnic Albanians.

PARACIN - NATO planes fired six air-to-ground missiles on Paracin, central Serbia (Yugoslavia), at 1:25 a.m. on Saturday, for the fifth time since NATO's aggression on Yugoslavia started on March 24.

The District Civil Protection Command in nearby Jagodina said that three people, two of them refugee women, were wounded in the attack. One of the wounded has been hospitalised.

Just as in the raids of April 16, 19 and 28, NATO again targetted Paracin's scenic grounds dotted with week-end cottages and situated 1.5 km northwest of town centre, close to a suburb where 20 refugee families from former Yugoslav republics have been accommodated.

Also in this area are Paracin's reservoirs of drinking water.

The aggressors' bombing wreaked extensive damage to adjacent facilities.

NATO DEMOLISHES ANOTHER BRIDGE IN SERBIA

KRALJEVO - NATO planes fired five missiles on the railway bridge on the Lopatnica at Bogutovac, some 20 km southwest of Kraljevo in central Serbia (Yugoslavia) at 2:30 a.m. on Saturday.

Several people were slightly wounded in the attack, and the adjacent private houses and other buildings have been rendered unfit for use.

This time, NATO aggressors' missiles demolished the Culture Club, the out-patient unit, and the veterinary station, after having demolishing the local school in an earlier raid. The Kraljevo-Raska road was temporarily closed to traffic.

Another three missiles fired in the raid buried themselves in the side of a hill overlooking the village, dislodging an avalanche of earth and rocks.

ELECTRIC POWER SYSTEM ATTACKED AGAIN

BELGRADE - NATO dropped Friday evening for the second time in five days special material on electrical equipment, causing it to short-circuit, that once again led to the partial breakdown of the electric power system, the Serbian electric power company said.

By targetting four key power distribution stations supplying Belgrade, NATO left without electric power also all the hospitals, the waterworks, bakeries and other priority users in order to provoke a humanitarian disaster of wide proportions.

NATO raids on industrial and civilian facilities on May 8th and in the night between May 8th and 9th 1999

Last night NATO aggressor bombed several localities in Serbia. On the 47th day of the aggression the enemy aircraft targeted the civilian facilities such as PTT systems, production plants, health care institutions and residential quarters in several towns and villages.

CUPRIJA: (14:25) The bridge on the motorway was targeted. Two people in a car, who found themselves in the vicinity of the bridge at the moment of the explosion were injured.

KRALJEVO: (14:30) Bogutovac, a suburb of Kraljevo, was once again targeted by the enemy air force. Railway station, Culture Club, veterinary clinic and local surgery were demolished and numerous private houses were damaged.

NIS: (16:05) Yesterday NATO launched seven missiles on the center of the city. Serious material damage was inflicted.

KOVACICA: (21:40) One missile fell on the village of Padina. According to data available there were no casualties.

DECANI: (22:10) The wider area of this small town in south Serbian province was raided. Enemy activities on Mt. Goles in the municipality of Lipljan.

VALJEVO: (22:35) The administrative building of the local police precinct was severely damaged. One person was injured. A missile fell in the area of already damaged Krusik factory which caused more damage on houses in the workers colony. This was the ninth attack on this facility since the aggression started.

CACAK: (22:40) Serbian Broadcasting Corporation relay tower on Mt. Rudnik was destroyed.

MLADENOVAC: (22:20 - 22:47) Two explosions in the wider area of the town were reported.

UZICE: (02:35) In tonight's NATO raid the local post office was completely destroyed. First attack on this building took place on April 22nd, but this time the telephone lines and other communications were put out of operation. Severe damage was inflicted upon the local outdoor patient clinic and library, as well as the housing facilities.

KRAGUJEVAC: (22:50) Twice in an hour NATO aircraft raided the town. Local post office in the Aerodrom quarter was hit but the missile did not explode. In yesterday's attack on the previously demolished "Radomir Putnik" military barracks (14:05) 20 people were injured. Immense damage was caused.

NATO MISSILE HITS VILLAGE IN NORTHEASTERN SERBIA

PANCEVO - One NATO missile Saturday hit the area of the Dolina agricultural company at the village of Padina in the Kovacica municipality of the Yugoslav republic of Serbia's northern province of Vojvodina, the southern Banat district civil defense crisis center said late Saturday.

