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SPAN info - PROVISIONAL ASSESSMENT OF CIVILIAN CASUALTIES AND
DESTRUCTION

SPAN NOTE: This Information was sent to us by Mr. Rankovic from
Srbija (email: rrankovic@ptt.yu) Please keep in mind that this is a
PROVISIONAL ASSESSMENT. The information is not complete.

PROVISIONAL ASSESSMENT OF CIVILIAN CASUALTIES AND DESTRUCTION

IN THE TERRITORY OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA

FROM 24 MARCH TO 08 JUNE 1999

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

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

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

Furthermore, repeated bombardment of tourist centers and national

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

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

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

Continuous, highly intensive, bombardment of villages and towns in the southern Serbian province of Kosovo and Metohija resulted in mass destruction, wide spread fear and panic among the populace. Thousands of civilians, women, children, elderly and weak individuals from Kosovo and Metohija, in fear of aggressor bombs, were forced to flee the province, thus the NATO alliance caused an enormous humanitarian catastrophe.

Continuous indiscriminate bombing of civilian targets in the FR of Yugoslavia exposed the real nature of the aggressors who, by not showing any restraint what so ever, bombed even refugees and humanitarian convoys. By bombing humanitarian convoys, eg. Greek convoy in the immediate vicinity of the town of Urosevac (May 5, 1999) and a Romanian convoy near the village of Mijatovac (May 8, 1999), NATO aggressors committed yet another crime on a very long list of crimes against humanity which they had already committed in the territory of the FR Yugoslavia. The movement of trucks, which were visibly marked, transporting Greek humanitarian aid was announced in advance, thus this act cannot be qualified in any way as a "mistake" but only as a new planned crime against the civilian population in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

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

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

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

CIVILIAN CASUALTIES

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

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

What follows are the most tragic instances of civilian casualties and suffering as a result of the unprovoked aggression of the NATO alliance on the FR of Yugoslavia:

Surdulica:

attack on a peaceful rural town 20 civilians were killed, including 12 children, and over 100 wounded of which 24 critically (27.4.1999);

20 civilians were killed and 88 injured in the attack on a Retirement Home and a Sanatorium (31.5.1999);

Korisa:

at least 87 civilians were killed and over 70 injured in the attack on a convoy of Albanian refugees returning to their homes (14.5.1999.);

Djakovica:

Djakovica-Prizren road: in the attack on two refugee columns, with four cruise missiles, 75 killed and 100 wounded, of whom 26 critically (14.4.1999);

in an attack on a refugee settlement housing Serb refugees from the Republika Srpska Krajina (Croatia), 10 refugees were killed and 16 wounded (21.4.1999);

Grdelicka gorge:

in the attack on a international passenger train 55 passengers were killed, including on child, and 16 wounded (12.4.1999);

village Luzani:

at least 60 passengers were killed and 13 injured in an attack on the road bridge during which a passenger bus "Nis Expres" on the Pristina-Podujevo route was hit; at the same time a first aid doctor was injured during a consecutive attack on the bridge in which an ambulance, giving help to injured, was destroyed (1.5.1999);

Istok:

100 killed and 200 injured in several attacks, on consecutive days, on the Istok Penitentiary (19.-24.5.1999);

Varvarin:

17 civilians have been killed, seven are missing and 74 wounded in the attack on a road bridge, on a busy market day (30.5.1999);

Belgrade:

suburb of Batajnica: a three year old girl Milica Rakic was killed, and five civilians wounded (17.4.1999);

in the attack on the Radio Television of Serbia office building, 15 employees have been killed and 17 wounded (23.4.1999);

in the attack on governmental building, commercial facilities and housing blocks in central Belgrade 3 civilians were killed and 38 wounded (30.04.1999.);

4 civilians (3 patients and a care-taker) have been killed and several injured on the hospital "Dragisa Misovic" (20.5.1999);

Nis:

at least 16 civilians were killed and more than 80 injured in repeated attacks on housing flats and central Nis (19.4.1999, 7.5.1999 and 12.5.1999) during which NATO planes dropped cluster bombs;

Savine Vode:

20 civilians were killed and 43 injured, out of which 24 sustained heavy injuries in an attack on a the "Djakovica Prevoz" passenger bus on the Pec-Kula-Rozaje route (3-4.5.1999);

Aleksinac:

12 civilians have been killed and more than 40 wounded in an attack on housing blocks, commercial premises and administrative buildings in central Aleksinac (5.4.1999);

Kursumlija:

13 dead and 25 wounded in an attack on housing blocks, commercial premises and administrative buildings in central Kursumlija (27.4.1999);

Novi Pazar:

13 civilians were killed, one is missing and 35 wounded in an attack on the residential area in the center of the town during which 25 building were completely destroyed (31.5.1999);

village Nagavac:

11 civilians have been killed and 5 wounded in an attack on a rural village (2.4.1999);

Pristina:

10 civilians have been killed and 8 wounded in an attack on housing blocks, commercial premises and administrative buildings in central Pristina (7.4.1999);

village Srbica:

10 civilians have been killed, among whom 7 children, during an attack with cluster bombs upon a peaceful rural village;

village Murino:

6 civilians, of whom two children, were killed and 8 injured in an attack on a village predominantly inhabited by Albanians (30.04.1999.);

Merdare:

5 civilians were killed, including an 11-month baby, and several wounded when 8 containers, holding 1.920 cluster bombs, were dropped in an attack on the regional road Prokuplje-Pristina (10.4.1999);

Doganovici:

5 albanian children were killed and two wounded having come upon unexploded cluster bombs in a field (27.4.1999);

Gnjilane:

4 civilians were killed and 19 wounded in an attack on the Agricultural Complex "Mladost" and transport company "Kosmet Prevoz" (19.5.1999);

Pancevo:

3 civilians have been killed and 4 wounded in attacks on commercial/industrial facilities (4.4.1999);

Ralja:

3 civilians were killed and 3 injured (2 children were killed) in the attack on the village of Ralja, near Sopot (25.5.1999);

Kragujevac:

more than 120 workers, forming a live shield, were wounded in a deliberate attack on the car factory "Zastava" (9.12.4.1999);

Vranje:

two civilians have been killed and 23 wounded in an attack on central Vranje (22.4.1999);

Kraljevo:

in attacks upon civilian target in Vitanovac, Varca and Bogutovac, wider Kraljevo area, 14 civilians have been wounded (30.4.1999);

Kraljevo-Godacica regional road: in an attack on a passenger bus eight passengers were wounded, of whom four sustained heavy injuries (30.04.1999.);

Novi Sad:

one civilian was killed and 45 injured in attacks on the Oil Refinery in Novi Sad during which residential suburbs Detelinara (6.5.1999) and Sangaj (7.06.1999) were hit;

Trstenik:

in the attack on a bridge one civilian was killed and 17 injured (30.04.1999.);

Vladicin Han:

2 civilians were killed and 5 wounded in an attack on a road bridge on the river Juzna Morava (11.5.1999);

village Radosta:

2 children have been killed and one wounded in a NATO cluster bomb attack on this peaceful village near Orahovac (25.5.1999);

Cuprija:

1 civilian was killed and 14 injured in the attack on the central residential area of the town (over 800 housing units were demolished during attacks on 8.4. & 29.5.1999.)

Krk Bunar:

one civilian was killed and 3 injured (French philosopher Daniel Schiffer, "Times" reporter Eve-Ann Prentis and "Corriera della Sera" Renzo Cianfanelli) in an attack on a foreign journalist convoy on the Prizren-Brezovica road (31.5.1999);

Mijatovac:

4 Romanian humanitarian workers were wounded in an attack on the bridge near Mijatovac (8.5.1999);

T R A F F I C

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

1. BRIDGES (DESTROYED AND DAMAGED):

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

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

(1-14.4.1999);

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

23. The bridge over the regional Kursumlija - Prokuplje road (14.4.1999);

24. The road bridge on the river Toplica, on the Nis-Pristina road near the town of Kursumlija (14.19.4. & 11.5.1999);

25. The railway bridge on the river Lim, between Priboj and Prijepolje, near hydroelectric power station Bistrica (on 15.4.1999);

26. The bridge on the river Ibar, at the village of Brvenik, linking Korlace and Raska (15.04.1999.);

27. The road bridge on the r. Danube, between Smederevo and Kovin (16.4.1999);

28. The railway bridge on the river Kosanica, v. Rudari, municipality Kursumlija, railway line Prokuplje - Pristina (18.04.1999.);

29. The road bridge on the river Kosanica, at the village of Selo Visoko (18.04.1999.);

30. The road bridge "Raskrsnica" near Donja Bistrica, on the route Priboj-Prijepolje-Nova Varos (20.4.1999);

31. The road bridge over the Danube along the Beograd-Novi Sad road, near Beska, Indjija municipality (21.4.1999);

32. The railway bridge on the river Sava near Ostruznica (21, 23.4.1999);

33. The railway bridge on the Kraljevo - Raska railway line, near Kraljevo (23.4.1999);

34. The road bridge on the river Lab, primary road Kosovska Mitrovica - Pristina, v. Babin Most (27.4.1999.);

35. The bridge over the railway track on the regional road Biljanovac - Mt. Kopaonik (29.4.1999);

36. The road bridge "Uzicki" on the river Uvac, municipality Kokin Brod, primary road Uzice - Nova Varos (30.4.1999.)

37. The road bridge near the village of Visoka, municipality Kursumlija (30.4.1999);

38. The road bridge on the river Zapadna Morava, at the town of Trstenik, regional road Trstenik - Velika Drenova (30.4.1999.);

39. Overpass at the village of Visoka, municipality Kursumlija (30.4.1999);

40. The railway bridge on the river Ibar, in the village Bojiste (30.04.1999.)

41. The road bridge on the river Lim, at the village of Kucin, on the road Prijepolje-Nova Varos (1.5.1999);

42. The bridge on the regional road Krusevac-Razanjan, near the village of Djunis (1.5.1999);

43. The railway bridge near the village of Medari (1.5.1999);

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

Varvarin (30.5.1999);

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

2. RAILWAYS LINES AND RAILWAY STATIONS:

1. The Kraljevo - Kosovo Polje rail, near Ibarska Slatina;

2. The Belgrade - Bar rail, due to the destruction of the railway track near the village of Strbce and destruction of the bridge on the river Lim, between Priboj and Prijepolje (3.4.1999.);

3. The railway line and tunnel Prokuplje-Kosovo Polje, near Mordare, municipality Kursumlija (11.4.1999);

4. The Belgrade - Thessaloniki rail, due to the destruction of the bridge in the Grdelica gorge (12.4.1999);

5. Railway track and overpass (Josinacka Banja) near the town of Biljanovac (15.4.1999.);

6. Railway track on the Kosovska Mitrovica-Leposavic-Raska line, due to damages to the railway bridge at the village of Biljanovac (15.4.1999);

7. The Kursumlija - Prokuplje rail, near Pepeljevac village;

8. The Kraljevo - Kosovo Polje rail, near Ibarska Slatina;

9. The Nis - Pristina rail, near Kursumlija;

10. "Sarpelj" tunnel, near Jerinje village, 15 km north of Leposavic towards Raska, was destroyed;

11. Railway track Kursumlija - Podujevo, due to damages on the railway bridge at Kursumlija;

12. Railway track Belgrade - Bucaresht, due to the destruction of the bridge near Vatin (7.05.1999);

13. Railway track Kraljevo - Kragujevac, due to damages to the section of the track near the village of Vitanovac;

14. Railway track Cacak - Kraljevo, near Kraljevo (17.5.1999.)

15. Railway track Uzice - Priboj;

16. Railway track Bogojevo - Vukovar;

17. Railway track Leskovac - Predejane;

18. Railway track Nis-Sofia, due to the destruction of the railway bridge near the town of Bela Palanka (29.5.1999);

19. The Railway station in the township Lukicevo, near Zrenjanin (25.5.1999);

20. Railway station in Kraljevo - Bogutovac;

Varvarin (30.5.1999);

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

2. RAILWAYS LINES AND RAILWAY STATIONS:

1. The Kraljevo - Kosovo Polje rail, near Ibarska Slatina;

2. The Belgrade - Bar rail, due to the destruction of the railway track near the village of Strbce and destruction of the bridge on the river Lim, between Priboj and Prijepolje (3.4.1999.);

3. The railway line and tunnel Prokuplje-Kosovo Polje, near Merdare, municipality Kursumlija (11.4.1999);

4. The Belgrade - Thessaloniki rail, due to the destruction of the bridge in the Grdelica gorge (12.4.1999);

5. Railway track and overpass (Josinacka Banja) near the town of Biljanovac (15.4.1999.);

6. Railway track on the Kosovska Mitrovica-Leposavic-Raska line, due to damages to the railway bridge at the village of Biljanovac (15.4.1999);

7. The Kursumlija - Prokuplje rail, near Pepeljevac village;

8. The Kraljevo - Kosovo Polje rail, near Ibarska Slatina;

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15. Railway track Uzice - Priboj;

16. Railway track Bogojevo - Vukovar;

17. Railway track Leskovac - Predejane;

18. Railway track Nis-Sofia, due to the destruction of the railway bridge near the town of Bela Palanka (29.5.1999);

19. The Railway station in the township Lukicevo, near Zrenjanin (25.5.1999);

20. Railway station in Kraljevo - Bogutovac;

21. Railway station in Kosovo Polje;
22. Railway station in the town of Biljanovac;
23. The central city railway station in Sabac (24.5.1999);

3. ROADS AND TRANSPORTERS:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

9. Belgrade-Zagreb highway, near Stari Banovci;

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

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

12. Bus station in Pristina;

13. Road maintenance company "Magistrala" in Pristina;

14. The Nis Central Bus Station;

15. The Pristina Bus Station;

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

4. AIRPORTS (14):

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

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

ECONOMIC AND CIVILIAN TARGETS, PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS

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

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

1. INDUSTRY AND TRADE:

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

Belgrade:

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

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

15. "Jugoimport SDPR" (27.5.1999);

Pancevo:

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

Smederevo:

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

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

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

Novi Sad:

20. "Ciklonizacija" (28.3.1999);

21. "Tehnogas" (28.3.1999);

22. "Novograp" (28.3.1999);

23. "Gumins" (28.3.1999);

24. "Albus" (28.3.1999);

25. "Petar Drapsin" (28.3.1999);

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

27. "Prevodnica" firm (28.3.1999);

28. "Niva" company (28.3.1999);

29. "Motins" (7.4.1999);

30. "Izolacija" (7.4.1999);

31. "Novokabel" (7.4.1999);

32. Trade company "Bazar" (7.4.1999);

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

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

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

Sremska Mitrovica:

36. "Dijana" shoe factory;

Kula:

37. "Istra" fittings factory (24.3.1999);

Bogojevo:

38. The port of Bogojevo;

Sabac:

39. Joint company "Mikromotor" (10.5.1999);

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

Leskovac:

41. "Zdravlje" pharmaceutical plant (25.3.1999);

Aleksinac:

42. "Agrokolonijal" firm (5.4.1999);

43. "Empa" company (5.4.1999);

Cacak:

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

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

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

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

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

Nis:

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

50. "Elektronska industrija" factory;

51. "Jastrebac" machine industry;

52. "Masinska industrija" machine plant;

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

54. Construction material depot "Ogrev Invest";

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

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

57. "Elektrotehna" warehouse;

58. Food storage facility "Fidelinka";

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

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

61. "Proplanak" (24.4.1999);

62. "Elektro mang" company (24.4.1999);

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

85. "Polet" company (24.4.1999);

86. Holding company "Jugotrans" (24.4.1999);

87. Holding company "Vojin Pavlovic" (24.4.1999);

Kosijerica:

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

Lucani:

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

Klina:

90. "Volujak" mine (19.4.1999);

Pristina:

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

92. Cotton yarn factory;

93. Shock-absorber factory;

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

95. "Magistrala" company (12.4.1999);

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

Pec:

97. Facilities of the Pec Brewery (21.5.1999);

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

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

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

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

Prizren:

102. Cement plant "Betonjerka" (6.4.1999);

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

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

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

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

107. "Printeks" company (13.5.1999);

Urosevac:

108. Tubes factory (28.3.- 24.5.1999);

109. "Silkapora" factory (15.5.1999);

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

Gnjilane:

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

112. Cigarette factory (10.4.2.5.1999);

113. Battery factory (10.4.-2.5.1999);

Glogovac:

114. Plant Feroniki (29-30.04.1999);

Lipljan:

115. Plant Radioton (6.05.1999.);

Lebane:

116. "Jedinstvo company" (14.4.1999);

117. "Vocarstvo" unit (14.4.1999);

Djakovica:

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

Vucitrn:

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

Bujanovac:

120. "Integral" brick plant (13.5.1999);

Podujevo:

121. "Ciglana" brick plant (14.5.1999);

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

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

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

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

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

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

3. AGRICULTURE:

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

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

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

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

4. HOSPITALS AND HEALTH CARE CENTRES:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Labour Health Care Centre in Rakovica (15.4.1999);

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

- Gerontological Centre in Leskovac (25.3.1999);

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

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

- General Hospital in Djakovica;

- City Hospital in Novi Sad (1.4.1999);

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

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

- Medical Centre in Kraljevo;

- Dispensary on Mount Zlatibor;

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

- City hospital in Valjevo (21.4.1999);

- Dispensary "Krusik" in Valjevo;

- Hospital for treatment of dystrophia in Novi Pazar;

- Health Care Centre in Kursumlija;

- City hospital in Pancevo including the Maternity Ward (30.04.1999.);

- Neuropsychiatric Ward "Dr. Slavoljub Bakalovic" in Vrsac (30.04.1999.);

- City hospital in Nis (7.05.1999);

- Medical Care Centre in Vladicin Han (11.5.1999);

- Sanatorium for treatment of lung diseases, Surdulica (31.5.1999);

- Medical station in Kula (25.3.1999);

- Dentist station in Pristina (29.3.1999);

- Outpatient clinic in Prizren (19.4.1999);

- Outpatient clinic in Suva Reka (19.4.1999);

- Medical station, Druzetic, Koceljeva (23.4.1999);

5. SCHOOLS (MORE THAN 400 FACILITIES)

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

- Elementary schools "16. oktobar" and "Vladimir Rolovic" in Belgrade;

- Day-care centre in settlement Petlovo Brdo in Belgrade;

- Elementary school and Engineering secondary school centre in Rakovica;

- Two secondary schools in the territory of Nis;

- Faculty for construction and architecture in Nis;

- Faculty for machine-technical studies in Nis;

- Faculty for electro-technical studies in Nis;

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

- Elementary schools "Toza Markovic", "Djordje Natosevic", "Veljko Vlahovic", "Sangaj" and "Djuro Danicic" and a day-care centre "Duga" in Novi Sad and creches in Visarionova Street and in the neighbourhood of Sangaj; Traffic School Centre, Faculty of Philosophy;

- Four elementary schools and a Medical high school in the territory of Leskovac;

- Elementary school in Lucane, as well as a larger number of education facilities in the territory of Kosovo and Metohija;

- Elementary schools in Kraljevo and the villages of Cvetka,

Aketa and Ladjevcij;

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

- School centre in Kula;

- Agricultural school in Valjevo;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

6. PUBLIC AND HOUSING FACILITIES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Ministry of the Interior in Banjica (3.4.1999);

- Severe damage to the TV RTS studio in Pristina;
- Heavy damage to Hydro-Meteorological Station (Bukulja, near Arandjelovac);
- Aleksinac: damaged or destroyed, private and public, housing units, commercial premises and office buildings, administrative buildings of municipal and republican authorities in downtown Aleksinac (5.4.1999);
- Destruction of the Post Office in Pristina (7.4.1999);
- Destruction of the Refugee centre in Pristina (7.4.1999);
- "Tornik" ski resort on Mount Zlatibor (8.4.1999);
- "Divcibare" mountain resort (11.4.1999);
- "Baciste" Hotel on Mount Kopaonik (12.4.1999);
- Meteorological Station on Mount Kopaonik damaged (13.4.1999);
- Four libraries in Rakovica sustained heavy damage: "Radoje Dakic", "Isidora Sekulic", "Milos Crnjanski" and "Dusan Matic";
- Refugee camp "7 juli" in Paracin has sustained heavy damage;
- Office building of the Provincial Executive Council of Vojvodina, Novi Sad (18.04.1999.);
- Hotel "Mineral" in Bogutovacka Banja sustained heavy damages (19.4.1999);
- Office building of the power distribution board "Elektrodistribucija" in Kursumlija (20.4.1999);
- Hotel "Putnik" on Mt. Kopaonik;
- Business centre "Usce" in Belgrade (21-27.4.1999);
- Refugee camp "Majino naselje" in Djakovica (21.4.1999);
- Radio Television of Serbia office building in Belgrade (23.4.1999);
- Youth and children centre in Belgrade (23.4.1999);
- Youth theatre "Dusko Radovic" in Belgrade (23.4.1999);
- Post Office in Nis (23.4.1999);
- Radio Television of Serbia office building in Novi Sad has been destroyed (4-30.5.1999);
- Hotel "Jugoslavija" has sustained heavy damages (7.5.1999);
- Central Post Office in Uzica (8.5.1999);
- Post Office in Kragujevac (9.5.1999);

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

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

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

- Hotel "Park" in Pec (19.5.1999);

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

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

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

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

7. INFRASTRUCTURE:

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

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

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

- Telephone lines cut off in Bogutovac (10.4.1999);

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(22.5.1999);

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

TELECOMMUNICATIONS

TV TRANSMITTERS (43):

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

2. Gucevo - Loznica (25-27.4.1999);

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

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

5. Bogutovac - Pristina (29.4.1999);

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

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

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

DESTRUCTION OF CULTURAL AND HISTORIC MONUMENTS AND RELIGIOUS SHRINES

MEDIEVAL MONASTERIES AND RELIGIOUS SHRINES (59):

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

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

36. Stara Pavlica Church (12th century), Brvenik (7.4.1999);
37. Old Church (19th century), Kragujeva (8.4.1999);
38. St. Petka Church (16th century), Klina (14.4.1999);
39. Monastery Church St. Archangel Michael in Rakovica (16.4.1999);
40. Church of St. Archangel Michailo (19th century), Ivanjica (19.4.1999);
41. Church of St. Peter (19th century), Belgrade (23.4.1999);
42. Orthodox Church St. Marco (20th century), Belgrade (23.4.1999);
43. Old Russian Orthodox Church Holly Trinity (20th century), Belgrade (23.4.1999);
44. Church of St. Peter (10th century), Novi Pazar (23.4.1999);
45. St. Nicholas Church (18th century), v. Krcmar, mun. Valjevo (29.4.1999);
46. Church of St. Archangel Mihailo (19th century), Nis (5.5.1999);
47. St. Marco Church (19th century), Uzice (8.5.1999);
48. Church of St Mihailo and Gavriilo (19th century), Zablace (10.5.1999);
49. Church of Virgin Mary (19th century), v. Cvetke (10.5.1999);
50. St. Jovan Church (19th century), Nis (11.5.1999);
51. Church of St. Peter and Pavle (19th century), Mrcajevci (11.5.1999);
52. Church of St. Ilija (19th century), Pirot (12.5.1999);
53. Church of St. Dimitrije (16th century), Vranje (12.5.1999);
54. Church of St. Nicholas in Gornja Brnjica, near Pristina (25.5.1999);
55. Church of the Holy Mother in Varvarin (30.5.1999);
- ***
56. Orthodox cemetery in Gnjilane (30.3.1999);
57. Orthodox Christian cemetery in Pristina (7.4. - 31.5.1999);
58. Orthodox cemetery in Raska (11.5.1999);
59. Orthodox cemetery in Kosovska Vitina (29.5.1999);
- CULTURAL-HISTORICAL MONUMENTS AND MUSEUMS (15):

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

BOMBING OF DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR MISSIONS

ACCREDITED IN THE F.R. OF YUGOSLAVIA

In NATO actions so far on residential quarters in Belgrade, the Chinese Embassy was targeted by NATO bombers as well as another 19 diplomatic missions, embassies or Ambassador's residences, which have suffered great or less extensive damages during the bombardment of civilian targets in the vicinity of these buildings.