The main power line and transformer station were badly damaged in the attack and this part of the village was out of electricity for an hour.

Major material damage was caused also to nearby houses, whose windows were smashed and roofs and facades broken.

No one was injured in the attack.

TWO DETONATIONS ROCK SERBIA'S MLADENOVAC

MLADENOVAC - Two powerful detonations following a NATO raid rocked the area of Mladenovac on Mt Kosmaj in the Yugoslav republic of Serbia on Saturday night.

The first was heard at 10:25 p.m., and the other and much stronger, at 10:47, the Mladenovac information centre said.

According to reports from the local Koracica community, there are no casualties.

NINTH ATTACK ON VALJEVO

VALJEVO - NATO warplanes bombed Saturday night Valjevo, central Serbia, for the ninth time since the beginning of the aggression.

A NATO plane fired Saturday evening around 22:30 a missile on the Interior Ministry building in the center of Valjevo.

Most of the floors of the building are completely destroyed as well as several several lower buildings within the Interior Ministry compound.

The blasts damaged the nearby Emergency Center of Valjevo Hospital and several private houses. There was no fire.

One civilian who happened to be very near the Interior Ministry building was seriously injured.

The second attack on Valjevo, at 22:43, probably targeted once again the Krusik industrial complex.

The Saturday evening attack is the 24th on the Valjevo area, and the town itself has been targeted by over 100 bombs and missiles.

RELAY HIT ON MT. RUDNIK

GORNJI MILANOVAC - Saturday evening at 22:40 NATO planes struck with two missiles the relay of Radio Television Serbia and of TV Politika on Mt Rudnik.

TV Politika, television Pink, Radio Politika, Radio S and Dem, a radio from Gornji Milanovac, went off the air in that region.

SEVERAL NATO MISSILES HIT KOSOVO-METOHILJA'S DECANI AREA

PRISTINA - NATO aggressor's aircraft fired several missiles on the Decani area in the Yugoslav republic of Serbia's Kosovo-Metohija province at 10:10 p.m. local time Saturday.

At around 9:15 p.m. local time, NATO aircraft for the umpteenth time struck at Mt. Gales in the Lipjan municipality. One bomb hit the area, which was the target of another of the aggressor's attacks Saturday morning.

NATO SHELLS DOWNTOWN UZICE

UZICE - NATO planes raided in two waves the post office in downtown Uzice in the west-central part of the Yugoslav republic of Serbia on Saturday night, razing it to the ground and damaging a number of office and residential buildings.

The first missile hit at 10:35 p.m., followed by another detonation 15 minutes later. The blast damaged the town's medical centre, theatre, library and several residential buildings.

The post office in Uzice was first targetted by NATO on April 22.

CHINESE EMBASSY WAS NOT TARGETED BY MISTAKE

BELGRADE - The NATO attack on the Chinese embassy in Belgrade late Friday was obviously not accidental, as is obvious from the parts of the building that were hit.

The southern section of the building in the centre of New Belgrade was hit by two missiles, one of which struck the ground floor and the other the top floor.

The third missile destroyed the ground floor and basement of the western embassy wing. Most of the inside of the building has burned.

The southern section of the building has been destroyed beyond recognition.

The basement in the western section of the building, which most likely served as a shelter, was also hit, and it is assumed that it was there that at least three embassy employees and a female correspondent of the Chinese news agency Hxinhua were killed.

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Serbian police experts confirmed that the Chinese embassy was a precisely fixed target.

The experts said the attackers knew the building layout and precisely targeted the parts of the building they wanted to strike.

At least four people were killed in the NATO attack on the Chinese embassy.

Four Romanian reporters wounded in NATO air raid in Yugo.

BUCHAREST, May 9 (Itar-Tass) - Four Romanian journalists were wounded when NATO planes bombed a highway from the Yugoslav capital of Belgrade to the city of Nis, Romania's Pro-TV television channel said on Sunday.

The journalists were accompanying a Romanian delegation that was on a humanitarian aid delivery mission. The delegation was headed by mayor of the city of Pitest.

Met het licht viel in Belgrado

ook nierdialyse uit

Luchtacties

Runa Hellinga

BOEDAPEST - Na afloop van zijn behandeling vorige week hoorde Dejan Jankovic (31) dat hij niet meer hoefde te komen voor zijn nierdialyse. Hij wist dat hij maar één optie had: zo snel mogelijk uit Servië weggaan. Nu het nog kon, en veel langer dan vierentwintig uur had hij niet. Daarvoor voelde hij zich te beroerd.

Langer wachten had een wisse dood betekend. Dejans nieren lieten hem anderhalf jaar geleden in de steek als gevolg van suikerziekte. Sindsdien kan hij niet meer plassen en moet hij drie keer per week gedialyseerd worden om niet langzaam, van binnenuit, te verdrinken.

De behandeling was nooit optimaal. In plaats van de vijf uur dialyse per keer die hij eigenlijk nodig had, kreeg hij maar vier uur, en daarvoor moest hij naar Obrenovac, dertig kilometer van zijn woonplaats Belgrado. Bij het begin van de bombardementen werd de dialysetijd teruggebracht tot drie uur.

Twee weken geleden begon de Navo met bombardementen op Servische energiecentrales. „We hebben onze vinger aan het lichtknopje“, meldde Navo-woordvoerder Shea trots op zijn persconferentie. Helaas voor Dejan en zijn lotgenoten draaien dialyseapparatuur en andere zieken-

huisinstrumenten ook op elektriciteit.

Het ziekenhuis had een veel te klein noodaggregaat, waar bovendien nauwelijks diesel voor was, omdat die wordt opgeëist door het leger.

Minder ernstige dialysepatiënten, degenen die tenminste nog zelf konden plassen, werd gezegd dat ze af en toe zouden worden overgeslagen. De overigen kregen te horen dat hun vaste dialysedagen niet meer gegarandeerd konden worden.

Dejans behandelingsdialyse werd teruggebracht tot twee uur. In die paar uren ging de machine op topcapaciteit. „Dat betekent een enorme aanslag op je lichaam“, zegt Dejan, „Alle organen doen pijn en je bloeddruk daalt ongeloflijk.“

Na afloop moesten ze hem uit de behandelkamer dragen. Bovendien was twee uur te weinig om al het vocht en de gifstoffen uit zijn lichaam te krijgen.

se kost hem 400 Duitse marken, 450 gulden, en met drie maal per week tikt dat hard aan.

Zoran wil hem zo snel mogelijk meenemen naar Nederland. Hij heeft zelfs al een ziekenhuis gevonden dat bereid is Dejan te behandelen. Maar zo simpel is dat niet.

Dejan heeft, net als alle andere Joegoslaven, een visum nodig. Voor Kosovo-Albanen die in een soortgelijke situatie als de zijne verkeren en die familie in Nederland hebben, heeft het Nederlandse ministerie van buitenlandse zaken een speciaal bureau opgezet dat de visumaanvragen snel afhandelt. Maar Serviërs moeten twee tot acht weken wachten.

Zijn broer Zoran, die in 1991 uit Joegoslavië was weggegaan, zat zich intussen in Nederland grote zorgen over Dejan te maken. Hij had alle internationale hulporganisaties al benaderd en wist dat niemand zich bekommert om de problemen van chronisch zieken.

„Kerkelijke organisaties, het Rode Kruis, de UNHCR hebben allemaal dure kantoren op toplocaties in Belgrado, maar als je bij hen aanklopt, kunnen ze niets doen. Ze houden zich alleen met acute gevallen bezig“, zegt Zoran.

Hij vreesde dat de conditie van zijn broer zo achteruit zou gaan dat hij op goed moment niet eens meer wegkon. En dat had niet veel gescheeld, zegt Dejan.

Toen hij na een eindeloze busreis in Boedapest aankwam, was hij meer dood dan levend. Hij kon gelukkig onmiddellijk terecht in een Hongaars ziekenhuis en voelt zich na twee behandelingen weer goed. Maar iedere dialy-

se kost hem 400 Duitse marken, 450 gulden, en met drie maal per week tikt dat hard aan.