(1) The Embassy of the Peoples's Republic of China and the Chinese Ambassador's residence were bombed by NATO aircraft on the nights of 7-8 May. Three Chinese journalist died and eight other Embassy staff were seriously or lightly injured. The Embassy building and the Ambassador's residence, property of the PR of China, sustained heavy damages.

(2) During nightly bombings of central Belgrade and residential areas by NATO warplanes, in the period from 18 to 20 May 1999, 19 diplomatic missions accredited in Belgrade (Embassy buildings or Ambassador's residences) suffered damages as a result of ensuing detonations, which are as follows:

- Angolan Embassy (May 19-20);

- Royal Danish Embassy (May 19-20);
- Residence of the Egyptian Ambassador (May 19-20);
- Residence of the Indian Ambassador (May 19-20);
- Iraqi Embassy (May 19-20);
- Residence of the Iranian Ambassador (May 19-20);
- Residence of the Israeli Ambassador (May 19-20);
- Italian Embassy and the residence of the Italian Ambassador
(May 7-8, 29-30);
- Canadian Embassy (May 7-8, 29-30);
- Residence of the Libyan Ambassador (May 19-20);
- Residence of the Hungarian Ambassador (May 19-20);
- Residence of the Norwegian Ambassador (May 19-20);
- Pakistan Embassy (May 19-20);
- Residence of the Polish Ambassador (May 19-20);
- Residence of the Syrian Ambassador (May 19-20);
- Residence of the Spanish Ambassador (May 19-20);
- Residence of the Swiss Ambassador (May 19-20);
- Residence of the Swedish Ambassador (May 19-20);
- Zimbabwean Embassy (May 19-20);

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CHRONOLOGY OF CRIMES AND DISHONOR OF NATO
June 05, 1999

Belgrade, June 5 (Tanjug) - Unable to break the heroic resistance of Yugoslav Army, criminal NATO alliance cowardly tried to destroy during the last 70 days civilian facilities, infrastructure, enterprises, factories, schools, institutes for information and health care, cultural-historical monuments, killing massively and without regretting innocent civilians, sick people, old men and women, pregnant women, children and babies.

NATO aggression started on March 24, shortly after 8.00 p.m. when the airport in Batajnica, Military Aviation Institute in Zarkovo and Military Academy in Belgrade, as well as targets in Kosovo and Metohia.

more than 500 houses and many buildings of the medical center were damaged in the region of municipality of Leskovac in bombardments on March 25 and 29. The medicines factory "Zdravlje" was also hit.

Cultural-historical monuments in region of Cetinje, and one of the most important monuments Gračanica were the target on March 25. The attack on that monastery will be repeated on March 31, which will be targeted with forbidden by international law cluster bombs.

During the air raids on Rakovica on March 28, the same called monastery suffered a damage. The cluster bombs fell on Montenegro, on

military airport in Golubovci and polygon Radovici, but on Glava Zete as well, where no military facilities are situated.

The target of NATO on March 27 were residential houses and kindergartens, especially in Rakovica. Deadly missiles fell during that hell of a night in Batajnica, Lipovacka forest, Sremcica, Jakovo, Lesce, Rusanj, Bujanj Potok, Zuce, Beli Potok, Majdan, Zarkovo and Zeleznik.

NATO bombed on March 29, the very heart of Pristina, as well as many civilian facilities in Pec, Gnjilane, Kosovska Mitrovica, Djakovica, Leskovac, Kraljevo and Sombor. The target was also the water installations Brezna near Gornji Milanovac, which supplies that part of the country with water.

Criminals bombed on March 30 the refugee camps near Nis and Pristina, killing 15 refugees, and even the monumental park "Sumarice" near Kragujevac was the target.

Pristina was covered on March 31 with cluster bombs, and Monastery Gracanica was targeted with two missiles.

NATO criminals ruined on April 1 the Varadin bridge in Novi Sad, and building of University of Novi Sad suffered great damages. Federal Ministry of Interior and new building of Serbian Ministry of Interior were bombed on April 3.

Civilian buildings and hospitals inside the Medical Center of Serbia were damaged. Commissariat for Refugees and Archive of Yugoslavia were also the target. Bridges in Novi Sad and Backa Palanka were destroyed.

Heating station in New Belgrade was destroyed on April 4, and one man was killed. The building of Medical hospital in Belgrade as well as many other civilian facilities in Banjica were damaged.

Tomorrow, only civilian facilities were targeted in Aleksinac. Twelve people were killed, and about 50 were injured. Sixteen houses were leveled to the ground, more than 400 are incapacitated for life, about ten industrial facilities were damaged.

Primary school "Svetozar Markovic" in Zemun was hit, the residential area in Veselina Maslese street, "Marija Bursac" school were also hit, and parts of City hospital and "Sveti Sava" hospital, where many patients came for medical treatments, were damaged.

Office of "Crvena Zastava" factory in Kragujevac was hit on April 8, 124 employees were injured, and thousands of workers remained jobless.

When the international passengers' train Belgrade - Thessaloniki was hit on Bistrica bridge in Grdulicka Klisura, about 50 civilians were killed.

The center of Cuprija was demolished with eight missiles on April 9, and numerous residential and private houses were leveled to the ground.

NATO launched a missile air-land on district of village of Pricevic near Valjevo. Iconostasis in church dedicated to Saint Sava in Monastery of Hopovo was damaged. Relay on mountain of Golez, about 20 kilometers north from Pristina was hit. That enabled the receipt of program of RTS.

The aggressor didn't spare FR Yugoslavia not even for Easter holidays. Launching rockets on Merdare near Podujevo, five citizens, and among them one baby, were killed. The factory of "Zastava" in Kragujevac, oil refinery in Pancevo, residential area of Detelinara in Novi Sad and factory "14 oktobar" from Krusevac were on the target of the aggressor.

On the road Pristina - Kosovo Polje, near the Agriculture school, two civilians were killed, and one is heavily injured. Oil refinery in Pancevo and factory "Zastava" in Kragujevac were bombed.

NATO missiles exploded on April 13 only 30- meters from the VMA hospital in Belgrade. About 20 patients were injured.

NATO committed on April 14 a massive crime on civilians, targeting a convoy of 400 Albanian refugees, who were on their way home from the Yugoslav - Albanian borderline. On the road Djakovica - Prizren, 72 Albanians were killed, 35 were injured. Lot of women and children were among them.

Missiles fell on Rakovica, where many factories and residential buildings suffered a damage, as well as on Pristina, Kursumlija, center of Kragujevac, RTS relay on mountain Ovcara and "Krusik" factory in Valjevo. A bridge over the Zapadna Morava river in village of Jasila near Krusevac was destroyed.

Oil refinery in Novi Sad was hit on April 15, and the bridge between Kovin and Smederevo was damaged. Valjevo, Rudnik, Arandjelovac, Gucevo and Subotica were on target.

Azotara and "Petrohemija" factories were hit on April 16. Among the aims all around Serbia, missiles hit the targets in Montenegro in Podgorica, Danilovgrad and Tuzi.

Military - civilian airport Ponikve near Uzice, monastery of Fruska Gora, "Krusik" factory in Valjevo, Sremska Mitrovica and Belgrade were on the target. The building of executive board of Vojvodina in Novi Sad was hit and severely damaged on April 18.

NATO cowards killed on April 19 a three-year-old Milica Rakic from Batanjica. Aleksinac was the target again tomorrow when center of Kursumlija was demolished - metal factory "Metalac",

"Elektrodistribucija", "Health center" and surrounding residential facilities were damaged. The hospital in Novopazarska spa was damaged, and few houses were leveled to the ground.

In bombing of Pancevo, many factories and installations were totally destroyed. Nis suffered many destructions and one person was killed. Residential areas are demolished, tobacco factory and train stations also. The bridge in Donja Bistrica near Nova Varos was also damaged, and five workers were injured.

Refugee camp Maja near Djakovica was bombed on April 21. Five persons were killed. Demolition of business center "Usce" in New Belgrade started. This was the building from which TV and radio stations broadcasted its programs.

NATO tried on April 22 to commit assassination on president of FRY by bombing the official residence. This is a terroristic act without precedent in the civilized world.

NATO also committed monstrous crime on April 23 by bombing during the night the building of RTS in Aberdareva street in Belgrade, where about fifteen workers were killed.

Nis was again on target on April 24 when the city center was hit with 16 missiles, while the bombing of Leskovac district damaged about 500 houses. Twenty four missiles were launched on Jadar on mountain Gucevo, where many refugees were placed, and TV relay and high aerial pillar were destroyed.

Oil refinery in Novi Sad was hit again on April 25. The Zezelj bridge in Novi Sad was ruined on April 26. Kursumlija was targeted again, and number of killed civilians rose up to the number of 17. Metal factory "Metalac" and other installations was damaged, and about 2000 workers remained jobless.

Massacre directed by NATO happened on April 27 when more than 20 civilians were killed in bombing of Surdulica, among them 12 were children, while more than 150 were injured. Bridges on Lab near Mileseva on Ibarska road, on Kosanica near Kursumlija and bridge "May 25" which connects Backa Palanka and Ilok were hit.

Five railways in Ibarska Klisura between Kraljevo and Raska were damaged, 50 houses were totally destroyed, about 500 homes in Cuprija, sports hall, building of "Elektrodistribucija", stores, two high and one primary schools were demolished.

"Tomahawk democracy" was continued with bombardment of gypsy area in Prizren on April 28 when four persons were killed, three of them were children. Pediatric hospital and maternity house of the Medical center "Dragisa Misovic" were damaged.

The bridge on Sava near Ostruznica, relay in Kmjaca, reservoirs of "Jugopetrol" in Pozega were destroyed. Oil refinery in Novi Sad, Novi Pazar, Smederevo, Pozarevac, Podgorica, Ruma and Bar were on target.

NATO destroyed on April 29 the Sarajevo bridge in Grdelicka Klisura. Criminals unabled for traffic bridges on the river of Ibar and Danube near Beska. The tower on Avala, aerial tower in Borca and relays all around Serbia - on mountain Fruska Gora, Ovcar, Gobelji and Crni vrh were targeted.

The old building of Ministry of Interior of Republic of Serbia in the very heart of Belgrade was bombed on April 30, as well as Ministry of Defense and Army Headquarters. The village of Murino between Andrijevisa and Plav in Montenegro was targeted. Five persons were killed and eight were injured.

Near Luzane, on 1st May, "Nis Expres" bus was hit on the bridge. Forty-seven passengers were killed and 16 persons were heavily injured. The bridge in Trstenik on Zapadna Morava River was knocked down and one person was killed. Trstenik and Technical and Repair Institute in Cacak were shelled.

During bombing of Valjevo on 2nd May 34 persons were wounded and due to devastation of "Krusik" 7000 workers lost their job.

Targeting of electric power installations in Obrenovac, Kostolac as well as in the surrounding of Bajina Basta and "Perucac" power generating plant resulted in the electric-power network break-down. Bridges on Rasina River and Juzna Morava River were demolished and fire was caused in petrol refinery in Novi Sad. One bus of "Autotransport" of Kraljevo was attacked and two children lost their legs.

The bloody feast continued on 3rd May with bombing of a "Djakovica prevoz" bus near Savine Vode, on Pec-Kula-Rozaje road, when 20 civilians were killed and 43 injured. Novi Sad television was targeted again.

NATO committed an unblushing attack on 5th May intentionally

bombing near Urosevac the Greek humanitarian convoy the route of which was announced in advance. Besides, the convoy was properly marked.

The railway bridge near Vatina, on Beograd-Bucharest railway road, was demolished on 6th May. Oil tank stores of "Jugopetrol" and "Energogas" were targeted. The airfield in Nis was attacked and "Jugopetrol" installations near Negotin were targeted.

Nis was attacked again on 7th May when 14 persons were killed and 70 wounded. The Greek Consular Office was damaged. NATO again struck "Elektroprivreda Srbije" with graphite bombs leaving the greatest part of Serbia without electricity.

Three persons were killed in the attack on the Chinese Embassy on 8th May. The buildings of the Army Main Headquarter, Ministry of Defense, Serbian government, Yugoslav Ministry of Interior and "Jugoslavia" Hotel were targeted. Radio and TV transmitters on Kosmaj and Rudnik Mt. were hit as well.

The humanitarian convoy from Romania was targeted on 9th May. The post office building in Uzice was devastated, the Outpatient clinic in Uzice was damaged and "Krusik" of Valjevo was targeted again.

Two streets were completely erased from the map of Medosevac near Nis during shelling of that village on 10th May. Twenty houses were leveled to the ground and 100 are demolished so much that they are unusable. Many houses in Cacak were leveled to the ground during the attack on the industrial area in Cacak. "Prva Iskra" in Baric and Television and radio relay on Crveno Selo near Subotica were targeted too.

NATO struck Nis on 11th May. In that attack Vice President of the Socialist party of Serbia Dusan Matkovic and Vice President of the Yugoslav Assembly Republic Council Gorica Gajevic were injured. The railway road bridge near Zitoradja was damaged and bridges in Grdelica Gorge were bombed. The bridge on Lim River in Murino was demolished. Vladicin Han and the bridge on Juzna Morava were bombed and persons were killed.

NATO targeted Nis on 12th May too when 14 civilians were wounded and one day later the building of TV Novi Sad was bombed again.

Convoys of civilians were shelled on 14th May in Korisa near Prizren when more than 100 ethnic-Albanian civilians, mainly women, children and old people, were killed with cluster bombs. NATO used thermovision bombs that develop high temperature of up to 2000 degrees

Celsius so that they burn even the stone.

The Mining and Smelter Basin Bor, one of the largest copper mines in Europe was bombed on 15th May.

The transformer station of The Mining and Smelter Basin Bor was bombed on 16th May. "Jugopetrol" installations, the transformer stations in the circle of "Sartrid 1913" of Smederevo and the storing tank of the fuel pump in Zrenjanin road were hit. Missiles were fired on TV relay, medical plant factory, sheep farm and food store in Gora in Kosovo and Metohija.

In the attack on Bor on 17th May one person was killed. The overpass on Beograd-Nis highway was demolished. Twelve missiles were fired on Presevo and three on Leskovac. New attacks on Batajnica, Fruska Gora, Smederevo, Velika Plana, Prahovo, Ponikve and Gnjilane. "Sumarice" of Kragujevac were shelled with missiles and domes being the symbol of suffering of 7,300 innocent victims of the Second World War were destroyed.

With two missiles NATO hit "Jugopetrol" storage in Cukarica. Surcin was targeted as well. In the attack on "Krusik" of Valjevo one person was killed and 13 were injured. One person was killed during bombing of "Jugopetrol" in Bor.

The enemy missiles lightened "Duvanska industrija", printing enterprise "Nova Yugoslavia" and the bus station in Vranje. The bridge on Juzna Morava River in Vladicin Han was shelled with missiles. Many houses, schools, children nurseries were damaged. The bridge near Veliko Orasje was hit too.

During bombing of Gnjilane on 19th May four civilians were killed and 16 persons were slightly injured. Hospital "Dragisa Misovic" in Belgrade was bombed on 20th May and three patients and one one worker were killed and numerous patients were injured. The Clinic of Neurology was devastated and the buildings of The Centre for children lung diseases and tuberculosis and Gynecological clinic and maternity house were demolished from the explosion.

The criminals started to bomb the prison in Istok on 21st May killing several tens of prisoners and workers of the institution. Power generating plant "Drmno" near Kostolac and "Kolubara" in Veliki Crljeni, as well as the area surrounding the power generating plant in Bajina Basta were also the target of the NATO criminals. The enemy used special highly conductive fibers for causing short circuits.

Targets in the vicinity of Belgrade, Lipovica, Rakovica, Resnik, Batajnica and wider area of Avala Mountain were hit with. Two missiles were fired at "Jugopetrol" storing tanks in Radnicka Street.

Sombor and Sremska Mitrovica were bombed and at least 30 missiles were fired on civilian facilities throughout Kosovo and Metohija as well as on Ponikve airfield.

Around 100 missiles were fired throughout Kosovo and Metohija on 22nd May. Numerous houses in Sombor were damaged. The bridge on Stari Begej River near Stari Dvor was demolished. Ten missiles were fired on Sabac. Makis and Borca were targeted.

Thermal power generating plant in Obrenovac was bombed again on 23rd May. One person was killed and 29 persons were injured in Djakovica.

Thermal power generating installations near Kostolac, Novi Sad and Nis were hit again on 24th May. The inhabitants therefore were not able to satisfy their elementary living needs for water, bread and treatment.

The new building of the Serbian Ministry of Interior in Belgrade was targeted on 25th May. The NATO targets were long-distance power transmission lines of Obrenovac power generating plant. Missiles were fired at the Radio Belgrade broadcasting centre in Zvecka near Obrenovac, Makis and Batajnica. In Kraljevo vicinity few houses were damaged. Strong attacks were made on Novi Pazar and the entire Kosovo and Metohija. The targets were Obrenovac, Makis, Batajnica, Rakovica, MI building in Kneza Milosa Street in Belgrade. RT Srbia and Radio Yugoslavia relays in Zvecka near Obrenovac were hit.

Three persons were killed and two persons were injured during bombing of Kosovska Vitina on 26th May. The civilian airport "Slatina" was targeted. Repeater attack on the building of TV Novi Sad.

At least two civilians were killed and 10 wounded in the attack on Aleksinac on 27th May. Seven missiles were fired on private houses in the industrial area of the town. Transformer stations in Lestane and Bezanijska Kosa were hit. Three persons were killed during bombing of the bridge on Jablanica River near Lebane.

The centre of Cuprija was shelled with more than 10 missiles on 29th May. Twenty-two bombs were fired on Kosovska Vitina. The railway and bus stations were damaged as well as two department stores and a plant of "Froteks" in Uzice as well as a TV relay. Ponikve, Vrsac, Kursumlija and Novi Sad centre were targeted.

On 30th May NATO demolished the bridge on Velika Morava River near Varvarin. At least 11 civilians were killed and 40 persons were severely injured. The special hospital for tuberculosis, the elderly home and two pavilions of the Refugee centre in Surdulica were hit. At least 17 children and helpless old people lost their lives. The convoy of journalists was bombed near Prizren. Several persons were wounded. Philosopher Daniel Shiffer was among them.

The bridge near Vladicin Han was damaged. Aleksinac, Sombor, Sremska Kamenica, Urosevac vicinity, Pristina, the power generating plant in Obrenovac, Rakovica, Bujan Potok, Avala, Jakovo, Zvecka and Stubline were bombed.

The criminal fired missiles on private houses in Ripanj and Volgina Street in Belgrade on 31st May. One person was killed and nine civilians were injured. The target was the transmitter of Radio Belgrade in Zvecka, near Obrenovac. Missiles for who knows what time were fired on power generating plants. The region of Velika Mostanica village was also targeted.

Over 100 graves were demolished and damaged in the Orthodox Cemetery in Pristina.

NATO repeated the attack on Novi Pazar on 1st June. The bomb hitting the apartment building killed thirteen people.

The criminals on 2nd June fired missiles at the main gas station in Srbobran and therefore all vital city systems in the town were left without the main energetic mean. The RTS relay between Srbobran and Sirig was hit. The relay of RT Kraljevo on Kotlenik Mountain was devastated. In Lipe village near Smederevo NATO hit a private house and injured two children. The facilities on Belgrade-Nis highway were targeted - the bridge on Jasenica River and overpass on the railway road Velika Plana-Mala Krsna. Kursumlija and Merosina near Nis were also targeted.