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„De behandeling in Hongarije is goed en de mensen in het ziekenhuis zijn heel aardig en zorgzaam, maar Dejan kan hier niet alleen blijven. Hij spreekt geen Hongaars en kent niemand. Wie moet er voor hem zorgen als hij instort?“

6
 Copie (reco)

21069

Heden, de elfde mei
 negentig, op verzoek van :

negentienhonderdnegenen-

1. CHRISTINA TIJSTERMAN, wonende te Amsterdam
2. JOLTON BANICEVIC, wonende te Amsterdam
3. SLAVKO BOZIC, wonende te Amsterdam
4. JORDANKA TOMIC, wonende te Amsterdam
5. PAVLE SPASIC, wonende te Diemen
6. NATASJA SPASIC, wonende te Amsterdam
7. RADIOVOJE BIBEROZIC, wonende te Amsterdam
8. SLILUTIN TEOTILOVIC, wonende te Amsterdam
9. ILINIKI TEOTILOVIC, wonende te Amsterdam
10. ZORKA DEDOVIC, wonende te Amsterdam
11. CORAN RANKOVIC, wonende te Amsterdam
12. SONJA RANKOVIC, wonende te Amsterdam
13. JOVO CAVRAN, wonende te Amsterdam
14. SMEZONA MANOLIC, wonende te Amsterdam
15. LJUBICA MITROVIC, wonende te Amsterdam
16. VORA BONICEVIC, wonende te Amsterdam
17. DANIJEL BONICEVIC, wonende te Amsterdam
18. BERLINIKA PESIKAN, wonende te Amsterdam
19. DRAGONA PESIKAN, wonende te Amsterdam
20. JENNY LICHTENBERG, wonende te Heerhugowaard
21. JOLA MAAS, wonende te Heerhugowaard
22. ROCLICA DRAGIC, wonende te Amsterdam
23. SAVA BIBEROTZIC, wonende te Amsterdam
24. VLADIMIR BIBEROTZIC, wonende te Amsterdam
25. PETAR TOMASEVIC, wonende te Amsterdam
26. RUZA DESPOTOVIC, wonende te Diemen
27. BATRIC DEDOVIC, woende te Belgrado, republiek Servië
28. CORDANA DEDOVIC, wonende te Belgrado, republiek Servië
29. MARIJA DEDOVIC, wonende te Belgrado, republiek Servië
30. MILORAD PEJCIC, wonende te Belgrado, republiek Servië
31. ZORICA PEJCIC, wonende te Belgrado, republiek Servië
32. MILAN PEJCIC, wonende te Belgrado, republiek Servië
33. PREDRAG PEJCIC, wonende te Belgrado, republiek Servië
34. BRANKO DESANCIC, wonende te Belgrado, republiek Servië
35. JASMINA DESANCIC, wonende te Belgrado, republiek Servië
36. IVANA DESANCIC, wonende te Belgrado, republiek Servië
37. MILAN BOSKOVIC, wonende te Novi Sad, republiek Servië
38. SLAVICA BOSKOVIC, wonende te Novi Sad, republiek Servië
39. ZELKO BOSKOVIC, wonende te Novi Sad, republiek Servië,
40. de VERENIGING VAN ANTI-FASCISTISCHE OUD-VERZETSSTRIJDERS, BOND VAN ANTI-FASCISTEN, gevestigd in Hoenderloo, gemeente Apeldoorn

te dezer zake domicilie kiezend te 's-Gravenhage aan de Valkenboslaan 72, ten kantore van mr. A.B.S. Beelaard, die tot procureur wordt gesteld,

heb ik,

Mr. Gaston Alexander Grobbee als loodgiester/kandelaar doorwaarder
 werkzaam bij de gemeente Rotterdam, Postbus 1000, 3000 AA Rotterdam
 kantoor: Rotterdam, Postbus 1000, 3000 AA Rotterdam
 telefoon: Rotterdam, Postbus 1000, 3000 AA Rotterdam

krachtens mij verstrekte mondelinge last van de E.A. Heer President van de Arrondissementsrechtbank te Den Haag,

IN KORT GEDING GEDAGVAARD :

Ministerie van
Fensie en
Ministerie van
Nederlandse Zaken
i.