"Ravna reka" local community, Despotovac municipality, were shelled with four missiles on 3rd June. The bridge on Beli Drim River connecting Djakovica municipality with Orahovac and Prizren municipalities was demolished.

Barbarians and murderers of the NATO Alliance shelled also many other civilians targets in Kragujevac, Uzice, Vranje, Kraljevo, Krusevac, Pristina ... Slight or heavy damages were incurred to Pec Patriarchate, monasteries of Rakovica, Vojlovica, near Pancevo, New Hopovo and Sisatovac on Fruska Gora mountain, Sveti Nikola and Sveta Petka, near Kursumlija, churches in Vranje, Leskovac, Vladicin Han, as

well as temples of Sveti Marko and Sveta Trojica, in Belgrade.

Trying to escape NATO bombs, almost 800,000 persons, mainly ethnic Albanians, left Serbia after the beginning of the aggression. Another 200,000 civilians left Kosovo and went to Sumadija, Vojvodina and other parts of Serbia.

From the beginning of the aggression around 200 towns and villages was targeted. According to the international law forbidden cluster bombs were fired for 60 times. Twenty hospitals and 40 other health institutions were damaged.

Thousands of civilians were killed and much higher number of innocent people was disabled. Hundreds of schools, children nurseries, factories, economic and other facilities, as well as tens of bridges, roads, railway roads and airfields were devastated.

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2.D.

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA
FEDERAL MINISTRY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS

ECONOMIC SURVEY

Belgrade, 10 November 1999

No. 2

INFORMATION ON THE CONSEQUENCES OF NATO AGGRESSION IN THE FIELD OF HEALTH CARE AND PROTECTION

1. Since the end of the war operations (24 March through 7 June 1999), according to still incomplete information gathered and processed so far, more than 1,800 killed and 5,000 wounded persons have been registered, mostly women, children, the elderly as well as persons belonging to other vulnerable groups. Some 2,000 wounded persons will remain disabled for life.

2. In the same period, 147 health care institutions were demolished or damaged along with their equipment, medicines and medical supplies. Special commissions are in the process of assessing precise financial losses in each of these institutions, which will be made public once the procedure is over (Annex: List of health institutions damaged by war operations).

In the wake of NATO bombing, many residents of all nationalities and religions had to leave their homes and places of residence which negatively affected regular obligatory immunization (vaccines) against contagious diseases, the consequences of which are yet to be felt.

Also affected or prevented were:

- regular haematolyses for 4,500 patients affected by chronic terminal kidney failure, whose lives are directly endangered without this kind of protection;

- internal, surgical and radiological diagnosis and therapy for 90,000 patients suffering from malignant diseases, which will inevitably increase the mortality rate related to this disease;

- diagnostics and necessary therapy which will increase the mortality rate related to the following non-contagious diseases:

- 200,000 affected by diabetes;
- 300,000 affected by cardio-vascular diseases;
- 30,000 affected by neuro-psychiatric diseases;
- 600 haemophiliacs
- 400 patients with transplants (kidney, etc).

Hygienic and epidemiological control of potable water and food have also been made difficult which coupled with degradation of springs and damage to the water supply system (in most towns) including a large number of residents accommodated in inadequate dwellings, has already resulted in an increased number of persons affected by contagious respiratory and stomach diseases.

4. Precarious financial situation in the Republican Institute for Health-Care has already brought about extremely difficult situation in terms of supplying medical institutions with medicines and medical supplies, be they locally supplied or imported. As it was not possible to provide medical equipment and spare parts to health care institutions in the Republic of Serbia in good time, most of the equipment in the health care institutions is old. Health-care institutions in the Republic of Serbia at this moment lack a large

number of necessary medical equipment: 200 dialysis equipment, 500 various types of defibrillators, 220 various types of ultrasound equipment, 900 types of ECG equipment, 150 reanimation kits, 50 sets for anaesthesia with automatic pulmonary respiration, 150 cardio-graphs, 150 tables for neonatal reanimation, 150 respiratory electrical pumps, 150 blood heaters, 200 different types of incubators (portable, semi-intensive and intensive care), 100 spyro-metres, 200 blood counting machines, 400 ambulances with stretchers and related equipment and a large number of other equipment for all levels and types of health protection.

5) Due to the destruction of oil refineries in the Republic of Serbia, at this moment, it is necessary to ensure the imports of the following derivatives: 4,098.17 tonnes of petrol; 1,759.17 tonnes of diesel; 46,767.20 tonnes of crude oil; 42,459.9 tonnes of heating oil; and 3,507.99 tonnes of natural gas, i.e. necessary financial resources amounting to 159,894,218 US Dollars. The shortage of energy resources directly affects the functioning and provision of services in medical emergencies and many other medical branches (Annex: Break down of energy requirement for a four-month period for individual medical institutions).

6) In the FRY market, the share of imported medical supplies accounts for 45.18 per cent. Since the onset of aggressor operations, domestic production has been in a critical situation in all production processes in view of the fact that local production is to a large extent dependant on imported raw materials and precursors. If pharmaceutical industry is to continue its production and restore its pre-aggression production level, it is necessary to ensure raw materials, precursors and other spare parts, in the amount of DM 200,000,000.00.

In order to meet six-month needs of medical institutions in the Republic of Serbia related to imports of medicines, it is necessary to ensure 35,261,933.35 DM, for disposable medical supplies 29,169,985.18 DM. Priority should also be given to 6-month supplies for chemical laboratories, institutes and health protection centres in the territory of the Republic of Serbia for purchases of chemicals, diagnostic agents, serums and other disposable items, in the amount of USD 1,992,233.00. In order to enable normal functioning of health care service in the Republic of Serbia, it is necessary to ensure the above financial resources as soon as possible, namely necessary medicines and other medical disposables.

LIST OF HEALTH CARE INSTITUTIONS DAMAGED IN WAR
OPERATIONS IN THE 24 MARCH - 10 JUNE 1999 PERIOD

1. REGION OF NORTHERN BAC

* ZZZZ Subotica

* Health Care Centre Subotica

Out-Patient Health Institution Subotica: Health Care Unit Palic

2. DISTRICT OF CENTRAL BANAT

3. DISTRICT OF NORTHERN BANAT

4. DISTRICT OF SOUTH BANAT

* Health Centre Pancevo

- General Hospital Pancevo

- Out-Patient Health Institution Pancevo

- Health Unit Kacarevo

- Health Unit Vojilovica

* Pharmacy Pancevo

* Specialized Psychiatric Hospital Vrsac

5. DISTRICT OF WESTERN BAC

- Out-Patient Health Institution with Rehabilitation centre Apatin

- Pharmacy in the village of Kupusina

6. DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN BAC

- * Out-Patient Health Institution Novi Sad
 - Facility in Sremska Kamenica
- * Pharmaceutical facility Novi Sad
 - Pharmacy in Sremska Kamenica
 - Pharmacy Liman in Novi Sad

7. DISTRICT OF SREM

8. CITY OF BELGRADE

- * Institute for Neuro-Psychological Diseases "Dr. Laza Lazarevic"
- * Institute for Orthopaedic Diseases and Surgeries Banjica
- * Institute for Psycho-Physical diseases and Oral Pathology, "Lipovica" unit
- * Specialized Hospital for the Prevention and Cure of Cerebral and Vascular Diseases "St.Sava"
- * Pharmaceutical facility Beograd
 - Pharmacy "Fruska Gora" in Zemun
 - Pharmacy "Miljakovac"
 - Pharmacy "Staro sajmistie"
 - Pharmacy "Darinka Radovic" in Sremcica
- * Out-Patient Health Institution Obrenovac
 - Health Care unit in Baric
 - Health Care unit in Stubline
- * Out-Patient Health Institution in Rakovica
 - Health Care unit on Kanarevo Brdo
 - Health Care unit on Labudovo Brdo
 - Health Care unit in Resnik
 - Infirmary in DMB factory
- * Out-Patient Health Institution Zemun
 - Health Care unit "13.maj" in PKB Zemun
- * Out-Patient Health Institution "Dr Simo Milosevic"
 - Health Care unit in Sremcica
 - Health Care unit in Zeleznik
- * Out-Patient Health Institution Savski Venac - Main building
 - Health care centre for school children in Vojvode Milenka Street
 - VI Health Care station
- * Clinical Hospital Centre "Dr Dragisa Misovic"
- * Clinical Centre of Serbia
 - Institute for Urology
 - Institute for Cardio-Vascular diseases
 - Central Pharmacy
- * Rehabilitation clinic "Dr Miroslav Zotovic"
- * Out-Patient Health Institution Zvezdara
- * City Institute for Pulmonary Diseases and TBC protection

9. DISTRICT OF MACVA

- * Health Care Centre "Dr Laza Lazarevic" Sabac

10. DISTRICT OF KOLUBARA

- * Health Care Centre Valjevo
 - General Hospital
 - Administration Building
 - Infirmary in Pricevic (within Out-Patient Health Institution in Valjevo)
- * Pharmaceutical facility in Valjevo

- Pharmacy "1. maj"
- Galenical laboratory

11. DANUBIAN DISTRICT

12. DISTRICT OF BRANICEVO

13. DISTRICT OF SUMADIJA

- * Clinical Hospital Centre Kragujevac
- * Out-Patient Health Institution Kragujevac
- * ZZZZR Kragujevac
- * IZZZ Kragujevac

14. MORAVIAN DISTRICT

- * Health Care Centre Cuprija
 - General Hospital in Cuprija
 - Out-Patient Health Institution Cuprija
- * ZZZZ Cuprija

15. DISTRICT OF BOR

16. DISTRICT OF ZAJECAR

17. DISTRICT OF ZLATIBOR

- * Health Care Centre Uzice
 - General hospital Uzice
 - Out-Patient Health Institution Uzice
- * Health Care centre Pozega
 - General Hospital Pozega
 - Out-Patient Health Institution Pozega
- * Institute for thyroid diseases and metabolism Cajetina
- * Pharmaceutical facility Uzice
 - Pharmacy "Zdravlje"
 - Pharmacy "Zdravlje"

18. DISTRICT OF MORAVICA

- * Health Care Centre Cacak
 - General Hospital Cacak
 - Out-Patient Health Institution Lucani
 - Health Care unit "Sloboda" (within Out-Patient Health Institution Cacak)
 - Health Care unit Mrcajevci (within Out-Patient Health Institution Cacak)
 - Infirmary Medjurecje (within Out-Patient Health Institution Ivanjica)
 - Infirmary Prilike (within Out-Patient Health Institution Ivanjica)
- * Pharmaceutical institution Cacak
 - Pharmacy in Lucani

19. DISTRICT OF RASKA

- * Health Care Centre Kraljevo
 - Health Care unit Bogutovac (within Out-Patient Health Institution Kraljevo)
 - Health Care unit Milocaj (within Out-Patient Health Institution Kraljevo)
 - Health Care unit Ladjevci (within Out-Patient Health Institution Kraljevo)
 - Health Care unit Samaila (within Out-Patient Health Institution Kraljevo)
 - Health Care unit Supnja (within Out-Patient Health Institution Raska)

- Infirmary Brvenik - Kopaonik (within Out-Patient Health Institution Raska)
- * Health Care Centre Novi Pazar
 - Infirmary "Cukovac" (Children's Hospital)
 - Infirmary for Occupational Diseases
- * Pharmaceutical Centre Kraljevo
 - Pharmacy in Novi Pazar
- * Specialized hospital Novi Pazar

20. DISTRICT OF RASINA

- * Pharmaceutical institution Krusevac
 - Pharmacy "Trstenik"
 - Pharmacy "14. oktobar"
 - Pharmacy "Atanackovic"

21. DISTRICT OF NISAVA

- * ZZZZ Students' Clinic Nis
- * Out-Patient Health Institution Nis
 - Health Care station in Trg JNA 7 Street
 - Infirmary for Occupational Diseases
 - Infirmary near the Technical University
 - Health Care unit "Jastrebac"
- * Health Care centre Aleksinac
 - General Hospital Aleksinac
 - Day Hospital Aleksinac
- * Trauma Centre
- * Clinical Centre Nis
 - Institute for Pathology

22. DISTRICT OF TOPLICA

- * Health Care centre Prokuplje
 - Out-Patient Health Institution Prokuplje
 - Out-Patient Health Institution Kursumlija
 - Infirmary in Kursumlijska Banja (within Out-Patient Health Institution Kursumlija)

23. DISTRICT OF PIROT

24. DISTRICT OF JABLANICA

- * Health Care Centre Leskovac
 - General Hospital Leskovac
 - Out-Patient Health Institution Leskovac
 - Out-Patient Health Institution Grdelica
- * ZZZZ Leskovac
- * Pharmaceutical facility Leskovac
 - Pharmacy "Hipokrat"
 - Pharmacy "Centrala"
 - Pharmacy "Sutjeska"

25. DISTRICT OF PCINJ

- * Health Care centre Vranje
 - General Hospital Vranje
 - Out-Patient Health Institution Vranje
- * ZZZZ Vranje

- * Health Care Centre Aleksinac
- * Out-Patient Health Institution Vladicin Han
- * Specialized Hospital Surdulica

26. DISTRICT OF KOSOVO

- * Out-Patient Health Institution Pristina
- * Pharmaceutical institution Pristina
 - Pharmacy 1
 - Pharmacy 3

27. DISTRICT OF PEC

- * Health care centre Djakovica
 - General Hospital Djakovica
 - Out-Patient Health Institution Djakovica

28. DISTRICT OF PRIZREN

- * Out-Patient Health Institution Dragas
 - Health Care station in the municipality of Gora

29. DISTRICT OF KOSOVO/MITROVICA

- * Health Care Center Kosovska Mitrovica
 - Out-Patient Health Institution Kosovska Mitrovica
 - Out-Patient Health Institution Leposavic
 - Out-Patient Health Institution Vucitn

30. KOSOVO/POMORAVLJE DISTRICT

- * Health Care centre Gnjilane
 - Infirmary in the village of Vrbovac (within Out-Patient Health Institution Kosovska Vitina)
- * Pharmacy in Gnjilane

PROD. III

THE INDICTMENT

*Charging William J. Clinton, the
Government of the United States, NATO
and others with International Crimes and
Violations of International and Domestic
Laws Causing Deaths, Destruction,
Injury and Suffering*

By Ramsey Clark

July 31, 1999

Submitted to the Independent Commission of Inquiry to
Investigate U.S./NATO War Crimes
Against the People of Yugoslavia

Commission of Inquiry
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The Charges

Charging William J. Clinton, the Government of the United States, NATO and Others with International Crimes and Violations of International and Domestic Laws Causing Deaths, Destruction, Injury and Suffering by:

1. Planning and Executing the Dismemberment, Segregation and Impoverishment of Yugoslavia.
2. Inflicting, Inciting and Enhancing Violence Between and Among Muslims and Slavs.
3. Disrupting Efforts to Maintain Unity, Peace and Stability in Yugoslavia.
4. Destroying the Peace-Making Role of the United Nations.
5. Using NATO for Military Aggression Against, and Occupation of, Non-Compliant Poor Countries.
6. Killing and Injuring a Defenseless Population throughout Yugoslavia.
7. Planning, Announcing and Executing Attacks Intended to Assassinate the Head of Government, Other Government Leaders and Selected Civilians.
8. Destroying and Damaging Economic, Social, Cultural, Medical, Diplomatic and Religious Resources, Properties and Facilities throughout Yugoslavia.
9. Attacking Objects Indispensable to the Survival of the Population of Yugoslavia.
10. Attacking Facilities Containing Dangerous Substances and Forces.
11. Using Depleted Uranium, Cluster Bombs and Other Prohibited Weapons.
12. Waging War on the Environment.
13. Imposing Sanctions through the UN That Are a Genocidal Crime against Humanity.
14. Creating An Illegal Ad-Hoc Criminal Tribunal to Destroy and Demonize Serb Leadership.
15. Using Controlled International Media to Create and Maintain Support for the U.S. Assault and to Demonize Yugoslavia, Slavs, Serbs and Muslims as Genocidal Murderers.
16. Establishing the Long-term Military Occupation of Strategic Parts of Yugoslavia by NATO Forces.
17. Attempting to Destroy the Sovereignty, Right to Self-Determination, Democracy and Culture of the Slavic and Other Peoples of Yugoslavia.
18. The Purpose of the U.S. Actions Being to Dominate, Control and Exploit Yugoslavia, Its People and Its Resources.
19. The Means of the U.S. Being Military Force and Economic Coercion.

The Complaint

This Complaint is presented to end the scourge of war, prevent future violations of fundamental human rights, protect international and national organizations, governments and institutions and to hold those convicted of the violations alleged accountable for their acts.

The Governments, Organizations and Individuals named herein are charged with:

Crimes against Peace, War Crimes, Crimes against Humanity and Other Offenses in Violation of the Principles of the Nuremberg Tribunal (Nuremberg), the Hague Regulations (Hague) and Geneva Conventions (Geneva) and Other International and National Laws;

Grave Violations of the Charter of the United Nations (UN Charter), the North Atlantic Treaty (NAT), other international treaties, International Law, the Federal Constitution and Domestic Laws of the United States, the Basic Laws of Other Nations Including the United Kingdom, the Federal Republic of Germany, Turkey, the Netherlands, Hungary, Italy, Spain and other Governments of NATO members and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

Grave Violations of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR), the Genocide Convention, and Other International Covenants, Conventions, Treaties, Declarations and Domestic Laws named herein.

A. Defendants

1. President William J. Clinton, Secretary of State Madeleine Albright, Secretary of Defense William Cohen and Commanding Generals, Admirals, U.S. personnel directly involved in designating targets, flight crews and deck crews of the U.S. military bomber and assault aircraft, U.S. military personnel directly involved in targeting, preparing and launching missiles at Yugoslavia, the government of the United States personnel causing, condoning or failing to prevent violence in Yugoslavia before and during NATO occupation and Others to be named.
2. The United Kingdom, Prime Minister Tony Blair, the Foreign Minister, the Defense Minister and Commanding Generals, Admirals, U.K. personnel directly involved in designating targets, flight crews and deck crews of the U.K. military bomber and assault aircraft, U.K. military personnel directly involved in targeting, preparing and launching missiles at Yugoslavia, the government of the United Kingdom personnel causing, condoning or failing to prevent violence in Yugoslavia before and during NATO occupation and Others to be named.
3. The Federal Republic of Germany, Chancellor Gerhard Schroeder, the Foreign Minister, the Defense Minister and Commanding Generals, Admirals, German personnel directly involved in designating targets, flight crews and deck crews of the German military bomber and assault aircraft, German military personnel directly involved in targeting, preparing and launching missiles at Yugoslavia, the government of the Federal Republic of Germany personnel causing, condoning or failing to prevent violence in Yugoslavia before and during NATO occupation and Others to be named.
4. The Government of every NATO country that participated directly in the assaults on Yugoslavia with aircraft, missiles, or personnel and Commanding Generals, Admirals, NATO personnel directly involved in designating targets, flight crews and deck crews of the NATO military bomber and assault aircraft, NATO military personnel directly involved in targeting, preparing and launching missiles at Yugoslavia, the governments of the NATO countries' personnel causing, condoning or failing to prevent violence in Yugoslavia before and during NATO occupation and Others to be named.
5. The Governments of Turkey, Hungary, Italy and others who permitted the use of airbases on their territory to be used by U.S., or other military aircraft and missiles for direct assault on Yugoslavia.
6. The North American Treaty Organization (NATO), Secretary General Javier Solano, Supreme Commander, General Wesley K. Clark
7. For Condemnation: Each NATO member that voted to authorize military assaults on Yugoslavia.

B. The Charges

1. Planning and Executing the Dismemberment, Segregation and Impoverishment of Yugoslavia.

The United States, Germany, NATO and other defendants engaged in a course of conduct beginning in, or before 1991 intended to break the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia into many parts, segregate different ethnic, religious and other groups among and within newly balkanized borders, weaken the Slav, Serb, Muslim and other populations by causing and prolonging internal violence and by direct assaults by the United States and certain NATO members. As a consequence Yugoslavia, which had 25 million people in an integrated society and economy, is now comprised of many small nations, the largest of which is Serbia. Defendants intend to divide Yugoslavia until all parts of Yugoslavia have fewer than 5 million people, each to be overwhelmingly of a single ethnic origin and religion, to have severely impaired economies largely dominated by foreign interests, in which two groups, Orthodox Christian Serbs and Muslims suffer severest casualties, most extensive property damage, a vast reduction of productivity now down by three-quarters or more, and a generation of impoverishment.

UN Charter; Declaration on the Inadmissibility of Intervention in the Domestic Affairs of States and the Protection of their Independence and Sovereignty (Non Intervention Decl.), 1965 USGA Res. 2131.

2. Inflicting, Inciting and Enhancing Violence between Muslims and Slavs.

The United States and other defendants engaged in a course of conduct beginning in or before 1991, to cause Muslims and Orthodox Christian Slavs to engage in protracted fratricidal violence, in wars of attrition, similar to conflicts in Afghanistan and Chechnya between Muslims and Russian Slavs, which caused death, destruction and division in Bosnia, Kosovo and elsewhere between the groups and dangerous frictions and enmity between two major enemies of the U.S., Slavic peoples and Muslims, in other regions, weakening both. Tactics included both providing and depriving select Muslim groups of arms to attack others, or adequately defend themselves in Bosnia; motivating, training and supplying KLA with arms to attack Yugoslav police and military to seize control of Kosovo during NATO occupation and attack Serbs and others; preventing outside efforts to prevent and control the violence; committing, causing and condoning violence against persons displaced by U.S. and NATO bombing campaigns, and by KLA and Yugoslav police and military ground actions; causing and supporting clashes between Yugoslav military/police/civilian groups and KLA/paramilitary/civilian groups; condoning and failing to prevent assaults on displaced persons returning to and persons who remained in Kosovo, both before and after the NATO/U.S. occupation of Kosovo. In 1999, the U.S. caused the largest numbers of deaths, injuries and destruction by aerial and missile assaults against all elements in the population and its life support systems.