de STAAT DER NEDERLANDEN, zetelend te 's-Gravenhage aan de Kazernestraat 52, ten parkette van de Procureur-Generaal bij de Hoge Raad der Nederlanden, aldaar mijn exploit doende, sprekende met en afschrift dezes latende aan: Mevr. A.E. Toet, aldaar werkzaam

OM:

voor elke
Ministerie een
i.

op woensdag negentien mei negentienhonderdnegenennegentig, des morgens om 11.00 uur te verschijnen ter terechtzitting van de President van de Arrondissementsrechtbank te Den Haag, alsdan recht-doende in Kort Geding, gehouden wordende in het Paleis van Justitie aan de Prins Clauslaan 60 aldaar;

Met aanzegging dat bij verschijnen ter vermelde terechtzitting een vast recht zal worden geheven van f 400,00 waarvan aan on- en minvermogenen vermindering kan worden verleend;

TEN EINDE:

namens mijn verzoeker als eisers te horen concluderen:

1. Aangezien bij eerdere vonnissen in kort geding van de Pres. Rb. Den Haag van 18 maart en 7 april 1999, onder de rolnummers KC 99/69 en KC 99/339, is bepaald als daarin weergegeven en tegen beide vonnissen inmiddels beroep is ingesteld, welke stukken op voorhand aan de President worden toegezonden en waarvan de inhoud hier als herhaald en ingelast moet worden beschouwd;
2. Aangezien bij vonnis van 7 april 1999, rolnr. KC 99/339, in de cruciale overweging onder 3.12 door de President een nader besluit van de Veiligheidsraad, zoals aangegeven onder overweging 3.10 noodzakelijk voor het ondernemen van militaire actie, op één lijn wordt gesteld met een besluit tot militair geweld van de NAVO-raad;
3. Aangezien dit oordeel thans terzijde dient te worden gesteld;
4. Aangezien thans derhalve dient te worden vastgesteld dat het oorlogsgeweld dat door Nederland in NAVO-verband wordt gepleegd tegen de Federale Republiek Joegoslavië (FRY) elke rechtmatige grondslag ontbeert, zodat het hier gaat om "unlawful acts of war";
5. Aangezien Milan Pejoic en Branko Desancic, respektievelijk eiser sub 33 en 35, gemobiliseerd zijn ter verdediging van het vaderland tegen de NAVO-agressie en zich bevinden in werkelijke dienst in het Joegoslavische leger;
6. Aangezien doelgerichte NAVO-luchtaanvallen erop uit zijn om hen, als combattanten, fysiek uit te schakelen, zodat hun recht op leven uitdrukkelijk in het geding is;