UN Charter, Art. 2; Non Intervention Decl.; Resolution on the Definition of Aggression (Res. on Aggression), 1997 UNGA Res. 3314.

3. **Preventing and Disrupting Efforts to Maintain Unity, Peace and Stability in Yugoslavia.**

From the beginning of its efforts to implement its plans for dismemberment and destruction of Yugoslavia, the U.S. acted to prevent any interference, negotiation, or other efforts within Yugoslavia, or by other nations, leaders, or individuals to prevent the accomplishment of its intended purposes. Its techniques included political, military and economic threats and control of highly publicized peace negotiations much like those at Dayton, Ohio, during the Bosnia struggle, at Rambouillet, France, in 1999, which created an appearance of earnest peace negotiations, but offered Yugoslavia only two choices, agree to foreign military occupation, or expect a devastating military assault.

UN Charter; Non Intervention Declaration; Resolution on Aggression; Pact of Paris 1928, Art I and II.

4. **Destroying the Peace-Making Role of the United Nations.**

The United States acted and coerced other nations to act to block the United Nations from performing its duties under the UN Charter to prevent conflict, control violence and maintain peace in Yugoslavia in violation of the Charter of the UN and threatening its viability as a international institution capable of maintaining peace and ending the scourge of war.

UN Charter; Non Intervention Decl.; Resolution on Aggression, Pact of Paris 1928, Art I and II.

5. **Using NATO for Military Aggression against and Occupation of Non-Compliant Poor Countries.**

The United States acted and coerced other nations to act to cause NATO to authorize direct military assaults on Yugoslavia in violation of the UN Charter and the North Atlantic Treaty relying overwhelmingly on U.S. weaponry and military technology and to cause NATO members to provide and finance the majority of the military forces to occupy Kosovo for the foreseeable future thereby employing the wealth and power of the rich former colonial powers of Europe against the poor and defenseless people of Yugoslavia.

United Nations Charter; North Atlantic Treaty 1949, Art. I.

6. **Killing and Injuring a Defenseless Population throughout Yugoslavia.**

Beginning on, or before March 24, 1999, the United States, without a declaration of war by the Congress, aided and abetted by certain NATO members, including the United Kingdom, Germany, Turkey, Spain and the Netherlands, as well as Hungary, Croatia, Italy and others, commenced a war of missile and aerial bombing assaults, often indiscriminate in its targeting, against the populations of Yugoslavia, intentionally killing and injuring many thousands of Serbs, Albanians, Romas, Muslims, Orthodox Christians, Roman Catholics, foreign nationals throughout Yugoslavia with malice aforethought.

Hague, Art. 22 and 23; Geneva 1949, Art. 19; Nuremberg, Principle VI a, b and c; U.S. Constitution, Art. I, Sec. 8, cl. II.

7. **Planning, Announcing and Executing Attacks Intended to Assassinate the Head of Government, Other Government Leaders and Selected Civilians.**

The United States planned, announced and carried out missile and aerial bombardment attacks intended to assassinate the Head of Government of Yugoslavia, members of his family, other government leaders and selected civilians to destroy existing government leadership and terrorize it and its closest personal support into submission. *U.N. Charter, Art. 2, Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes Against Internationally Protected Persons (Protected Persons Convention); U.S. Army Field Manual 27-10; U.S. Presidential Executive Order 12333 (Ex. Order 12333); Geneva Conventions 1977, Protocol I Additional (Geneva 1977), Art. 48, 51.*

8. **Destroying and Damaging Economic, Social, Cultural, Medical, Diplomatic and Religious Resources, Properties and Facilities throughout Yugoslavia.**

Beginning on, or before March 24, 1999, the United States, aided and abetted by certain NATO members, including United Kingdom, Germany, Turkey, Spain and the Netherlands and others including Croatia, Hungary and Italy, commenced a systematic missile and aerial bombing assault on resources, properties and economic, social, cultural, medical, diplomatic and religious facilities intentionally destroying and damaging them throughout Yugoslavia to crush the productive, economic, social, cultural, diplomatic and religious viability of the whole society.

Hague, Art. 22 and 23; Geneva 1949, Art. 19; Geneva 1977, Protocol I, Additional, Art. 48, 52, 53; UN Charter, Art. 2; Protected Persons Convention; U.S. Army Field Manual 27-10; Exec. Order 12333; Geneva 1977, Art. 48, 51; ICESCR.

9. **Attacking Objects Indispensable to the Survival of the Population of Yugoslavia.**

Beginning on or before March 24, 1999, the United States, aided and abetted by others, for the specific purpose of depriving the population of Yugoslavia of food, water, electric power, food production, medicines, medical care and other essentials to their survival, engaged in the systematic destruction and damage by missiles and aerial bombardment of food production and storage facilities, drinking water and irrigation works for agriculture, fertilizer, insecticide, pharmaceutical, hospitals and health care facilities, among other objects essential to human survival.

Hague 1907, Art. 22 and 23; Geneva 1949, Art. 19; Nuremberg 1970, Principles Via, b and c; Geneva 1977, Art. 48, 54.

10. **Attacking Facilities Containing Dangerous Substances and Forces.**

The United States attacked chemical plants and storage facilities, petroleum and natural gas refining, processing and storage facilities, fertilizer plants and other facilities and locations for the specific purpose of releasing and scattering toxic, radioactive and other dangerous substances and forces into the atmosphere, soil, ground water and food chain to poison the environment and injure the population.

Nuremberg Principle VI, Hague, Art. 22 and 23, Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, Geneva 1925 (Poisonous Substances Protocol); Geneva 1977, Protocol I Additional, Art. 48, 51, 56.

11. **Using Depleted Uranium, Cluster Bombs and Other Prohibited Weapons.**

The United States used prohibited weapons capable of mass destruction and inflicting indiscriminate death and suffering against the population of all Yugoslavia. Despite knowledge of its deadly long-term effect on life and warnings of the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, the U.S. attacked Yugoslavia with depleted uranium missiles, bombs and bullets. These depleted uranium weapons spread radioactive matter into the atmosphere, soil, ground water, food chain and solid objects, placing the Yugoslav population at risk of death, genetic damage, cancers, tumors, leukemia and other injuries for generations. Cluster bombs were used extensively, spraying deadly razor sharp metal shards over wide areas against hospitals, churches, mosques, schools, apartment developments and other heavily populated places inflicting death, injury and property damage. The use of other illegal weapons is under continuing investigation.

Hague, Art. 22 and 23, Geneva 1977, Art. 48, 51, 54, 55, POONA Indictment for the Subversion of Science and technology 1978 (POONA Indictment).

12. **Waging War on the Environment.**

The United States aerial and missile assault intentionally created a widespread, long-term and severe environmental disaster in Yugoslavia. Air pollution from overflights alone multiplied normal impurities in the atmosphere. Thousands of tons of explosives unleashed enormous quantities of chemicals into the air, raised clouds of dust and debris from places hit and started fires that often raged for days. Chemical, petrochemical, oil and gas refinery, storage and transmission facilities purposely targeted in the vicinity of Belgrade, Novi Sad, Nis and other major cities exposed huge populations to dangerous and noxious pollution. Depleted uranium scattered across Kosovo and the remainder of Serbia will threaten life for generations.

Hague, Art. 22 and 23; Geneva 1977, Art. 48, 51, 54, 55; Stockholm Declaration of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment 1972; Principles I, II, (UN Conf. on Human Environment), et al.

13. **Imposing Sanctions through the UN that Are a Genocidal Crime against Humanity to Achieve Impoverishment and Debilitation of the People of Yugoslavia.**

The United States began an economic attack on Yugoslavia designed to break it up politically and tear it down economically before 1989. It caused the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to use its strongest shock therapy to attack Yugoslav productivity, add to its foreign debt burden and expose national wealth to foreign capital by forcing removal of trade barriers and privatizing vital public industry, commerce, utilities and facilities. In May 1991 U.S. Secretary of State Baker stopped all U.S. aid programs to all six Yugoslav Republics and vetoed future IMF credits, creating an enormous economic incentive and powerful political argument for political opposition to Belgrade to separate other Republics from Serbia. The U.S. forced UN sanctions against Yugoslavia, but relieved Republics that seceded from Yugoslavia of sanctions. Such sanctions devastated the entire economy of Yugoslavia to the degree that a normal growth rate free of U.S. coercion would require 30 years to return Yugoslavia to its 1989 levels of productivity. Per capita production value for all six Republics of Yugoslavia in 1989 was \$6220. Today for Serbia and Montenegro, the remaining Republics of Yugoslavia, it is \$1510. Ninety percent of all trade was among the six republics before the break-up. All former republics have suffered economically, but Yugoslavia now, with barely 40% of its 1990 population, including Kosovo, has had a far greater decline economically than the favored northern Republics of Slovenia and Croatia, which are today more overwhelmingly Roman Catholic than before their secession. The sanctions against Yugoslavia continue and Serbia, excluding Kosovo, is barred from receiving any planned reparations and aid to rebuild from bomb damage and economic attrition. The sanctions have had a far more damaging effect on life, health, the economy and the quality of life in Yugoslavia than the military assault, increasing death rates, lowering life expectation, reducing nutrition and health care and driving production down. As in Iraq, and elsewhere, the sanctions are an economic crime, a crime against humanity and genocide.

Nuremberg, Principle VI c, Crimes Against Humanity; Genocide Convention; Geneva 1977, Art. 48, 54, 55.

14. Creating an Illegal Ad-Hoc Criminal Tribunal to Destroy and Demonize Serb Leadership.

The United States acting through defendant Madeleine Albright coerced the UN Security Council to create ad hoc criminal tribunals for Yugoslavia and Rwanda in violation of the UN Charter to destroy and demonize enemy leaders in those two countries and threaten leaders elsewhere. The UN Charter does not authorize creation of criminal tribunals. The U.S. strongly opposes the International Criminal Tribunal treaty approved by 120 nations at Rome in July 1998 and in the process of ratification by nations now, because it does not intend to subject its leaders or military forces to the jurisdiction of an independent international Court and the rule of international law. By targeting individual enemies in ad hoc courts and charging them with genocide, it achieves their isolation internationally, pressures their own countries to remove them from power, corrupts and politicizes justice and uses the appearance of neutral international law to adjudicate and punish enemies as war criminals and establish itself as an innocent champion of justice.

UN Charter, Statute of the International Court of Justice (Statute ICJ); UDHR; ICCPR.

15. Using Controlled International Media to Create Support for U.S. Assaults Anywhere and to Demonize Yugoslavia, Slavs, Serbs and Muslims as Genocidal Murderers.

The United States defendants have systematically controlled, directed, manipulated, misinformed and restricted press and media coverage concerning Yugoslavia and the U.S. assaults on it to gain public support for the massive bombardment of a defenseless Yugoslavia, including Kosovo, as had been done in Libya, Iraq, Afghanistan, Sudan and elsewhere. The international media has supported and celebrated U.S. political goals of further fragmentation of Yugoslavia and other areas, segregating each region; demonizing selected government officials, other leaders, generals, military officers and soldiers as genocidal murderers; controlling other nations by the threat of popularly supported missile and air assaults and crippling economic sanctions and stimulating acceptance and support from the U.S. public for future operations against other nations and to increase military budgets to support an expanding global role for U.S. military presence and control.

16. **Establishing the Long-term Military Occupation of Strategic Parts of Yugoslavia by NATO Forces.**

The United States has coerced defendant NATO members and others to provide and support military occupation forces for the occupation of Kosovo, as it did in Bosnia, in order to physically control key parts of Yugoslavia to enforce permanent separation and segregation of States and peoples, to further injure the populations, to create barriers to immigration from Asia Minor, Arab states in the Middle East, North Africa, and former southern republics of the USSR, and elsewhere; to provide a buffer between Europe and the regions described by controlling the territory of divided, segregated and impoverished Slavs, Serbs, Orthodox Christians, Albanians, and others; to exploit the resources of the region; and to prepare and condition NATO members for future participation against other nations.

UN Charter; NAT, Art. I; Non Intervention Decl.

17. **Attempting to Destroy the Sovereignty, Right to Self Determination, Democracy and Culture of the Slavic, Muslim, Christian and Other Peoples of Yugoslavia.**

The United States has attempted to destroy the Sovereignty of Yugoslavia, the rights of its people to self determination, the democratic institutions it has developed and its culture that defines the heritage, values and traditions of its people. The United States overthrew the democratically elected Mossadegh administration in Iran in 1953, which it replaced with the Shah of Iran, who ruled absolutely for 25 years; the democratically elected Arbeny government of Guatemala, which was followed by 40 years of brutal governments; the democratically elected Lumumba government of the Congo in 1962, which was followed by the violent dictatorship of Mobutu Sese Seko for 32 years; the democratically elected Allende government of Chile, which promised health, education, social and economic justice, which was replaced by a reign of terror and military dictatorship under General Pinochet now sought by Spain and other nations for human rights violations. Popularly elected leaders in Vietnam, Pakistan, the Philippines, Panama, Haiti and elsewhere were replaced by U.S. surrogates. The U.S. has opposed, assaulted and blockaded Cuba and its people for 40 years. The UN General Assembly voted 155 to 2 to condemn the U.S. for its blockade of Cuba in December 1998. The U.S. has maintained repressive governments on five continents in too many countries to name; all seeking to destroy the cultures that define the people, their history, character, values, arts, literature, music, with commercially exploitative products having no substantive worth and one overriding purpose — profits from the poor. A goal of U.S. policy is to entrench the belief that only one system works, capitalism, that only one culture has value, that of the U.S. and western European, and that history will end with the globalization of U.S. culture.

UDHR; ICCPR; ICESCR.

18. The Purpose of the U.S. Actions Being to Dominate, Control and Exploit Yugoslavia, Its People and Its Resources.

The long term purpose of all the acts complained of is to dominate, control and exploit the poor nations of the world and the poor people of the U.S. and other rich countries to further enrich and empower concentrations of wealth and neutralize the whole population of poor, overwhelmingly darker skinned people with fear, powerlessness, poverty, bread and circus.

19. The Means of the U.S. Being Military Power and Economic Coercion.

The United States with a near monopoly on nuclear weapons, military aircraft, missiles, advanced armored vehicles, firepower, equipment, and highly sophisticated technology continuously expands its physical power to destroy, expending more on its military power than the rest of the UN Security Council members combined. This year, U.S. military expenditures will be near 300 billion dollars. The demonized People's Republic of China will spend 34 billion dollars, acquiring far less in destructive power for each dollar. The U.S. sells more destructive arms to other governments and groups seeking to overthrow governments than the rest of the arms selling countries combined. Often the intention is that they "kill each other," a preferred means of achieving domination. The U.S. does not sell arms it cannot destroy without incurring significant casualties. The U.S. uses its enormous economic power to coerce foreign governments to comply with its wishes, without regard to the interests of the people of those foreign countries. The threat of economic sanctions alone coerces countries to meet U.S. demands contrary to their sovereignty and self-interest.

C. Relief Sought

1. Freedom for all Balkan peoples to form a federation of their choice to provide political, civil, social, economic and cultural independence and viability for all the peoples of the region.
2. Comprehensive efforts to create mutual respect, common interests and bonds of friendship among and between Muslims, Slavs and all national, ethnic and religious groups in the Balkans.
3. Strict prohibition on all forms of foreign interference with or disruption of efforts to establish unity, peace and stability in the Balkans.
4. Restoration of peace-making functions of the UN and reform of the UN to make it effective.
5. The abolition of NATO.
6. Full accountability by individuals and governments for criminal and other wrongful military assaults and economic injustice, including sanctions inflicted on all the people of Yugoslavia, their lives, resources, properties and environment to include criminal prosecutions and reparations sufficient to place all the population in the condition it would be in had it not suffered the wrongs inflicted on it, together with resources with which to build a better future of the peoples' choice.
7. Abolition of the illegal ad hoc international criminal tribunal for Yugoslavia and reliance on a legal international tribunal of worldwide non-discriminatory jurisdiction capable of equal justice under the law.
8. Providing adequate media access to inform the world of the human destructiveness of the use of high technology weapons by the U.S. against poor and defenseless people and the practice of genocide by sanctions.
9. Removing all foreign troops from the Balkans at the earliest feasible moment and U.S. troops from NATO countries and elsewhere immediately.

A broader range of relief and reform may be found in Chapter 12 of *The Fire This Time*. It is drawn from the experiences and recommendations of the Commission of Inquiry and the International War Crimes Tribunal, which heard evidence in 20 countries concerning the assault on Iraq in 1991, the continuing assaults on Iraq thereafter and the genocidal sanctions that continue to this day.

Scope of the Inquiry

The Commission of Inquiry will focus on U.S. criminal conduct, aided and abetted by NATO, because of the dominant U.S. role in the military and other wrongful acts against Yugoslavia. The U.S. did not incur a single casualty to itself while causing thousands of deaths in Yugoslavia. The U.S. is also the focus because of the peril of continuing U.S. conduct to all the people of Yugoslavia and the risk of aerial and missile strikes against other nations in view of its recidivist record.

The Commission of Inquiry will seek and accept evidence of criminal acts by any person or government, related to the conflict, because it believes international law must be applied uniformly. It believes that "victors' justice" is not law, but the extension of war by force of the prevailing party. U.S. propaganda and international media coverage demonized Yugoslavia, its leadership, Serbs and Muslims to fit its purposes, but rarely noticed the criminal destruction of Yugoslavia by U.S. acts as set forth in this complaint.

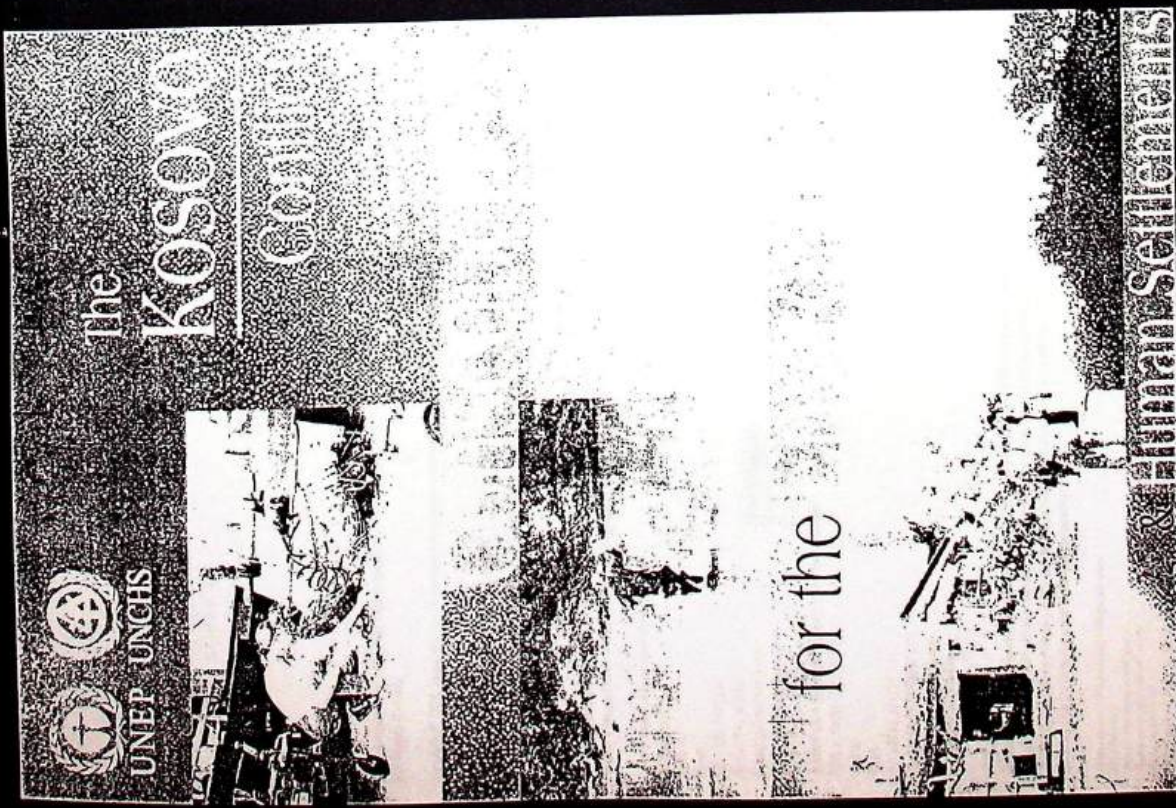
Comprehensive efforts to gather and evaluate evidence, objectively judge all the conduct that constitutes crimes against peace, war crimes and crimes against humanity and to present these facts for judgment to the court of world opinion requires that any serious fair effort focus on the United States. The Commission of Inquiry believes its focus on U.S. criminal acts is important, proper, and the only way to bring the whole truth, a balanced perspective and impartiality in application of legal process to this great human tragedy.

Ramsey Clark

July 30, 1999

PROD. IV

4.A.



The KOSOVO Conflict

for the

Human Settlements

First published in Switzerland in 1999 by the United Nations Environment Programme and the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat)

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The KOSOVO Conflict

Consequences for the Environment & Human Settlements



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Consequences for the Environment & Human Settlements

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UNEPIUNCHS (Habitat) Balkans Task Force

Foreword



The twentieth session of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) in 1999 was an important landmark in the development and policy focus of the organisation. The meeting strongly endorsed the re-orientation of the corporate objectives of UNEP and focused UNEP activities into five core areas of concentration.

Central to this new rationalised policy focus is the commitment by UNEP to enhance and strengthen its capability in the fields of information, monitoring, assessment and early warning. This crucial decision is at the heart of UNEP's role within the United Nations family as the catalytic organisation for the environment. It positions the organisation to be able to respond and be available for effective and objective neutral scientific assessments in such areas as natural disasters and man-made environmental problems.