7. Aangezien ook de overige in de FRY woonachtige eisers uitdrukkelijk voor hun leven moeten vrezen als gevolg van het in toenemende mate niets en niemand ontziende NAVO-oorlogsgeweld, waarbij zij verder hebben te maken met een stelselmatige vernietiging van hun bestaansmogelijkheden, hun bestaanszekerheid, hun werkgelegenheid, hun gezondheid, hun op geld waardeerbare belangen en rechten in de FRY, terwijl ook hun recht op ongestoord genot van hun eigendommen voortdurend in de waagschaal wordt gesteld;
8. Aangezien dergelijke diep ingrijpende inbreuken op hun mensenrechten en andere subjectieve rechten slechts toelaatbaar kunnen zijn - en dan nog alleen nader geclausuleerd - bij "lawful acts of war" en dergelijke inbreuken onmogelijk kunnen worden geduld bij "unlawful acts of war";
9. Aangezien het bij het oorlogsgeweld waaraan (ook) Nederland zich in NAVO-verband schuldig maakt ten diepste gaat om onrechtmatig oorlogsgeweld, waarvoor elke volkenrechtelijk legitimatie ontbreekt;
10. Aangezien ook de in Nederland woonachtige eisers van Joegoslavische afkomst niet behoeven te dulden dat hun familieleden, verwanten, vrienden en landgenoten dag in dag uit worden bedreigd als gevolg van onrechtmatig oorlogsgeweld, dat hun land van afkomst wordt geruïneerd, dat hun familieleden werkloos worden gemaakt door vernietiging van hun bedrijven door de bombardementen, dat de eigendommen die zij hebben in de FRY, alsmede de op geld waardeerbare belangen die zij daar hebben worden aangetast en bedreigd;
11. Aangezien vele van deze in Nederland woonachtige eisers van Joegoslavische afkomst bovendien momenteel letterlijk ziek zijn van ellende als gevolg van het onrechtmatige NAVO-geweld, waaraan ook Nederland zich schuldig maakt. Zij zijn in de ziektewet en staan als als gevolg van de constante NAVO-terreur tegen hun land en hun familie aldaar onder dokterbehandeling;
12. Aangezien eisers sub 1, die als eerste punt in haar statutaire doelstelling heeft staan: "nooit meer fascistisch oorlogsgeweld" van de Staat niet hoeft te dulden dat zij door onrechtmatig oorlogsgeweld van de Staat van de realisatie van deze doelstelling wordt afgehouden;
13. Aangezien voorts in de kort geding - uitspraak van 7 april 1999 door de President van de Haagse Rechtbank wordt overwogen onder 3.12: "Bij de huidige stand van zaken kan niet worden beoordeeld of er sprake is van disproportioneel oorlogsgeweld".
Het toepassen van disproportioneel oorlogsgeweld vormt een oorlogsmisdrijf.
Nu de in dat betrokken kort geding optredende eisers uitdrukkelijk om een oordeel hierover hadden gevraagd teneinde (ook) langs deze weg tot een verbod aan de Nederlandse Staat om het oorlogsgeweld tegen de FRY voort te zetten te komen, komt deze weigering om een oordeel te geven over deze rechtsvraag neer op rechtswegering;
14. Aangezien onder 3.13 van dezelfde kort geding - uitspraak voorts ook wordt overwogen: "Ook het beroep op Protocol I bij de verdragen van Genève van 12 augustus 1949 faalt, daar eisers geen concrete omstandigheden hebben aangevoerd, waaruit kan blijken dat ten opzichte van hen persoonlijk sprake zou zijn van een schending van het humanitaire oorlogsrecht."
15. Aangezien de in het betrokken kort geding optredende eisers echter niet zomaar "in het wilde weg" een beroep deden op het Eerste Aanvullende Protocol bij de Verdragen van Genève, maar specifiek (ook) op het bepaalde in artikel 52 van Protocol I, waarin wordt aangegeven dat aanvallen strikt

tot militaire doelen moeten worden beperkt en dat als militaire doelen uitsluitend kunnen gelden die objecten die naar hun aard, ligging, bestemming of gebruik een daadwerkelijke bijdrage leveren tot de krijgsverrichtingen.

16. Aangezien, nu de FRY al wekenlang wordt geteisterd door vernietigende bombardementen - inmiddels is in de FRY voor tientallen miljarden aan puin gegooid, is de civiele infrastructuur enorme schade toegebracht en zijn al meer dan 600.000 mensen werkloos als gevolg van vernietiging van kantoren, fabrieken en instellingen - volstrekt helder is dat hier sprake is van disproportioneel oorlogsgeweld. Het doel van deze afgrijselijke en tot grote menselijke ontreddeering aanleiding gevende vernietigingscampagne - waardoor overigens de bestaansvoorwaarden voor de toekomst van de Albanese Kosovaren evenzeer worden vernietigd - is thans officieel dat de FRY vreemde troepen, waaronder in elk geval ook NAVO-troepen op zijn grondgebied zou moeten toelaten en dat de regering van de FRY, die reeds had ingestemd met het politieke deel van de Rambouillet-akkoorden, nu ook de militaire paragraaf zou onderschrijven. Enige rechtsbasis voor deze geweldsterreur, gericht op het afdwingen van deze eisen, ontbreekt totaal. Het is daarentegen zelfs volstrekt onrechtmatig om te proberen de FRY met geweld te dwingen de Rambouillet-akkoorden te tekenen, nu artikel 52 van het Weens Verdragenverdrag uitdrukkelijk bepaalt dat een onder geweld of dreiging met geweld afgedwongen verdrag ipso facto nietig is. Op zichzelf reeds valt de aanrichting van een zodanige grootschalige en diep ingrijpende vernietiging van de Joegoslavische economie en infrastructuur niet anders dan als disproportioneel oorlogsgeweld aan te merken. De juistheid van zulk een oordeel komt voor welke tegenwerping dan ook niet meer in aanmerking als daarbij ook nog in overweging moet worden genomen dat het doel dat Nederland in NAVO-verband daarmee tracht af te dwingen, namelijk het naar de tekentafel bombarderen van de Joegoslavische regering, onrechtmatig is en een rechtmatige grondslag onder deze orgie van oorlogsgeweld ook overigens geheel ontbreekt;
17. Aangezien, zelfs in de voortdurend zichzelf censurerende westerse pers en media, dagelijks berichten vallen te lezen en beluisteren van grootscheepse verneutigingsaanvallen op doelen die onmogelijk als militaire doelen in de zin van artikel 52 van het Eerste Aanvullende Protocol bij de Verdragen van Genève zijn aan te merken en die slechts - en dat wordt ook steeds openlijker door de NAVO-officials en NAVO-politici gezegd in al zijn schaamteloosheid - tot doel hebben de Joegoslavische economie te verwoesten en de heldhaftige weerstand van het Joegoslavische volk te breken;