In keeping with this Governing Council decision and at the strong recommendation of the United Nations Inter-agency Humanitarian Needs Assessment Mission, which visited the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia under the leadership of UN Under-Secretary-General, Sergio Vieira de Mello, the Joint UNEP/UNCHS (Habitat) Balkans Task Force (BTF) came into being. It was charged with the task of urgently carrying out a detailed assessment of the environmental and human settlements impact of the conflict.

BTF was a joint initiative between UNEP and UNCHS (Habitat) and in line with the mandate of UNCHS to focus on normative functions, the task force integrated a human settlements component working alongside the United Nations Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK).

Pekka Haavisto, the former Finnish Environment and Development Cooperation Minister, agreed to serve as BTF chairman. He quickly set about pulling together an international group of experts to work in conjunction with the Nairobi headquartered in-house UNEP and UNCHS teams. I should like to thank Pekka Haavisto for his personal commitment and hard work in carrying out this role.

Throughout the BTF process some sixty experts have been involved in the assessment missions. They were drawn from a wide range of different backgrounds and experience and included input from six UN agencies and departments, 19 countries and 26 NGOs and scientific institutions.

One of the central requirements of the BTF project was that its activities should not divert resources from existing UNEP and UNCHS programmes in other parts of the world. To this end, I am pleased to be able to report that the entire BTF operation has been funded from additional voluntary contributions ensuring no dilution of activities to existing priorities and commitments. My thanks go to those donors who contributed finance and support in kind.

The results and recommendations of the BTF make interesting reading. They highlight the linkage between environmental pollution and humanitarian assistance. This report also demonstrates the need for environmental and human settlement planning in conflict management. I am convinced that such a neutral, objective and scientific assessment of the real situation on the ground in a post-conflict situation is essential. This approach provides a much-needed and reliable source of information to the peoples affected. It also provides a management tool for the international community as an integrated part of the needs assessment requirements in the overall emergency humanitarian effort in war-torn areas.

Klaus Topfer
United Nations Under-Secretary-General
Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme
Acting Executive Director of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements

Recommendations

The following recommendations are aimed at highlighting activities that are urgent to halt or mitigate the further degradation of the state of the environment in FRY, and diminish the risks to human health.

The main responsibility for clean-up efforts rests with the FRY authorities. Nevertheless, the international community must be ready to take action when urgent humanitarian needs are in question, or when and where the democratic development of the entire region could be enhanced.

An unhealthy and dangerously polluted environment does not provide a sound basis for the well-being of human populations or for business and trade. However, the implementation of the recommendations will not only depend on the availability of funds: political concerns related to the international embargo of Serbia will also have to be taken into account. In the current context, international assistance for reconstruction will only be available for the Republic of Montenegro and Province of Kosovo. However, the hot spots of special environmental concern identified in Serbia will require immediate action from a humanitarian point of view.

The recommendations made by BTF are based on the findings of the technical field missions, Desk Assessment Group, and extensive discussions within an international network of individual experts and organisations. They also take into account ongoing initiatives, such as the projects implemented by FOCUS.

The recommendations distinguish between short-term actions aimed at immediate clean-up, and longer-term recommendations, also taking institutional strengthening, reconstruction and resumption of industrial activities into account. Normal economic activities, including production at some of the contaminated sites, have begun to resume. This could aggravate the situation, and the BTF emphasises that clean-up and careful handling of contaminated material has to be given a particularly high priority at these sites.

Industrial Sites

■ Immediate Action

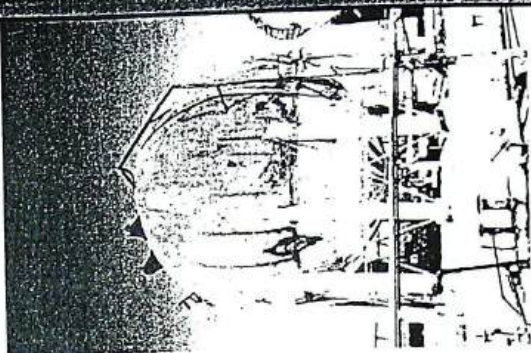
The first four paragraphs refer to all of the heavily-contaminated industrial sites: specific recommendations for the major hot spots follow.

Recommendations

- 1 Detailed groundwater studies and monitoring of drinking water should be conducted to determine whether pollution has contaminated sources of drinking water (this recommendation should be implemented for all of the hot spots - Pančevo, Kragujevac, Novi Sad and Bor - and other sites potentially at risk).
- 2 Surface soil contaminated with heavy oil, PCBs, heavy metals and other hazardous substances should be given remedial treatment and, if necessary, removed from all industrial sites (i.e. Pančevo, Kragujevac, Bor, Novi Sad, Barić, Kraljevo, Niš, Novi Beograd, Obrenovac region, Prahovo and Pristina), and securely stored (see below).
- 3 A detailed waste disposal plan should be developed and implemented for every site, and for the FRY as a whole. Immediate action should be taken for the secure storage of hazardous waste (including medical waste), even if facilities for its final treatment or disposal are not yet available (see also page 80).
- 4 Monitoring of air, water, soil, agricultural products and human health, as well as communication of the results of such monitoring to the population around all industrial 'hot spots', should be continued, and, if necessary, increased.

5 **Pančevo:** urgent remedial action should be taken at the wastewater canal heavily contaminated with EDC and mercury. Immediate clean-up of the mercury spill at the petrochemical factory should also be implemented. Detailed recommendations are to:

- a) consider the wastewater canal as an environmental hot spot, with special risk to the aquatic environment of the Danube, and implement the following



Damaged VCM tank at the petrochemical plant in Pančevo
Photo: BTF



Recommendations

release the water from the tanks into the river or wastewater system. Take urgent measures to prevent rainwater from increasing the volume of the tanks or causing them to overflow;

- e) use available techniques to treat the polluted water in the tanks, for example through some type of filtration or through adsorbing materials (like active carbon or a peat bed).

7 Novi Sad: detailed studies should be carried out to determine whether oil and oil product pollution has contaminated the groundwater. Specific recommendations are to:

- a) carry out further investigations within the refinery compound. Soil contaminated with heavier oils should be removed and disposed of under controlled conditions, using recovery technologies wherever possible. Soil and groundwater contaminated by lighter, more volatile oil products should be treated using in situ methods;
- b) drill an observation well to confirm that free-phase gasoline is floating on top of the groundwater. Any floating gasoline should be removed using in situ methods, contaminated groundwater should also be cleaned up using in situ treatment;
- c) continue abstraction from the well which was closed (well test and water quality sampling should also be carried out periodically), so that contaminating substances (oil, etc.) are also withdrawn, thereby reducing the risk of contaminating adjacent wells (hydrological barrier);
- d) carry out appropriate tests to assess the hazard posed to the drinking water supply of Novi Sad through location of wells close to the oil refinery.

8 Bor: immediate action should be taken to prevent further releases of large amounts of sulphur dioxide gas in the atmosphere; damaged transformers and capacitors containing PCB oils should be removed and stored securely. Specific recommendations are to:

- a) resume the production of sulphuric acid, thus binding the sulphur dioxide now released into the atmosphere;
- b) treat the leaking capacitors and transformers, together with contaminated soil, as hazardous waste and deal with it accordingly.

measures as soon as possible:

- complete isolation of the canal water and sediments from the Danube by construction of a physical barrier (alternative wastewater facilities to be implemented at the same time);
- removal of oil attached to the banks and vegetation along the canal and around its confluence with the Danube (to be done before next Danube flood period);
- detailed mapping of EDC, oil and mercury distribution in the canal;
- use of a suction dredger to remove the bottom sediments contaminated with EDC (based on the results of EDC mapping);
- secure disposal of the contaminated sediments.

- b) remove and securely store the metallic mercury on the floor of the petrochemical plant; recover as much of the main spillage as possible by suction, and use chemical binding to assist with removal of residual quantities.

- c) implement in situ remedial actions to clean up the groundwater which is highly contaminated with chlorinated solvents.

- d) clean collector channels at the oil refinery to prevent further potential contamination of the Danube with oil and oil products.

6 Kragujevac: at the Zastava car plant, action should be taken to improve storage of the significant quantities of hazardous waste generated by operation of the factory, as well as by the air strikes. Immediate steps should be taken to clean up PCB and dioxin contamination. Specific recommendations are to:

- a) inform the managers of the site about the contaminated areas and associated risks, in particular with regard to the security of workers conducting the clean-up operations;

- b) remove the concrete floor of the paint works with extreme care and as thoroughly as possible to a depth of at least 5cm;

- c) place the PCB- and dioxin-bearing deposits and the broken concrete in secure, dry storage. Ideally, the material would be taken to a hazardous waste treatment facility;

- d) empty the water tanks before any major clean up and reconstruction of the paint shop is considered. Carry out a more detailed study to gain additional information about the pollutants present in the different tanks. Do not

Environmental impacts on the Danube

The result of laboratory analysis of samples taken from the Danube sediment and biota revealed significant chronic pollution, both upstream and downstream of the sites directly affected by the conflict. It is therefore strongly recommended that:

- 9 Follow-up monitoring be carried out with extension of the sampling to the confluence of major tributaries, e.g. Drava, Sava, Tisa and Morava rivers, as well as to the upstream (Hungarian) and downstream (Romanian - Bulgarian) reaches of the Danube.
- 10 An appropriate monitoring programme should be developed and implemented. This should be based on existing programmes but designed to be fully compatible with the ICPDR's TransNational Monitoring Network for the Danube River Basin (also see page 81).
- 11 Significant long-term efforts should be made to reduce both acute, point-source pollution and chronic pollution from industrial and urban effluent through investment in appropriate production and waste management processes.

Depleted Uranium

■ Immediate Action

- 12 It is necessary to obtain information from NATO confirming if, how and where DU was used during the Kosovo conflict. This is a prerequisite for verifying initial risk assessments, making necessary measurements, and taking precautionary actions.
- 13 Further measurements should be organised as soon as possible to identify possible contamination and verify assumptions. Highest priority should be given to finding pieces of depleted uranium, heavily contaminated surfaces and other 'hot spots'. Measures should be taken for the secure storage of any contaminated material recovered.
- 14 A thorough review of the effects on health of medium- and long-term exposure to depleted uranium should be undertaken under the auspices of the World



Recommendations

Health Organisation.

- 15 At places where contamination has been confirmed, measures should be taken to prevent access. The local authorities and people concerned should be informed of the possible risks and appropriate precautionary measures.

■ Monitoring

- 16 Appropriately designed health examination programmes should be established in areas where use of DU is confirmed.

Biodiversity

■ Immediate Action

- 17 Clearance of unexploded ordnance remaining in protected areas (primarily cluster bomblers) should be undertaken and measures implemented to issue warnings and restrict access to certain areas.

- 18 There is an urgent need to rebuild the nature conservation infrastructure and management system in Kosovo; as a first step, efforts should be made to recover all relevant information on biodiversity in the province.

■ Management and Monitoring

- 19 Management plans should be prepared and implemented for each of the damaged sites. The planning process should take environmental risks of reconstruction activities into account. The threats to national parks posed by tourism, changes in traditional land management practices and other legal and



Bomb craters in Fruška Gora National Park Photo: BIF

illegal economic activities should be assessed.

- 20 Priority should be given to establishment of the proposed Prokletije National Park, both because of its exceptionally high biodiversity and its significant potential role as a transboundary 'peace park' (Kosovo-Montenegro-Albania). Preparations and research on the Kosovo and Montenegro sectors were well advanced prior to the conflict.

- 21 Long-term monitoring of the impacts of the conflict on protected areas, including the effects of reconstruction activities, should be conducted.

Human Settlements Priorities for Action in Kosovo

- 22 Medium-term housing rehabilitation strategies should be developed in close consultation with local stakeholders. Given the particular conditions of Kosovo, such strategies should enable the recovery of local capacities in the construction industry, building materials production and the operation of financial systems. Establishing traditional programmes of assistance that will prolong Kosovo's dependence on external support.

- 23 An assessment should be made of the resources available within Kosovo, including the income due to remittances and trade, that can be put at the service of rehabilitation activities. Such assessments are absolutely necessary before a credible rehabilitation strategy is in place, both to ensure the maximum use of local capacities and to target such programmes to the most needy sectors of the population.

- 24 As part of BTF/UNCHS (Habitat) on-going support activities to UNMIK, medium-term technical support programmes should be developed in the areas of:

- production of guidelines and procedures for municipal administration;
- the regularisation of housing and property rights and the establishment of an independent mechanism to deal with these issues;
- the development of a cadastral information system and the upgrading of

property registries and documentation.

Long-Term Institution Building

- 25 The capacities of the environmental administration in the FRY, the Republic of Serbia, the Republic of Montenegro and the Province of Kosovo, as well as at the municipal level, should be strengthened by providing sound economic frameworks and targeted training activities.

- 26 The environmental Monitoring System in the FRY should be redesigned and strengthened at both the federal and local levels, focusing on water, air, biodiversity and human health, and, in particular, targeting environmental hot spots. The environmental information network should be strengthened by establishing an internationally (i.e. EEA, UNEP, international environmental conventions) compatible system.

- 27 The potential benefits of FRY participation and full integration, when political circumstances permit, in the work of international organisations and regional environmental processes (Environment for Europe, Danube Convention, etc.) should be recognised (see pages 80-81 for information on Basel and Danube Conventions, of special relevance to BTF findings).

- 28 The private sector (business, industry) should be more involved in environmental planning and take environmental considerations into account during reconstruction and when taking up industrial activities.

- 29 The non-governmental sector should be strengthened; for example, by raising environmental awareness, improving access to environmental information and promoting greater involvement in environmental policy-making locally, nationally and internationally. This will strengthen civil society and contribute to greater stability of the entire region.

- 30 The United Nations Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK) should develop capacity on environmental issues and integrate environmental considerations into other components of its activities.

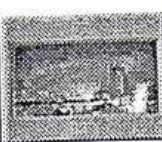


Recommendations

APPEAL BY PROFESSOR JAGOS ZELENOVIC,



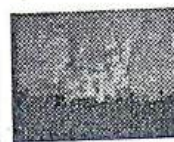
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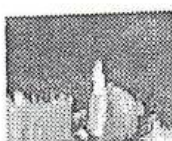
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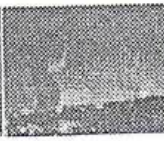
Pancevo,



Prahovo,
26.05.1999.



Prahovo,
26.05.1999.



Pancevo,
17.04.1999.



Novi Sad,
07.04.1999.

**FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT
FEDERAL MINISTRY FOR DEVELOPMENT ,
SCIENCE AND ENVIRONMENT**

Your Excellency,

I would like to remind You of the letter dated 18th April 1999, addressed to You by Mr, Zivadin Jovanovic, Federal Minister for Foreign Affairs of FR Yugoslavia, and on this occasion I wish once again to alert You and the UN Commission for Sustainable Development on the environmental consequences inflicted by the NATO aggression on FR Yugoslavia.

Since 24th March 1999 NATO has been severely bombing the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, without any international legal basis, real pretext and consensus of the United Nations Security Council.

The NATO aggression on FR Yugoslavia has caused an economic, humanitarian, health, as well as environmental catastrophe.

The aggressor's daily targets are national parks, nature reservations, monuments of cultural and natural heritage, rare and protected plants and animal species, among which

are those of international importance. Even the cultural and historical monuments, which are in the World Heritage List, are not being spared, as well as the world biosphere reservation and wetlands of international importance.

Besides carrying out genocide, NATO by its aggression is causing ecocide in the environment of FR Yugoslavia and wider, in the whole Balkans and considerable part of Europe. The real ecological catastrophe is going on in the heart of Europe with unforeseeable time and space range.

**His Excellency
Mr. Klaus Toepfer
UNEP Executive Director
Nairobi
Kenya**

Daily attacks on the chemical industry and electrical power plants, the NATO forces have caused numerous technological, chemical and industrial accidents throughout Yugoslavia, with wide local consequences and with all elements of transboundary environmental catastrophe. Permanent bombing has caused numerous explosions, swift uncontrolled spreading, spilling, evaporating and sublimating of huge quantities of highly toxic substances, as well as burning, combustion and incomplete combustion of inflammable materials. Large quantities of substances with cancerogenic, allergenic, teratogenic, mutagenic, toxic and other dangerous characteristics with negative consequences for people, plants and animals have been emitted in the environment.

Destruction of chemical industry plants presents a special form of chemical war. In order to illustrate this, only few of typical examples are given here:

- large quantities of dangerous and harmful substances were dispersed: chlorine, chloro-carbon hydride, ammonia, benzene, vinyl-chloride, the concentration in the air somewhere reaching the values of several hundred and even more than a few thousand times higher of the allowed maximum;
- incomplete combustion of inflammable fuel caused the

emission of a huge quantity of carbonmonoxide, nitrogen and sulphur oxides, cancerogenic polycyclic carbon-hydride and soot;

- there is a danger that bombing of the chemical industry plants could cause spilling of highly toxic mercury, which is used in certain technological processes; thousands of tons of oil and oil derivatives, acids and alkalis leaked into the rivers, effecting and, at some localities, destroying aquatic flora and fauna; thousands of tons of oil leaked into the Danube, the most important European river, thus destroying and endangering in long terms flora and fauna, as well as water supply for great numbers of people in several countries;
- heavily damaged electric power transformer stations released pyralene oils - only one liter of spilt oil can pollute one billion liters of water;
- certain quantities of heavy metals were also spread into some water blows.

Chemical compounds following bomb and missile explosions are extremely dangerous, as well as fires resulting from building destruction including surrounding forests, all being important ecosystem components. Bearing in mind that NATO aggressor uses the banned cluster bombs, the endangered areas cover a vast region.

Many forest complexes, national parks and orchards were damaged due to bombing, by cluster bombs in particular. Large forest areas were damaged in the fire, trunks were damaged and destroyed thus devastating forests and contaminating the forest soil. Due to fossil fuel combustion a great quantity of harmful gases were emitted in the air with adverse influence on forest death.

NATO uses in its aggression on FR Yugoslavia the banned genocide weapons, ammunition with radioactive charges. It has been proved that A10 warplanes use ammunition with depleted uranium. Uranium oxide particles with micro dimension and in the form of mobile aerosol, are spread widely by air circulation. The depleted uranium has its time of semi-disintegration which is several hundred million years, actually its effect is ever lasting. If it is inhaled, this radioactive and highly toxic material can not be removed

from lungs, thus enlarging its toxic and cancerogenic effects.

Vast distracted was caused by soft graphite bombs several times breaking down the electric power system with unforeseeable humanitarian and environmental consequences.

The NATO aggression on Yugoslavia contains essential elements of ecocide. Numerous specially valuable habitats of flora and fauna and vulnerable ecosystems were polluted and/or degraded by dangerous eco-toxic materials. Fresh water flows and underground waters have been polluted, and the air pollution has endangered a vast area causing long-term soil pollution and endangering agricultural and forest areas, leading to an unforeseeable endangering of biodiversity. Destroyed bridges slow down the water flow and flood up-stream regions. Slow down of the Danube flow at Novi Sad has already caused flooding of cultivated land, and there is a threat of flooding of settlements.

Regarding the NATO threats of bombing of oil and chemical industry plants, which could be considered as "chemical bombs", and bearing in mind danger to the environment at local and transboundary level, preventive security measures have been undertaken (evacuation, dislocation etc.).

NATO is constantly carrying out war activities in the vicinity of the Institute for Nuclear Sciences Vinca in Belgrade suburbs.

The Institute performs only scientific & research activities related to peaceful conditions. If the international community does not prevent these attacks, an environmental crime will happen with unforeseeable consequences. Man's right to safe and healthy environment is endangered by the NATO aggression. As a result of this, numerous basic human rights are violated, including the right to life and health, as well as other basic human rights and freedom (the right to development, work, education, movement, freedom of thought etc.).

Numerous international documents have been severely violated by the nonprovoked and illegal NATO aggression: UN Charter, the Humanitarian Law Provisions, especially the Geneva Conventions with the related Protocols, the Conventions on the Prevention and Punishment of Genocide Crimes, international agreement provisions in the field of environment, as well the basic proclaimed principles of environmental protection.

Within the framework of the violated international agreements in the field of environment, particular attention is drawn to the following conventions: the Convention on the Cooperation in the Field of the Protection and Sustainable Use of the Danube River, Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Waters and International Lakes, the Barcelona Convention on the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against the Pollution, the Convention on Transboundary Pollution of Atmosphere, the Convention on Climate Changes, the Convention on the Protection of the World's Cultural and Natural Heritage, the Ramsar Convention, the Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats, the Convention on Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals, the Basel Convention on Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal.

The following conventions related to environmental protection during the war conflicts have been violated: the Convention on Banning of Military or any other Adverse Technology Affecting the Environment, the Convention on Protection of Cultural Heritage in the Case of War Conflicts, Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons, and on their Destruction, the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and their Destruction, etc.

The NATO member states have also violated the principles of the Rio Declaration on the Environment and Development, adopted at the UN Conference on the Environment and Development in 1992, and in particular principle 24: "The war conflict in its essence is destructive to sustainable development. Therefore, states shall respect international law which enables the protection of the environment during war conflict, and when necessary shall cooperate in its further development.", as well as principle 25: "Peace, development and protection of environment are interdependent and indivisible".

Bearing in mind the above, and respecting the consistent peace policy carried out by the federal Republic of Yugoslavia, we consider it as imperative to immediately cease all war activities and set for peaceful solution of the existing problems and start rehabilitation and reconstruction of the destroyed as soon as possible.

Yours Sincerely,
Prof. Jagos Zelenovic, Ph.D.
Minister in the Federal Government

4.B.

auf den Zusammenschluss ökonomischer und sozialer Faktoren in einem souveränen europäischen Land. Die Sanktionen der EU gegen die BRJ und die Politik konstanter Pressionen sowohl auf ökonomischer als auch auf politischer, medialer und anderweitiger Ebene stellen das konstante Bemühen dar, die BR Jugoslawien zu destabilisieren. Die praktische Ausschließung Montenegros aus den Sanktionen der EU stellt eine direkte Attacke auf die Verfassungsordnung der BRJ, die Einheit des Volkes und die Führung des Landes dar.

Die Anwendung der Sanktionen gegen die BRJ hat die Verhinderung der regionalen Entwicklung und internationaler Prozesse in Südosteuropa zur Folge, was allen Initiativen zur Stabilisierung und zum Frieden in der Region und darüber hinaus in Europa zuwiderläuft, wofür die EU selbst öffentlich plädiert. Mit der Umsetzung der Sanktionen gegen die BRJ fesseln sich die EU-Mitglieder durch die aufgezwungene anteuropäische Politik gleichzeitig selbst die Hände.

Die Sanktionen der EU gegen die BRJ fügen auch allen Nachbarländern und den Ländern der breiteren Region großen Schaden zu. Einen großen Schaden erleiden gleichzeitig die

wirtschaftlichen und anderen Subjekte in den EU-Mitgliedsländern, die traditionell mit den Wirtschaftssubjekten in der BRJ eine gute Zusammenarbeit unterhalten.

Offensichtlich erschwert die EU mit der Verlängerung der Anwendung der Sanktionen gegen die BRJ die Beseitigung der Folgen der zerstörerischen NATO-Aggression, damit die Bürger Jugoslawiens unter schweren Bedingungen leben und der ökonomisch-technologische Fortschritt der jugoslawischen Wirtschaft verhin-dert wird. Trotz der Zerstörungen des NATO-Aggressors, der langanhaltenden Sanktionen und der Versorgung von rund einer Million Flüchtlingen und Aussiedlern verzeichnet die BRJ ein bedeutend schnelleres Wirtschaftswachstum als die meisten Nachbarländer, denen beträchtliche Hilfe versprochen wurde als Belohnung für verschiedene Formen der Beteiligung an der NATO-Aggression gegen die BR Jugoslawien.

Aus den angeführten Gründen ist das Regime der Sanktionen der EU für die BRJ unannehmbar und die BRJ fordert die EU auf, ihre Politik gegenüber der BRJ ab sofort zu überprüfen und die Sanktionen aufzuheben.

Bericht der Regierung der BRJ über die ökologischen Folgen der NATO-Bombardierung

Bombardierung der BRJ – biologischer Krieg

Die mehrmonatige Bombardierung der BR Jugoslawien hat alle Elemente der Umwelt gefährdet – augenblicklich und langfristig, mit Folgen, die ganz einfach nicht geschätzt und gemessen werden können, heisst es in der Einleitung des Berichts der jugoslawischen Regierung über die Umweltfolgen der NATO-Bombardierung. Die Vernichtung chemischer Anlagen und die Verwendung von Munition mit abgereichertem Uran bewirkten die Freisetzung von Tausenden Tonnen gefährlicher chemischer Substanzen und die radioaktive Verseuchung eines Teils des Territoriums der BRJ, während Folgen mit Langzeitcharakter auch in der breiteren Region anzutreffen sein werden.

Bei insgesamt rund 2.300 Luftangriffen wurden schätzungsweise auf das Territorium Jugoslawiens 23.000 Tonnen Sprengstoff abgeworfen (Schätzungen gehen sogar bis zu 79.000 Tonnen). Die Zahl der Überflüge von Flugzeugen ist nicht genau festgestellt worden. Jugoslawischen Angaben zufolge waren es 27.000 und gemäß NATO-Angaben waren es 34.250. Man rechnet, dass bei diesen Flügen 367.000 Tonnen Kerosin verbraucht wurden. Bei den Bomben-

angriffen wurden 25.000 Wohnobjekte, 78.000 Industriezonen, 42 Objekte von Energieträgern (Raffinerien, Treibstofflager, Umspannwerke), 64 Telekommunikationsobjekte und Sendesysteme, 66 Straßen- und Eisenbahnbrücken, 32 Landwirtschaftskomplexe, 23 Eisenbahngleise und Bahnhöfe, acht Flughäfen zerstört oder beschädigt.

Es wird festgestellt, dass planmäßig Anlagen der Chemieindustrie und Lagerräume mit gefährlichen Schadstoffen beschossen wurden, wodurch ein Umweltschaden enormer Ausmaße entstanden ist.

Dank der Vorbeugungsmaßnahmen wurden die augenblicklichen Folgen der Havarien für die Gesundheit der Menschen beträchtlich reduziert – die gefährlichen Schadstoffe wurden aus den Industriekomplexen verlagert, manche wurden vernichtet oder neutralisiert, einzelne Anlagen wurden stillgelegt.

Noch während der Dauer der Aggression wurde eine radiologische und chemische Untersuchung der Region des Geschehens vorgenommen. Die Folgen dieses Geschehens untersuchten nach Kriegsende parallel jugoslawische Experten (Koordinations-

organ zur Analyse ökologischer Unfälle als Folge der Aggression) und eine Arbeitsgruppe für den Balkan (Balkan Task Force - BTF, gebildet von der UN-Umweltschutzorganisation UNEP).

Die Arbeit von BTF und der jugoslawischen Expertenteams verlief sowohl hinsichtlich der ausgewählten Standorte als auch im methodologischen Zugang in völliger Koordination. Jeder Untersuchung vor Ort gingen Sitzungen jugoslawischer und BTF-Experten voraus, auf denen die Methodologie abgesprochen wurde. Die vor Ort entnommenen Proben des Bodens, des Oberflächen- und Grundwassers, der aquatischen Flora und Fauna wurden in drei Teile aufgeteilt - der erste Teil der Proben wurde vor Ort analysiert, der zweite wurde der BTF zur Analyse in den Fachlaboratorien im Ausland zur Verfügung gestellt und der dritte wurde in jugoslawischen Institutionen analysiert.

Der im Oktober veröffentlichte Fachteil des Berichts der Arbeitsgruppe für den Balkan, BTF, über die Umweltfolgen wurde von der jugoslawische Seite als annehmbar und objektiv eingeschätzt, mit dem Hinweis der jugoslawischen Experten, dass einige Resultate, insbesondere ihre Interpretation, der wahren Sachlage nicht entsprechen.

Zu Beginn der Studien der jugoslawischen Regierung wird betont, dass bis 1999 die Umwelt in Jugoslawien relativ gut erhalten und

weniger gefährdet war als in den Ländern West-, Mittel- und Osteuropas. Diese Beurteilung war in der Publikation "Einschätzungen der Umwelt Europas" enthalten, die im Laufe der Jahre 1997/98 die Europäische Umweltagentur abgegeben hat.

Es folgt sodann die Beschreibung der Umweltfolgen der NATO-Bombardierung. Als mahnendes Beispiel wollen wir die Angaben über die Angriffe auf die Raffinerie in Novi Sad herausstreichen, die von dem bewohnten Teil der Stadt zwei Kilometer entfernt und die einzige energetische und ölproduzierende Raffinerie in Jugoslawien ist. Sie war im Zeitraum vom 5. April bis 8. Juni mehreren Luftangriffen ausgesetzt. Die massiven Angriffe - mit über 100 Flugzeugschüssen von großer Zerstörungskraft - wurden am 2. Mai und 7. Juni durchgeführt. Beim Angriff am 2. Mai wurden sogar 27 Treibstoffbehälter mit einem Fassungsvermögen von 250.000 Kubikmeter getroffen, in denen insgesamt 38.645 Tonnen Öl und Mineralöl lagerten. Der Brand einzelner Behälter dauerte einige Tage. Es bildete sich eine dichte schwarze Rauchwolke von rund 1,5 km Breite, die sich bis zu vier Kilometern erhob. Durch die Bombardierung der Raffinerie wurden 95 % der Produktions- und Prozessanlagen zerstört oder beschädigt. In der urbanen Zone von Novi Sad waren die an diesem Tage und am Tag darauf gemessenen

Kohlenwasserstoffwerte um das Zehnfache größer als die vor den Kriegshandlungen gemessenen Werte. Wegen des erhöhten Gehalts freigesetzter Partikel, Ruß und anderer Produkte der vollständigen und unvollständigen Verbrennung in der Luft, mussten die Bewohner der Novi Sader Stadtsiedlung Sangaj teilweise und vorübergehend ausgediebt werden. Infolge des Auslaufens von Öl und Mineralöl wurden 43.000 m² Boden und 15.000 m² mit Feststoffen geschütztes Fundament verseucht. Ein Teil des Öls ist in tiefere Bodenschichten abgesickert und ein Teil ist in die Donau abgeflossen. Vom Öl und Mineralöl sind insbesondere die Wasserversorgungsquellen Novi Sads gefährdet.

Eine Verletzung der Grundprinzipien des internationalen humanitären Rechts stellt der Einsatz von Munition mit abgereichertem Uran während der Aggression gegen Jugoslawien dar. Die NATO-Luftwaffe verwendete in der Aggression Munition mit abgereichertem Uran 238 aus Flugzeugkanonen von 30 mm des Flugzeugtyps A-10A. Diese Flugzeuge flogen in Verbänden und bombardierten am 30. März den breiten Raum Prizren und später gehörten sie zu Verbänden, welche Objekte in der Zone südlich des 44. Breitengrades beschossen. Als Beweise dienen Exemplare und Reste von Munition von 30 mm APUGU-14/B, die in den Gebieten gefunden wurden, in denen die Flugzeuge A-10A im Einsatz

standen, und die Kontamination des Bodens mit Uran 238 in diesen Regionen. Während der Dauer der Aggression wurden Munitionsreste mit abgereichertem Uran am 18. April im Raum Bujanovac, am 30. Mai im Raum Rt Arze auf der Halbinsel Luštica und später im breiteren Raum von Vranje gefunden.

Nach Beendigung der NATO-Aggression begannen detaillierte Recherchen und die Räumung der uranhaltigen Munitionsreste. Es wurden Beweise zusammengetragen, dass auf dem Territorium Jugoslawiens außerhalb des Raums Kosovo und Metohija südlich des 44. Breitengrades diese Art von Munition in acht Lokaltäten eingesetzt wurden - sieben davon auf dem Territorium Serbiens und eine in Montenegro. Von der Erdoberfläche wurden die uranhaltigen Munitionsreste eingesammelt und in Deponien für radioaktiven Müll eingelagert. Der kontaminierte Boden wurde markiert und seine Koordinate definiert. Die Menge des abgereicherten Urans ist kaum präzise feststellbar. Schätzungsweise haben die NATO-Kräfte rund 3-5.000 Kristalle abgefeuert, was einer Gesamtmenge von etwa 1-1,5 Tonnen Uran 238 gleichkommt.

Eine eingehendere Erkundung des Territoriums von Kosovo und Metohija war nicht möglich. Laut Angaben der Streitkräfte Jugoslawiens waren Flugzeuge vom Typ A-10A in rund 100 Lokaltäten in diesem Gebiet im

Einsatz. Am intensivsten in den Gebieten Pizren, Uroševac, Djakovica, Decani und Djurakovac. Den Einschätzungen der Streitkräfte Jugoslawiens zufolge wurden rund 50.000 Geschosse abgefeuert, während die NATO 31.000 anhielt.

Die Auswirkung dieser Munition auf die Bevölkerung ist fatal, denn die toxischen und Strahlungseffekte bewirken die Erscheinung von Krebs. Die in den Organismus eingedrungenen Teilchen des abgereicherten Urans haben lebenslängliche schädliche Wirkung. Auch bei den Nachkommen sind noch schädliche Effekte zu erkennen. Die Verbreitung der Partikel des abgereicherten Urans ist nicht kontrollierbar und kann nicht verhindert werden, so dass die gesamte Bevölkerung gefährdet ist. Die Partikel des abgereicherten Urans verseuchen den Boden auf Tausende von Jahren.

Die Dekontamination des mit abgereichertem Uran verseuchten Bodens ist sehr schwer. Es werden beträchtliche Finanzmittel benötigt, um große Mengen kontaminierter Bodens abzutragen und in besondere Deponien für radioaktiven Müll einzulagern. Dafür braucht man die Hilfe der internationalen Gemeinschaft.

In dem Bericht der BR Jugoslawien wird festgestellt, dass sich die enormen Zerstörungen der chemischen und energetischen Komplexe und der Begleitinfrastruktur auf die Umweltqualität auswirkten und eine Verletzung der proklamierten Menschenrechte darstellten. Die

Mehrzahl der internationalen Verträge, die die Frage des Umweltschutzes regeln, beinhalten das Prinzip, wonach Verschmutzung keine Grenzen kenne. Mit der Bombardierung Jugoslawiens wurde gegen viele Prinzipien der internationalen Verträge im Bereich des Schutzes der Atmosphäre, der Ozonschicht, des Wasser, der Biodiversitäten und der Verhinderung globaler Klimaveränderungen verstoßen. Durch Kriegseinwirkungen wurden alle einheimischen und internationalen Normen und Konventionen verletzt. Zu den verbotenen Methoden der Kriegführung zählen die Zerstörung der einheitlichen Zusammensetzung der Lithosphäre, die Verbrennung der Pflanzenwelt, die Änderung der Zusammensetzung von Flüssen und Seen, die Übertragung chemischer Stoffe auf Wolken zwecks Regenherzeugung, die Veränderung der Wetterelemente, des Klimas und der elektrischen Prozesse in der Atmosphäre.

Die Bombardierung Jugoslawiens, die große Mengen von Schadstoffen über dem ganzen Territorium freisetzt, kann auch auf einige globale Änderungen, vor allem auf die Schwächung der Ozonschicht und die Klimaänderung Einfluss nehmen.

Was die Wasserläufe betrifft, wurde festgestellt, dass die Verschmutzung aus den zerstörten Objekten in Novi Sad und Pancevo über die Donau in den Stausee am Eisernen Tor weitergeleitet wurde. Ein Teil der Verschmutzung wurde mit dem Wasser

in das Donaudelta und zum Schwarzen Meer transportiert, ein Teil schwerer Ölfractionen lagerte sich direkt auf dem Flussgrund ab, während ein Teil am Uferand zurückblieb. Infolge des direkten Eindringens enormer Mengen gefährlicher Stoffe in die Wasserläufe wurde die Tierwelt in den Flüssen gefährdet und es setzte ein Sterben der Fische und Schnecken ein. An manchen Orten, beispielsweise im Kanal der Industriezone von Pancevo, wurde die Tierwelt total vernichtet. Das kontaminierte Wasser ist in den Erdboden eingesickert und verseuchte die Wasserversorgungsquellen in Teilen der Gemeinden Lazarevac und Batocina. Es besteht das Risiko, dass die Schmutzstoffe in das Grundwasser vordringen, das für die Wasserversorgung von Novi Sad und Pancevo benutzt wird.

Das nach der NATO-Bombardierung eingesetzte Hochwasser komplizierte die ökologischen Probleme zusätzlich. Die Hochwasserweile breitete die Ölstoffe auf die Landwirtschaftsflächen in der Zone von Pešana und Lepenice aus und gefährdete für einen längeren Zeitraum die Landwirtschaftsproduktion. Die reichhaltigen Niederschläge und die großen Wassermengen der Donau und anderer Flüsse mit einem historischen Maximum bewirkten die Abschwächung der Verschmutzung, aber gleichzeitig beschleunigte sich auch die Transmigration in den Erdboden.

Die Bombardierung Jugoslawiens hatte direkte Auswirkungen auf die bio-

logische Vielfalt. Teile des Lebensraums auf dem Festland und im Wasser und Teile der dort lebenden Bewohner wurden massenhaft vernichtet. In Zukunft werden sich die Folgen am meisten auf Arten mit einer geringeren Bewohnerdichte auswirken. Die negativen Effekte vergrößerten sich durch die Tatsache, dass die Kriegshandlungen zur Zeit der Pollenblüte der Pflanzen (Abwesenheit von Insekten und Vögeln), des Fischlaichens (chemische Wasserverschmutzung) und der Paarung der Tiere auf dem Festland (Verhinderung der Migration, der Hochzeitsflüge und des Ausschwärmens) sowie zu der Zeit stattfanden, als die sich erst gebildete Nachkommenschaft, die den negativen Einflüssen am meisten ausgeliefert ist, am zahlreichsten war.

Der Nationalpark Fruška Gora, der älteste Nationalpark in Serbien, mit über 1.500 Pflanzenarten, einer reichhaltigen Fauna (rund 200 Vogelarten), über 20 Waldgemeinschaften auf einer Fläche von 25.525 Hektar war den heftigsten Angriffen von allen Schutzgebieten ausgesetzt. Im Nationalpark Fruška Gora dauerte die NATO-Aggression ununterbrochen vom 4. April bis 8. Juni 1999 an. Auf dieses Gebiet wurden 300 bis 500 zerstörerische Bomben und zwei Container mit Splitterbomben abgeworfen. Insgesamt wurden 103 Krater registriert, die über 12 Hektar direkt durchpflügt haben, der Waldboden wurde bis zu einer Tiefe von 5-8 Metern zerstört und vernichtet wurde auch die sich hier

EXKLUSIV

Prüfung der Zeit und Sublimierung unrealisierter Ziele

befindliche Tier- und Pflanzenwelt. Der Schaden des Waldbestands beträgt 4.730 m³ Holzmasse. Einen direkten Schaden mit der nahezu völligen Ausmerzungen trugen acht geschützte Pflanzenarten davon, die sich auf der nationalen "Roten Liste der Flora" befinden.

Die Langzeitfolgen für die Umwelt in der BR Jugoslawien auf Grund der Bombardierung sind in diesem Augenblick nicht zur Gänze erkennbar, aber schon jetzt kann gesagt werden, dass wegen der Erscheinung von langsam abbaubaren Giftstoffen wie organische Chlorverbindungen und Schwermetalle (Blei und Quecksilber) ein bedeutend höheres Risiko für die Pflanzen- und Tierwelt und für die Gesundheit der Menschen besteht. Der Ausgangspunkt für diese Einschätzung ist die Tatsache, dass eine biologisch effektive Dosis, worunter die Einführung einer minimalen Menge dieser Giftstoffe zu verstehen ist, Mechanismen der Krebsentstehung und Mutagenität beeinflussen können.

Der Umfang der Langzeitfolgen, heißt es abschließend in dem Bericht der jugoslawischen Regierung - hängt in vieler Hinsicht von der Effizienz der

Sanktionsmaßnahmen in den meistgefährdeten Gebieten ab, besonders jener, die eine Langzeitverschmutzungsquelle des breiteren Raums darstellen. Daher erweist sich die dringende Sanierung eines Teils der Industriezone und des Kanals in Pancevo, der Raffinerie Novi Sad, der ZASTAVA-Autowerke in Kragujevac, des Bergbau- und Hüttenreviers Bor, des Erdölunternehmens BEOPETROL in Bogutovac, des Erdölunternehmens JUGOPETROL in Prahovo und eines Teils des Territoriums um die Flüsse Peštan, Turija und Lepenica als notwendig.

Trotz der Tatsache, dass seit Beginn der Aggression gegen Jugoslawien über ein Jahr vergangen ist, konnte wegen der außerordentlichen Empfindlichkeit der Umwelt und der Art der Eingriffe der ganze Schaden noch nicht erfasst und aufgelistet werden. Leider kann mit großer Sicherheit behauptet werden, dass wir mit den Folgen für die Umwelt der BR Jugoslawien, und wahrscheinlich auch für die breitere Region noch jahrelang konfrontiert sein werden.

Gordana Šumenković-Jevdović

Die einjährige Bilanz der NATO-Aggression auf dem Balkan offenbart die immer monströseren Antlitze der Planer und Vollstrecker dieser Eroberungsstrategie und verbreitet das Bangen vor noch schrecklicheren Konflikten.

Immer weniger gibt es solche offizielle Erklärungen und ihr Optimismus ist auffallend zurückhaltender wie sie M. Albright, W. Clark, J. Solana, G. Robertson und ähnliche Verfechter sogenannter humanitärer Bombardierungen täglich während der Aggression und unmittelbar nach der angeblichen Befreiung des Kosovo abgegeben haben. Und immer größer ist die Spannung innerhalb viel wichtiger Balkanbeziehungen. Der Schaden und die Verluste, die alle Länder Südosteuropas wegen der

kriegslüsternden Degeneration der NATO erlitten haben, wurden niemandem auch nur teilweise ersetzt. Die Liste der Menschenopfer und der Verfolgten wird unaufhaltsam länger und beweist, dass eine tatsächliche humanitäre Katastrophe erst unter dem Dirigentenstab der NATO entstanden ist und dass der Terror des genozidhaften und vulgären kriminellen Charakters sich gerade unter der "Fahne des Friedens, der Stabilität und Prosperität" täglich vertieft. Gerade jene Anarchie, die auch vor der Aggression gegen die BR in Albanien unter den Auspizien der NATO, besonders den USA und Deutschlands, wütete, erweiterte sich und ist nicht zu stoppen. Die Metastasen des großalbanischen Krebsgeschwürs, instrumentalisiert seitens der "neuen NATO" zwecks

PROD. V

5.4.

Graham N. Green (former ambassador to Croatia): "Kosovo fallout - Canadian personnel may be exposed to radiation contamination", NATIONAL POST, July 26, 1999

EXPOSED - The deadly legacy of NATO air strikes in Kosovo, The Independent

NATO obstructs UN inquiry into depleted uranium - The Independent, October 16, 1999

Scott Peterson, Pristina, Yugoslavia: US reluctance to talk about DU -Christian Science Monitor, October 5, 1999 - International attempts to assess the risks from depleted uranium (DU) bullets used in Kosovo and Serbia are being thwarted by American reluctance to pinpoint where DU was used.-

CHRISTINE ABDELKRIM -DELANNE: "CONFLICT IN THE BALKANS - Not such conventional weapons", Le Monde diplomatique, June 1999

NATIONAL POST, Monday, July 26, 1999

Kosovo fallout

Canadian personnel may be exposed to radiation contamination

Graham N. Green
National Post

So, Canada's military is hot on the trail of a mystery about whether Canadian peacekeepers were exposed to dangerous levels of bauxite and PCBs during a 1993 tour of duty in Croatia. But in its belated haste to uncover the facts in this six-year-old case after apparently bungling its initial investigation, the government seems to be ignoring another even more serious potential hazard facing Canadian troops and civilian personnel now serving in Kosovo: radiation poisoning from NATO weapons used against Yugoslavia.