MITSDIEN :

De President van de Arrondissementsrechtbank te 's-Gravenhage wordt verzocht om bij vonnis, uitvoerbaar bij voorraad,

zolang niet de Veiligheidsraad van de Verenigde Naties middels een nadere resolutie heeft ingestemd met het gebruik van militair geweld tegen de Federale Republiek Joegoslavië,

de Staat der Nederlanden met onmiddellijke ingang te verbieden :

nog langer deel te nemen aan het oorlogsgeweld tegen de FRY in NAVO-verband, c.q. (nog langer) te dreigen zulk geweld te hervatten of daadwerkelijk te hervatten in een toekomstige situatie van (implementatie van de voorwaarden van) een staakt-het-vuren of een bereikt accoord,

nu,

- a) iedere rechtsbasis voor dit (dreigen met nieuw) oorlogsgeweld ontbreekt en dit mitsdien als onrechtmatig moet worden aangemerkt, zodat dit (dreigende nieuwe) oorlogsgeweld een onrechtmatige aantasting vormt van de mensenrechten, overige subjectieve rechten en andere in rechte te beschermen belangen van eisers;
- b) dan wel/en tevens het onderhavige (dreigen met nieuw) oorlogsgeweld in NAVO-verband tegen de FRY is ontaard in disproportioneel oorlogsgeweld (, c.q. daarin opnieuw dreigt te ontaarden bij hervatting van dit geweld en verdere deelname van de Staat der Nederlanden, en daarmee verdere medeverantwoordelijkheid en medeaansprakelijkheid voor dit disproportionele oorlogsgeweld in NAVO-verband, terstond dient te worden beëindigd (en beëindigd dient te blijven);
- c) dan wel/en tevens het onderhavige (dreigen met nieuw) oorlogsgeweld in NAVO-verband tegen de FRY is ontaard in aanvallen op niet-militaire doelen (, c.q. daarin opnieuw dreigt te ontaarden bij hervatting van dit geweld), in strijd met het bepaalde in artikel 52 van Protocol I bij de Verdragen van Genève, voor welke (dreigende nieuwe) schending van het humanitaire oorlogsrecht de Staat der Nederlanden medeverantwoordelijkheid draagt (, c.q. opnieuw zal dragen) en medeaansprakelijk is (, c.q. zal zijn);

en tevens de Staat te veroordelen tot het betalen van een schadevergoeding van f 1000,- aan elk der eisers bij wijze van (voorlopige en vooralsnog alleen immateriële) schadevergoeding, vanwege de grote spanningen waaraan zij bloot staan, c.q. hebben blootgestaan als gevolg van de voortdurende bedreiging van hun leven en dat van hun familie, verwanten, vrienden en landgenoten in de FRY, de bedreiging en aantasting van hun op geld waardeerbare belangen en eigendommen in de FRY en de aantasting van andere subjectieve rechten als gevolg van het onrechtmatige en/of disproportionele en/of ook op niet-militaire doelen gerichte oorlogsgeweld,

met veroordeling van de Staat in de kosten van dit geding.

De kosten van deze dagvaarding zijn voor mij, deurwaarder, f

4,00
14,50
4,00

58,05
40,30
169,15