According to an unpublished report prepared for the European Commission, radioactive air pollution has been detected in some areas of Yugoslavia due to uranium-tipped shells used by U.S. warplanes during the Kosovo war. The report, prepared by the Regional Environmental Centre for Central and Eastern Europe, describes the depleted uranium in the anti-tank shells as "perhaps the most dangerous" of the cancer-causing and toxic substances released during the bombing.

Depleted uranium (DU) is a by-product of the enrichment of uranium for military and civilian uses. It is 1.7 times denser than lead and ideally suited for armour piercing weapons. U.S. military regulations require protective clothing and masks to be worn when handling such ammunition, but the real danger comes when the weapons hit their target. As the shells explode, they burn and release a radioactive aerosol of uranium oxide. This settles in the dust or is suspended in the air or carried by wind. If inhaled, it penetrates the lung tissue, enters the blood stream and stores in the liver, kidney and bones, irradiating all the delicate tissues.

More than 850,000 of the weapons were reportedly used during the 1991 Gulf War, leaving as much as 40 tons of radioactive dust in Iraq and Kuwait. It has been alleged by some U.S. and British groups that exposure to this dust may be a cause of so-called Gulf War Syndrome, an unexplained illness suffered by some Gulf War veterans and which is marked by chronic fatigue, weight loss and defects in children born subsequently. Doctors in Iraq also claim the radioactive dust has caused an increase in stillbirths, birth defects, leukemia and other cancers in children born in southern Iraq since 1991.

Russia first alleged that NATO was using DU shells in the Kosovo war at the beginning of April after enhanced radiation levels were detected in the atmosphere and on the ground in Serbia. Alliance officials initially rejected Russia's claim, but after stonewalling for almost a month, the Pentagon finally confirmed that DU weapons were being used, although it tried to play down the potential hazards.

This despite a 1990 study prepared for the U.S. Army which said DU was "linked to cancer when exposures are internal" and "chemical toxicity causing kidney damage" and that a charred shell emitted three times more radiation than is considered safe for the general public. Another report by the army's Environmental Policy Institute in 1995 stated: "If DU enters the body, it has the potential to generate significant medical consequences [that are] both chemical and radiological."

A UN team of experts is studying the environmental consequences of the Kosovo war, including the possible effects of depleted uranium weapons. Its report will not be ready until September, but a confidential preliminary report described DU ammunition as "very dangerous and harmful." Meanwhile, tens of thousands of peacekeepers and civilian aid workers, including many Canadians, are deployed throughout Kosovo and may already have been exposed to the harmful radioactive dust left behind by NATO's bombs.

Of course, the Canadian government is right to try to find out what happened to our peacekeepers in Croatia six years ago. But it also has a duty to find out what may be happening to our troops and civilian personnel now serving in Kosovo. A thorough investigation needs to be undertaken without delay to determine whether there is an increased health risk in Kosovo and, if so, what steps will be taken to minimize the threat to Canadians on duty there. It simply isn't good enough to wait for others to do the job, or to try to find out what happened six years down the road when Canadians begin to complain about the effects of "Kosovo War Syndrome."

And while it is at it, perhaps the government can tell us whether it approves of using radioactive shells in a "humanitarian" war -- or any war, for that matter.

Graham N. Green was ambassador to Croatia (1995-97), and comments on international affairs from Ottawa.

Letters to Editor: letters@nationalpost.com

The Independent

EXPOSED: THE DEADLY LEGACY OF NATO STRIKES IN KOSOVO

AFTER INSISTING throughout its air bombardment of Yugoslavia that its use of depleted uranium munitions against Serb forces posed no hazard to human health, Nato officers in Kosovo now admit that particles from their shells may have contaminated soil near targets in Yugoslavia and could cause "inhalation" problems, especially for children.

There has been a growing outcry against munitions containing depleted uranium (DU) - a waste product of the nuclear industry - since it was used in armour-piercing projectiles in the 1991 Gulf war. In the eight years

since, hundreds of Iraqis living near the battlefields have died from mysterious cancers and grossly deformed children have been born to Iraqi soldiers who fought in the war. British and American veterans suffering from

Gulf war syndrome suspect that the use of DU weapons caused their own sickness and cancers.

In briefings to international aid workers in Pristina, one K-For officer has warned his audience of "contaminated dust" at the scene of DU munitions explosions and urged aid officials to stay 150 feet away from targets hit in

Nato air strikes. But non-governmental organisations have been amazed to hear that Nato cannot - or will not - say where it used DU ordnance against Serb forces. "There is no releasable information about where it was used and when," a K-For spokesman told The Independent. He would give no reason for Nato's refusal to provide these details.

Officially, K-For warns aid workers to beware of all Kosovo battle sites - especially the danger posed by unexploded cluster bombs - but the records of one major aid organisation in Pristina show that on 13 and 20 August a K-For officer was twice asked by United Nations officials about the dangers of DU projectiles fired by American A-10 Warthog ground-attack aircraft. The officer - believed to have been British - spoke of "the danger of the spread of contaminated dust".

The Pentagon says that in the 1991 Gulf war, more than 860,000 DU rounds were fired by United States and - to a much lesser extent - British forces. In following years, doctors in southern Iraq were stunned to find an

exponential increase in child cancers and deformities among families living near the old battlefields or close to targets hit by US forces. One Iraqi doctor's report in Basra last year recorded three babies born without heads

in August along with four with abnormally large heads, six babies born with no heads in September and two with short limbs. In October 1998, another baby was born without a head and four with oversize heads.

Nor were DU munitions used in Kosovo only against armour, as Nato claimed. One aid worker found exploded DU rounds at a defence installation near Djakovica. "There were no vehicles there, but I found the tops of the rounds," he told me.

The Independent
October 16, 1999

By Robert Fisk

NATO OBSTRUCTS UN INQUIRY INTO DEPLETED URANIUM

AFTER INSISTING that no scientific study had ever proved depleted uranium (DU) shells could cause cancer in Iraq or Kosovo, Nato has refused to co-operate with a United Nations team investigating the use of the munitions in the former Yugoslavia.

Pekka Haavisto, chairman of the UN's Balkan environment task force, says Nato refused to co-operate with his team and that "immediate action is necessary to obtain information from Nato confirming if, how and where, DU was used during the conflict."

There is, of course, no "if" about it. Nato admitted in answer to a question from The Independent in May that US A-10 aircraft had used DU shells - designed to penetrate thick armour - against Serb targets, a statement the US

Department of Defence later repeated. A Nato spokesman claimed - inaccurately - that a Rand Corporation study had proved DU munitions caused no harm.

Hundreds of tons of DU were used in the 1991 Gulf War. In the years that followed, there was an epidemic of cancers among Iraqis living near the battlefields - many of whom showed symptoms identical or similar to thousands of Allied veterans now suffering from Gulf War syndrome. Scientists fear similar contamination has taken place in ex-Yugoslavia. Yet when last month Nato was asked for the locations in Kosovo where DU was

used, a spokesman said the information was "not releasa-ble".

The UN, it now turns out, got the same runaround. "Nato always replied to our letters," an official in Mr Haavisto's office told me yesterday. "But they never gave the answers we were expecting. They were never able to release the information. They said it was 'security'." Inquiries by The Independent have established that Nato knows perfectly well, from munitions and pilots' reports, target areas against which DU weapons were used. They include districts close to Djakovica, Mitrovica, Pristina, Urahovac and in Serbia proper.

In private, Nato officers have been telling humanitarian officials in Kosovo to stay away from any area where DU was used - while still refusing to state where they are. Mr Haavisto's report recommends "a thorough review of the effects on health of medium and long-term exposure to DU" by the World Health Organisation.

Yet two years ago the Iraqis asked the WHO for just such a report. It was never produced. Now the UN says - in its DU report - that "during and immediately after any attack where depleted uranium was used, some people

in the immediate vicinity may have been heavily exposed to depleted uranium by inhalation". Special health examinations are necessary, the UN says, adding that the possible contamination of land need not prevent refugees from returning to their villages. But "hot-spot" target areas must be identified as soon as possible and arrangements made "for the secure storage of any contaminated material".

This, of course, cannot be done - because Nato is keeping the information secret.

Christian Science Monitor, Tuesday, October 5, 1999 -

<http://www.csmonitor.com/durable/1999/10/05/fp6s2-csm.shtml>

US reluctance to talk about DU

Scott Peterson

PRISTINA, YUGOSLAVIA

International attempts to assess the risks from depleted uranium (DU) bullets used in Kosovo and Serbia are being thwarted by American reluctance to pinpoint where DU was used.

As part of a sweeping United Nations environment damage assessment of the Kosovo conflict, UN agencies have made inquiries about exactly where and how much DU ammunition was used in the 78-day NATO bombing campaign. So far, they have received little data.

"They say it's militarily sensitive information," says David Kyd, spokesman for the UN's International Atomic

"The Trail of a Bullet": on humans field illness? rite round'?' Lead	Past articles from the Monitor special series DU's global spread spurs debate over effect A rare visit to Iraq's radioactive battle- DU's fallout in Iraq and Kuwait: a rise in Will America risk use of DU in Kosovo? Pentagon stance on DU a moving target Tungsten: One alternative to a risky 'favo- The Monitor's View: Where the Trail Should
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Fallout from use of DU bullets in Kosovo

Energy Agency (IAEA) in Vienna. The IAEA is examining radiation aspects for the Balkans Task Force, a group created last May by the UN Environment Program to investigate the impact of the war.

Informal requests made to Nato and envoys to the IAEA - including the US - "led us to believe that Nato was as reluctant as were the Serbs" to discuss DU use and targets, Mr. Kyd says. "We absolutely have to have the information so we can do serious measurements and analysis."

Nato is cooperating with other aspects of the UN inquiry, such as the impact on bombed industrial sites and pollutants spilled into the Danube River. But last week, Nato sources say, American diplomats at Nato headquarters unilaterally rejected Nato as a point for any further contact about DU use, effectively forcing the Balkans Task Force and anyone else seeking DU data to ask the Pentagon directly. Nato

sources say they have come up against a "brick wall" while making their own inquiries.

US aircraft were the only ones using DU ammunition, but Defense Department officials say they have received no direct request for target data.

"Our position is that we don't have anything to hide," says spokesman Lt. Col. Steve Campbell. Yet the reply to a direct Monitor request for confirmation that DU was used at two locations in Djakovica and Vranje (see story above) was: "To date, we have not discussed in anything but the most general of terms what munitions were used against what targets," said Defense Department spokesman Lt. Col. Victor Warzinski.

By contrast, US and British Nato forces after the June cease-fire quickly provided exact coordinates for 1,500 cluster-bomb drops (which each scatter 150 to 200 bomblets), so that UN deminers could create a map of hazard areas.

NATO TARGET: Radioactivity has been found at this site near Vranje, but the Pentagon will not confirm DU use at any specific place.

SCOTT PETERSON/GAMMA-LIAISON

US military sources suggest that 3,000 to 4,000 bullets were fired in the Kosovo campaign, a figure that roughly matches estimates made by Yugoslav military and independent Western analysts. By comparison, the Gulf War saw heavy DU use, with American forces firing 340 tons - 783,000 bullets, and 9,000 larger tanks rounds - across the deserts of Iraq and Kuwait. By all accounts, only a fraction of that amount was used in Kosovo, though here it was used for the first time in populated areas.

A confidential preliminary Balkans Task Force (BTF) report leaked in May, as the bombing continued, did not mince words about the risk of DU. "This type of ammunition is nuclear waste, and its use is very dangerous and harmful," it said.

The BTF has sent requests directly to Nato, and has visited Washington to determine the extent of DU use. They channeled their requests through the State Department, however, not the Pentagon.

"We have had some cooperation," says BTF chairman Pekka Haavisto. "But what is the consequence [of DU]? That is what we really want to know."

For years after the 1991 Gulf War, US military regulations for handling DU were based on strict US Nuclear Regulatory Commission standards. The Pentagon, however - while calling its changing policy "inconsistent" - has been revising those rules, and today portrays DU as harmless.

Past US military and independent reports link DU to severe health problems.

Many conclude that it is an "acceptable risk," though one 1990 study conducted for the Army states that "no dose is so low that the probability of effect is zero."

Le Monde diplomatique
June 1999

Available in French at: http://www.monde-diplomatique.fr/1999/06/ABDELKRIM_DELANNE/12106.html

CONFLICT IN THE BALKANS
Not such conventional weapons

by CHRISTINE ABDELKRIM -DELANNE

During the Gulf war the Allied forces, particularly the United States and the United Kingdom, used ammunition made from depleted uranium for the first time (shells, missiles, bombs and bullets). These munitions have now been used by Nato in Yugoslavia. Apart from their immediate effects, they have dramatic long-term effects on their victims - and also on their users - through radioactive contamination.

On 30 March 1999 Nato announced the arrival in Yugoslavia of the US A-10 assault aircraft, the famous "tank-busters". There is something playful about the name tank-busters, reminiscent of a video game. What people forget to mention is that the fearsome efficiency of these new weapons derives from the nature of their ammunition, which is made from depleted uranium (DU). On 21 April 1999 Nato spokesman Giu-

seppe Marani confirmed to the Japanese daily paper Mainishi that they were being used in Yugoslavia.

Depleted uranium or U-238 is a waste product deriving from the enrichment process of natural uranium which makes it possible to obtain the fissile U-235 uranium used for both military purposes (nuclear weapons and

submarines) and civil purposes (nuclear power stations, aviation). As a metal it is extremely heavy and dense. Fired at a speed of 1,200 metres per second (Mach 5) it pierces tank armour and can pierce a block of concrete

three metres underground. It is therefore far more effective than the tungsten that has been used hitherto. What is more, it costs nothing (it really is a waste product from the nuclear industry), unlike tungsten which has to be imported. Its use in weapons manufacture also provides a partial solution to the intractable problem of what to do with nuclear waste - in 1991 the United States federal budget made provision for the acquisition of 130,000 tons of DU for "national defence reserves", a figure that was subsequently revised upwards.

Already in 1979 a memorandum from the US department of defence was arguing for the use of DU (1). Then and since, the radioactive and highly toxic nature of these weapons was deliberately ignored. However, in that year

Leonard A. Dietz, a researcher at the Knolls Atomic Power Laboratory (KAPL) at Schenectady, New York State, discovered DU traces in pollution control air filters, three of them at a distance of 42 kilometres from the site (2). The contamination derived from the National Lead Industries Plant (NL) in Colonie (just 16 km east of the laboratory) on the outskirts of the town of Albany. National Lead manufactures penetrators for shells and wing counterweights for civil aircraft. Unconnected with Dietz's findings, in 1980 New York State ordered NL to cease production for having exceeded regulation radioactivity discharges to the environment. The site was closed and decontaminated.

Dietz analysed 26 uranium-bearing particles extracted from several of KAPL's air filters. Four particles contained pure depleted uranium. The other 22 particles were enriched uranium. He explained that "the four DU particles

were near the upper end of the respirable' size range, which is about 5 micrometres. Respirable means that particles will pass through the upper respiratory airway to the lung and become deposited in various interior

regions of the lung, where many will remain for many years. A 5 micrometers uranium dioxide particle can cause a high, localised yearly radiation dose to lung tissue. It is a radioactive hot spot in the lung (3)." In fact, at

several plants manufacturing DU arms in the US there have been strikes among workers in the "dirty plants" which produ-

ce these weapons, demanding that certain forms of cancer be recognised as industrial illnesses and pressing for better working conditions.

When depleted uranium ammunitions hit their targets, they release radioactive particles, as well as dust containing toxic heavy-metal elements. The uranium is liable to spontaneous combustion and produces vapours which burn at very high temperatures.

The contaminating effects of these weapons both for the environment and the surrounding populations has long been denied by the military authorities. However as long ago as 28 September 1990 the US army was already publishing a thick technical dossier giving advice in the event of accidents involving depleted uranium (4). It says "No equipment or materials involved in the accident/incident are to be removed from the site for unrestricted use until the item(s) have been monitored by radiation protection personnel and decontaminated as required." The guide also points out that "as they burn, high explosives melt, flow, drip, spread, and mix with surrounding ground or wreckage. After the fire is extinguished, the explosives are safe only if they are completely burned. High explosives which have not completely burned remain an extreme explosive hazard. After these explosives have cooled below ignition temperature they will, like metal, take on curious shapes. They may have picked up impurities while molten or burning, which will make them actually more dangerous than they were before melting."

In March 1991 a tank containing depleted uranium armaments was buried in the nuclear dump at Barnwell in South Carolina, while three other tanks were buried in Saudi Arabia and Germany (5). Eight days after the end of the Gulf war a memo on depleted uranium issued by US Army Command gave the first instructions for soldiers on how to deal with "vehicles contaminated by radioactivity".

It was only with the revelations about "friendly fire" that the US was forced publicly to admit the use of DU armaments during the Gulf war. During Operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm 29 American vehicles were

contaminated by DU on the battlefield. Twenty-one of them (6 Abrams tanks and 15 Bradley combat vehicles) had been damaged by these munitions. In total 15 soldiers were killed and more than 60 injured by fire from DU arms. Since Iraq did not possess these kinds of weapons, it was obvious that the damage must have been a result of targeting errors by US troops (6). The Army Times (the US army's official newspaper) of 26 July 1993 published a detailed list of damage sustained as a result of "friendly fire" without, however, saying anything about deaths that may have occurred after the event.

Five years after the war, 30 of the soldiers who had been victims of this "collateral damage" were checked by the Depleted Uranium Program at the MD VA Medical Centre in Baltimore. Fifteen still presented with a high level of radioactivity in their urine. Dietz subsequently carried out a study into DU contamination effects among Gulf war veterans and noted that "If you've got any indication of DU at this late date, even at low levels, it would indicate you'd had a pretty heavy dose five years ago!". But he adds that "the US army and the Department of Veterans' Affairs have shown an unwillingness to investigate health issues associated with the toxicity and radioactivity of inhaled and ingested DU aerosol particles that have become absorbed in the body. Both have refused to test large numbers of veterans for the presence of DU in their bodies" (7).

Devastating effects

Nevertheless, it is by now accepted that some of the pathologies listed as "Gulf war syndrome" were actually due to the presence of DU. The International Action Center, set up by the former US attorney-general, Ramsey Clark, has been very active against the Gulf war, campaigning for the embargo against Iraq to be lifted. One of its members, Sara Flounders, reports that the Department of Veterans' Affairs has carried out a study among 251 veterans' families in Mississippi. Since the war 67% of them have had children with serious abnormalities (8).

There has been an increase in certain cancers and hitherto unknown congenital malformations - and exactly the same has been reported, on an alarming scale, from Iraq. It is difficult to evaluate the exact quantity of DU armaments that were used in Iraq, Kuwait and Saudi Arabia. According to the US armed forces, more than 14,000 rounds were used by US troops, of which 7,000 were during training in the Saudi Arabian desert prior to the war and 3,000 were lost during a fire at a US Army arms dump at Doha in Kuwait. Ammunition used by the British and probably other armed forces needs to be added to the count.

A secret report from Britain's Atomic Energy Authority, made public in November 1991 (9), indicates that at least 40 tons of DU were left in the desert by the Allied forces. It notes the presence in Kuwait and Iraq of

enough uranium to cause "500,000 potential deaths". Nine years after the end of the conflict Iraqi doctors are still reporting abnormally high incidences of leukaemia among children, tumours and cancers among adults, and births or abortions of foetuses with monstrous abnormalities.

Two international symposiums on the subject were held in Baghdad (1994 and 1998), with the participation of foreign

specialists and Gulf war veterans. At the December 1998 session the participants highlighted the need for international help in setting up a rigorous epidemiological study to examine causes and effects. They also raised the issue, which cannot currently be resolved, of identifying the location of zones affected, particularly in the south, and ensuring their decontamination. "A ban on these weapons is a matter of concern for all of us", said Dr Sami Al Araj, a member of the Iraqi Society for Environmental Protection, at its March meeting in Baghdad, "because yesterday it was Iraq, but after that, who knows?" After that is now Yugoslavia (10).

 * Journalist, France

(1) "Anti-armour ammunition with depleted uranium penetrators", US Defence Department memorandum, March 1979.

(2) Leonard A. Dietz, "Contamination of Persian Gulf War veterans and others by depleted uranium", Bulletin of the Atomic Scientist, New York, 19 July 1996. In the same study the author points out that on 4 October 1992, when an El Al Boeing-747 crashed into an apartment building in Amsterdam, Holland, it contained 279kg of DU in its fuselage which "burned and contaminated the surrounding area".

(3) "Investigation of excess alpha activity observed in recent air filter collections and other environmental centres", DLA Chem-434-LADD, Knolls Atomic Power Laboratory, 24 January 1980.

(4) "Guidelines for safe response to handling, storage and transportation accidents involving army tank munitions or armour which contain depleted uranium", US Department of the Army, Technical Bulletin, TB 9-1300-278.

(5) Wall Street Journal, New York, 10 June 1991.

(6) Dan Fahey, "Collateral Damage: how US Troops were exposed to depleted uranium during the Persian Gulf War" in Depleted Uranium Network of the Military Toxics Project, San Francisco, 20 September 1996.

(7) Leonard A. Dietz, op. cit.

(8) Sara Flounders, Ramsey Clark, "Metal of Dishonour... depleted uranium", International Action Center, New York, 1998. E-mail address: iacenter@iacenter.org Website at <http://iacenter.org>

(9) Nick Cohen, "Radioactive waste left in Gulf by Allies", Independent on Sunday, London, 10 November 1991. See also Le Monde diplomatique, April 1995.

(10) The organisation Human Rights Watch has exposed and denounced Nato's use of cluster bombs in Yugoslavia. These munitions generally have a non-exploding failure rate of 5-10% and are left lying on the ground. Here they become, objectively, anti-personnel mines, putting civilian lives at risk both during and after the conflict - potentially for years to come. See Human Rights Watch, "NATO use of cluster bombs must stop", New York, 11 May 1999. Also <http://www.hrw.org/campaigns/kosovo98>

Translated by Ed Emery

Back to the top - Povratak na vrh

5.B.

Date sent: Thu, 30 Mar 2000 21:34:31 +0200
To: office@globalreflexion.org
From: Herman de Tollenaere <her-
mantl@stad.dsl.nl>
Subject: Depleted uranium Yugoslavia

href="http://www.wsws.org/" eudora="autourl"www.wsws.org^O
^O

WSWS : News & Analysis : Europe : The Balkans^O
NATO admits to use of radioactive munitions in Yugoslavia^O
By Julie Hyland^O
31 March 2000^O
^O

NATO Secretary General Lord George Robertson has finally provided limited details of the Alliance's use of depleted uranium (DU) ammunition during its war against Serbia last year. Robertson disclosed the information in a letter to UN Secretary General Kofi Annan last month, four months after it was first requested.^O

DU is a waste product of the process used to enrich natural uranium ore for use in nuclear reactors and nuclear weapons. It is 1.7 times as dense as lead and is used in the tips of a bullet or a round to pierce armour plating. It can also be used in cruise missile nose cones and has been used in the armour of tanks. DU breaks into tiny particles on impact, which can be easily ingested and/or inhaled. Numerous studies have linked DU ammunition to the increase of cancer in Iraq, following the 1991 Gulf War, and to the number of army personnel in the US and the UK suffering from "Gulf War Syndrome".^O

Annan had requested detailed information on NATO's use of DU during its 78-day bombardment of Yugoslavia, following a UN investigation by the Balkan Task Force (BTF). The results of the BTF investigation, which included members from the World Health Organisation, the International Atomic Energy Agency and the Swedish Radiation Protection Institute, were reported last October.

Investigators concentrated on four environmental "hot-spots" in Kosovo: Pancevo, Kragujevac, Novi Sad and Bor. But complained that the lack of official confirmation from NATO of its use of DU "during the Kosovo conflict distorted the prerequisites for the group's work". The report concluded that whilst the Kosovo conflict did not cause an environmental catastrophe for the whole of the Balkan region, pollution at the four spots investigated was "serious and poses a threat to human health". It urged an investigation into the impact of DU ammunition on human health.^O
Robertson wrote that the United States Air Force A-10 "tank-buster" aircraft had concentrated their operations "in an area west of the Pec-Dakovica-Prizren highway, in the area surrounding Klinë, in the area around Prizren, and in an area to the north of a line joining Suva Reka and Urosevac". He added, "However, many missions using DU also took place outside these

areas.ö^O

The UN Environmental Programme (UNep) complained that "the information provided [by Robertson] is not of sufficient detail to facilitate an accurate field assessment of the environmental and human health consequences of its use at the present time". This meant it was not possible "to comprehensively carry out an objective and scientifically based environmental and human health impact assessment in Kosovo".^O

Whilst claiming that Robertson's admission "should not be a cause of widespread alarm", UNep urged that its October 1999 recommendations should be followed including preventing access to all places where contamination has been confirmed, informing the local populace of the possible risks and taking "appropriate precautionary measures".^O

The lack of detailed information in Robertson's letter is not surprising. NATO pursued a strategy of "carpet-bombing" towns and cities across Yugoslavia during its offensive. Some 700 planes flew almost 35,000 sorties, destroying large parts of the country's industrial and social infrastructure. During the latter stages of the air campaign, NATO moved to 24-hour bombing, targeting industrial plants, airports, electricity and telecommunications facilities, railways, bridges and fuel depots, schools, health clinics, day care centres, government buildings, churches, museums and monasteries.^O

A comprehensive list of those areas targeted with DU ammunition would probably mean declaring much of Serbia and Kosovo contaminated, as well as raising serious concerns over the environmental and health dangers for surrounding countries.^O

It is unlikely that a detailed breakdown will be forthcoming. Following Robertson's admission, Francois LeBlevenac, a NATO spokesman, said that the alliance had "no direct control" over the use of DU ammunition during the war. Whilst NATO had overall control of the campaign against Serbia, "it had no jurisdiction over the choice of armaments used by member nations," LeBlevenac said.^O

Both the US and the UK were known to have used DU ammunition during the war. Whilst both have denied that the weapons posed any significant risk to human health, numerous studies have revealed significant dangers. The US Army's Environmental Policy Institute reported in 1995: "If DU enters the body, it has the potential to generate significant medical consequences. The risks associated with DU are both chemical and radiological."^O

UK Ministry of Defence personnel in Kosovo have been warned to stay clear of any sites targeted with DU munitions, unless they are wearing full radioactive protective clothing. The National Radiological Protection Board advises UK nationals visiting or working in Kosovo to avoid disturbing areas contaminated with DU. Last April, radiation physicists at the University of Maryland submitted evidence

to the US Department of Energy, recommending that DU never be used in warfare because of the health hazards. Last week German KFOR troops designated an area of approximately 5,000 square metres in Kosovo-Metohija as radioactive, leading the Defence Ministry to promise it would conduct health checks on all its personnel in the vicinity.^O The consequences of DU munitions have been most clearly revealed in Iraq. The US fired almost 944,000 rounds of DU ammunition in Iraq and Kuwait during the 1991 war. Congenital birth defects in Iraq are reported to have increased to three times their post-war levels and there has been a dramatic increase in cancers and childhood leukaemia. Last year, British experimental biologist Roger Cohill warned that the use of DU weapons against Yugoslavia was likely to result in an additional 10,000 fatal cancer cases in the region.^O

As in Iraq, NATO sanctions against Serbia are undermining the medical profession's ability to detect and treat the disease. At a public meeting convened in London on March 24 to commemorate the first anniversary of the NATO bombing, Labour MP's Alice Mahon and Bob Marshall-Andrews reported on their recent visit to Yugoslavia as part of a campaign to lift western sanctions.^O

The two reported that they had spoken with refugees from Kosovo, Bosnia and Croatia and met patients at the Bazanijska Kosa hospital in Belgrade. Cancer experts at the hospital had informed them that sanctions were seriously undermining cancer prevention and the quality of care. Radiotherapy equipment often does not have all the required parts and chemotherapy drugs are unavailable. Already this has meant that the number of early-detected cancer cases has dropped from 35 percent in 1990 to 13 percent. Doctors told them that, in comparison to the rest of Europe, Serbia is now bottom of the league table for five-year survival rates for lung, breast, colon, rectum, prostate, testicular, ovarian, stomach and cervical cancers.^O

The BTF report is available on the Internet at: href="http://www.grid.unep.ch/btf" eudora="autourl"http://www.grid.unep.ch/href="http://www.grid.unep.ch/btf" eudora="autourl"btf^O

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Herman de Tollenaere

KWESTIES / VN waarschuwen inwoners Kosovo niet voor uranium

Het Hoge Commissariaat voor de Vluchtelingen (UNHCR) heeft de eigen medewerkers in Kosovo gewaarschuwd voor de mogelijke gevaren van verarmd uranium. De vluchtelingen die terugkeren naar het gebied, worden daarentegen niet op de aanwezigheid van het radioactieve materiaal gewezen.

Een woordvoerder van de VN-organisatie bevestigde gisteren in Genève dat ze op 20 oktober een waarschuwing naar haar medewerkers in Kosovo heeft gestuurd. Daarin stelt de organisatie onder meer dat verarmd uranium (beter bekend als *depleted*

uranium oftewel DU) op lange termijn een gevaar kan zijn voor de gezondheid van met name zwangere vrouwen en vrouwen in de vruchtbare leeftijd.

De UNHCR vraagt zich onder meer af of zwangere medewerkers weg moeten uit Kosovo. Van alle medewerkers zal in een medisch dossier worden aangetekend dat zij in Kosovo zijn geweest. Elke medewerker kan zich op kosten van de UNHCR laten onderzoeken op besmetting met uranium. En iedereen die in principe naar de regio wil worden uitgezonden, mag die aanstelling heroverwegen.

Kogels met DU bleken eerder in de Golfoorlog heel effectief bij het vernietigen van Iraakse tanks. Ze zijn in Kosovo gebruikt tegen Servische doelen. Bij de inslag verbrandt het uranium voor een deel, en de radioactieve stofdeeltjes die dan ontstaan, kunnen vooral bij inademing gevaar opleveren.

In verband daarmee heeft het Nederlandse ministerie van defensie op aandringen van onder meer de soldatenvakbond Acom in augustus richtlijnen opgesteld hoe militairen moeten handelen als zij vermoeden dat vernietigde voertuigen of gebouwen met DU

zijn besmet. Zij moeten onder andere maskers dragen en de voorwerpen nooit aanraken, zo waarschuwt het ministerie.

Gezien al die maatregelen lijkt het logisch dat ook de plaatselijke bevolking op de mogelijke gevaren van DU wordt gewezen, maar dat gebeurt niet. De UNHCR zegt geen paniek te willen veroorzaken omdat niet duidelijk zou zijn hoe groot het gevaar werkelijk is. De VN-gezondheidsorganisatie WHO zou dat onderzoeken, maar begint er pas volgende maand mee.

Saskia Jansens
Vincent Dekker

Bond bezorgd over uranium

Door onze diplomatiek redacteur
DEN HAAG, 21 MAART. Nederlandse KFOR-militairen werken nabij hun bases Prizren en Orahovac in Kosovo in een gebied waar vele duizenden verschoten granaaten en kogels liggen die met verarmd uranium verhard zijn. Dit heeft de militaire vakbond Acom opge maakt uit een brief die de NAVO op 7 februari heeft gestuurd aan Kofi Annan, secretaris-generaal van de VN. Deze minutie, 31.000 stuks, is in de Kosovo-acties van de NAVO vorig jaar gebruikt tegen Servische tanks door vliegtuigen van de Amerikaanse luchtmacht. De bond verwijt Defensie niets te hebben gemeld over de aanwezigheid van zulke verschoten munitie in Kosovo en de risico's daarvan voor KFOR-militairen. De Tweede-Kamerfracties van GroenLinks en de SP hebben er gisteren schriftelijke vragen over gesteld en willen weten of er een medisch onderzoek komt. Volgens Defensie is uit onderzoek geen besmettingsgevaar gebleken.

PROD. VI

Van: Mfilifer@cs.com <Mfilifer@cs.com>
Aan: Mfilifer@cs.com <Mfilifer@cs.com>
Datum: zondag 06, juni 1999 21:16
Onderwerp: Please read and forward

-Subject: Fw: Procltaj ovo i salji dalje!

Subject: refutation of ethnic cleansing charge (fwd)
Date: Mon, 31 May 1999 18:53:50 -0400 (EDT)

Finally the details of Saxton's fact-finding mission to Yugo and Kosovo.
It is urgent that this information be circulated to the American people.
Congressman Saxton's trip was covered as a human interest story in the METRO
section of the NY Times!

It is of vital importance that the ethnic cleansing charges be directly
attacked. It is a crutch of the Washington war party to mislead the American
people.
please pass this on to your groups

=====

Consider the following, from a Republican congressman who returned from a
fact finding investigation in Yugoslavia:

"There is no doubt but that the NATO bombings in Kosovo and in the rest of
Serbia have contributed heavily - perhaps overwhelmingly - toward the
outflow of refugees, not only the Kosovar Albanians but many other ethnic
groups who have been forced on the road with the destruction of their homes
or their livelihoods." (From the report below)

"US CONGRESSIONAL MISSION TO YUGOSLAVIA DISPUTES WHITE HOUSE/STATE DEPT/PENTAGON/NATO INFORMATION

Essential Public Policy Points Relating to the ISSA
Mission to Yugoslavia, April 18-21, 1999

The International Strategic Studies Association organized a fact-finding
mission from Washington DC to Yugoslavia on April 18-21, 1999. The purpose
was for the Association and a key US Congressman to determine to a greater
extent factors important to future policymaking with regard to the war being
prosecuted against Yugoslavia. ISSA worked with a Yugoslav NGO, the
Institute for Geopolitical Studies, in facilitating the mission.

US Congressman Jim Saxton (Republican, New Jersey), an ISSA Life Member
and Chairman of the US House of Representatives Task Force on Terrorism &

and Chairman of the US House of Representatives Task Force on Terrorism &
Unconventional Warfare (and member of the House Armed Services Committee;
and Vice-Chairman of the Joint [House-Senate] Economic Committee),
participated in the mission, along with the Director of the Task Force on

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Terrorism, Yossef Bodansky.

The mission delegates met with key Yugoslav officials and politicians, at the highest levels, including the Foreign Minister. As well, contacts were made with non-governmental individuals in Yugoslavia, and an assessment was made of NATO bombing damage in the greater Belgrade area.

A. The Rationale Behind the Fact-Finding Visit

1. The visit was principally undertaken to ensure that the US Congress had sufficient independent information on the conduct of the war ("the Kosovo Crisis") to be able to fully debate proposals put to it by the US Administration. The Founding Fathers of the United States wished to ensure that there were checks and balances in the US system. The Congress was empowered to approve and fund - or disapprove and withhold funding - the actions of the Administration, and was charged with the function of declaring war. It was, therefore, the responsibility of Congress to satisfy itself

through the utmost diligence that courses of action to which it committed its actions were appropriate. It was never intended that the Congress should blindly endorse the Administrative Branch, but rather should support it or check it after due debate and research.

2. The commitment of US lives into a combat situation, where many lives will certainly be lost, and where the long-term strategic interests of the United States are involved, cannot therefore be undertaken without the most complete research and understanding.

With regard to the present situation in Yugoslavia, Congress had until this mission been virtually totally reliant on the Administration's view of events, and on the media, which has been greatly influenced by the only real source of information and opinion available: the Administration.

3. It was necessary to determine far more objectively the real situation before one-sided evidence and jingoism was allowed to determine whether Congress threw American lives, and the future strategic position of the United States, into a war. This was the underlying motive for the ISSA/Saxton mission to Yugoslavia.

4. It was also necessary to ensure that the United States did not unwittingly commit crimes of its own in pursuit of a just solution to the tragedy.

B. What was discovered

1. The Flow of Refugees: The international media, because it is largely on the external borders of Yugoslavia, has seen only the flow of refugees out of the country, to Albania and Macedonia. However, some one-third of the Albanian Yugoslav and other ethnic group refugees appear, in fact, to be fleeing further into Serbia, to avoid the Kosovo Liberation Army. Yugoslavia has already been burdened since 1992 with almost one-million refugees from Bosnian Serb areas and Croatian Serb areas, as well as Croats and Muslims fleeing into Serbia-proper from what is now Bosnia-Herzegovina and Croatia.

2. There is no doubt but that the NATO bombings in Kosovo and in the rest of Serbia have contributed heavily - perhaps overwhelmingly - toward the outflow of refugees, not only the Kosovar Albanians but many other ethnic groups who have been forced on the road with the destruction of their homes or their livelihoods.

3. There are some 26 different ethnic groups in Yugoslavia, and some 20 different ethnic groups living in the Kosovo region. Within Yugoslavia, some one-third of the population is not of Serbian origin, and this makes it the most multi-cultural, multi-religious state in the Balkan region.

4. We saw extensive destruction of civilian targets, many of which could not be justified by NATO as military targets nor vital to the maintenance of a Yugoslav strategic power base. Given the widespread damage to these purely civilian targets which we saw, including the direct destruction of homes, it is not difficult to believe the claims of the Yugoslav Government that some 400,000 to a half-million people have been thrown out of work because of the destruction of their workplaces. This means that some 2-million Yugoslavs of all ethnic origins are without income, out of a population of some 10+-million people.

5. Justification for bombing civilian targets has now been given that these facilities were owned by relatives of President Milosevic, but the vast majority of these factories were either State-owned, privately-owned by non-Milosevic family members or, for the greater part, owned jointly by the State and by the workforces of the various factories. As a result, this has directly contributed to an attack on the average Yugoslav family.

6. There was no evidence to support the contention that the Yugoslav warfighting capability has been overwhelming broken by the sustained NATO bombing campaign. Rather, the bombing has driven the Yugoslav people to put aside their political differences and to unite in the face of an external threat, much as would be the case if the United States was attacked. We met with people who have, in the past, been totally opposed, politically, to President Milosevic. Today, they are working completely with Mr Milosevic to defend their country. So the intention of the bombing to break the Yugoslav people away from Mr Milosevic has totally failed, and shows no sign of succeeding.

7. The cost in terms of human casualties from the NATO bombing have largely been civilian: between 500 and 1,000 dead, with several thousand injured. Military personnel casualties have been minimal.

8. There has clearly been significant damage suffered by Yugoslav military assets, including domestic oil refining capability. However, it would be a mistake to believe that the real warfighting capability of Yugoslavia has been degraded to anything like the level where the insertion of ground forces could be successful: that is, that it

could militarily defeat Yugoslavia without massive loss of life and without destroying the one thing which the campaign intends to save, namely a viable restoration of Kosovars to their homes and livelihoods in the Kosovo region.

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The net result of an insertion of ground forces would be that a protracted war would continue within the very rugged terrain of the country, and that the lowland areas would be laid waste in the process. It surely is not our intention to achieve a victory without restoring the homes and employment of the Kosovar people (whether of Albanian origin or not).

9. Apart from a costly, protracted war with the massive loss of life among NATO states, including, of course, the United States, there is reason for grave concern over a wider war. Firstly, it is clear that there would be retaliatory actions against major Western targets, such as our own oil refineries and nuclear power stations, etc., from Yugoslav special forces or from non-government Serb activists. So we could expect a major outbreak of anti-NATO terrorism, perhaps on a scale not before seen, if we choose to escalate the war into a full ground operation. This must at the very least be taken into consideration.

10. We attempted to investigate reports that there has already been considerable loss of life among NATO forces, and we feel that we received some confirmation that this has been the case. Clearly, the cost to NATO in human and equipment terms has already been far greater than anything which has been announced. Just how extensive the NATO aircraft and personnel losses have been remains to be confirmed. What is clear is that already there has been a cost to us, apart from the mere monetary cost of equipment and consumables. This cost can only rise significantly as the conflict proceeds.

11. It has been stated by NATO that the Yugoslav Air Force has been driven from the skies, with half the Yugoslav fighter aircraft force lost, and that all defenses now consist only of anti-aircraft artillery and anti-aircraft missiles. It is more likely that the Yugoslav Air Force is preserving its forces to be used in any broader conflict.

This is not Iraq, and we should not make the mistake of believing that the fight, or fighting capability, has been driven from the Yugoslavs.

12. There has, in fact, been considerable progress toward reaching a political solution acceptable to all moderate parties. And, of course, we except from the definition "moderate parties" the so-called Kosovo Liberation Army, which derived from the communist origins of the former Albanian stalinist leaders and which today is funded largely by narcotic trafficking into Western Europe and through extortion. It has been a mistake for the West to support the KLA now, when moderate Kosovar Albanian leaders have been committed to a political solution to the tragedy. Equally, attempts to discredit moderate Kosovar Albanian leader Dr Ibrahim Rugova are counter-productive to achieving a peaceful and lasting solution to the problem. The fact that Dr Rugova's enormous courage in remaining in Yugoslavia to seek such a solution is now being dismissed by allegations that he is a "virtual prisoner" only serve to reinforce the hand of the KLA, which has previously been labeled a terrorist force by the United States,

and remains so today. [The matter of KLA terrorism and the prospect of Yugoslav special operations in a wider war are both matters which have been the subject of considerable study by the US House of Representatives Task Force on Terrorism and Unconventional Warfare, chaired by Congressman Saxton.]

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13. We received strong indications from the very senior officials with whom we met - and clearly the messages which we received were sanctioned by Mr Millosevic himself - that virtually all the substantive demands for Kosovo's future autonomy within Yugoslavia could be met, and met quickly, provided negotiations could resume. As a result, we need to undertake a careful step-by-step approach toward peace and we need to see some substantive evidence of commitment and goodwill on the part of the Yugoslavs. I believe that this will be forthcoming.

14. Without question, we need to ensure that Congress is totally clear on the situation before further escalation takes place, and before further funding is put in place to continue a protracted war. Congress needs to undertake this process of due diligence itself, given the fact that the enormous confusion which has taken place due to media manipulation on all sides has only contributed to a blood-lust which - if it is the only basis for decisionmaking - could lead to a much longer and wider war.

15. Finally, it seems clear that if we accept that we must commit to a broader war in Yugoslavia, then we must also accept that US and NATO military preoccupation with this conflict will open the door to a range of other conflicts which could be of massive and lasting consequence. In this regard, we must expect that an expanded war would lead to an exacerbation of Turkish-Greek tensions leading to a separate war, in which the Cyprus issue would become a key. We could expect North Korea to take the opportunity to initiate a military attack on South Korea, with Japan drawn into the fray.

We could expect that the People's Republic of China would use the opportunity to

attempt to invade Taiwan. We could expect a variety of new conflicts to arise in the Middle East. And so on. What is clear, not just to ourselves but to others, is that we have a finite military force available to NATO at present, and, because we have spent our post-Cold War "peace dividend", others will take advantage of the situation to launch their offensives, knowing the West does not have the capacity to fight on many fronts.

PROD. VII



DAYS OF TERROR

(IN THE PRESENCE OF THE INTERNATIONAL FORCES)