

NATO Crimes in Yugoslavia

Documentary Evidence

24 March – 24 April 1999

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BELGRADE

May 1999



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FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA
FEDERAL MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

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Preface

The White Book contains information and evidence about crimes committed by NATO and its Member States which participated in the aggression against the FR of Yugoslavia. This edition encompasses only the evidence related to crimes against civilian population and civilian facilities during the first month of aggression - from 24 March to 24 April 1999. The aggression itself, representing the crime against peace, is the first and the greatest crime. The crime of genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes were also committed.

The book was compiled during the aggression, in the conditions of continuous bombardment, disrupted communications and power supply, as well as conditions for the functioning of government bodies rendered difficult, which considerably impeded and slowed down the gathering of evidence and data about the crimes. For these reasons, more information and evidence had been collected about some crimes than about some others that perhaps deserve more attention. The investigation procedure concerning all these crimes is under way. Therefore, the presented data, particularly those about the number of civilian casualties and the scope of material damage, are not final. In addition, some injured persons died in the meantime, while the remains of some victims have not been recovered or identified.

The aim of the White Book is to present to the international public the evidence about the crimes committed during the aggression against the FR of Yugoslavia. Under the NATO influence, a fierce anti-Serb and anti-Yugoslav propaganda campaign was undertaken in all NATO and European Union Member States and other countries with the aim of covering up mass crimes against civilian population. Therefore, most countries lacked true information about the crimes committed in the FR of Yugoslavia. Relays and broadcasting systems of all Yugoslav television and radio stations had been systematically destroyed with the same aim, which also prevented the broadcasting via satellite. Having in mind that in some aggressor countries their citizens demand action before national or international courts against persons responsible for committed crimes and ask the Yugoslav bodies for relevant evidence, this book is also intended to serve this purpose.

By its intensity and military might, the aggression against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia is the biggest after World War II. It was undertaken by NATO, the alliance of 19 most developed countries in the world, 10 of which took active part in the aggression with 1,100 planes and other most sophisticated weaponry. NATO flew 25,200 sorties over the territory of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, dropping 25,000 tons of explosives.

Besides the direct participants, many countries took part in the aggression indirectly, by allowing the aggressors to use their territory, military equipment and installations and by rendering in other ways logistic, military and other forms of assistance (Albania, Croatia, Slovenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, FYR of Macedonia, Hungary, Bulgaria, Romania).

NATO was unselective about its victims. Children, women and the elderly perished, as well as mothers with their newborn babies, patients on dialysis, refugee columns,

journalists and TV crews on assignments, farmers in the fields, vendors on produce markets, passengers in buses and trains, people crossing the bridges... Residential houses and even whole residential neighborhoods have been destroyed or heavily damaged, bridges and overpasses, roads and railway tracks, oil refineries and economic facilities of vital importance, as well as television and radio relays and transmitters have been demolished, telephone lines have been severed. Numerous medical, educational and cultural institutions, churches, monasteries, cemeteries and other religious facilities were also the objects of destruction. Systematic destruction of installations for electricity generation and transmission throughout the territory of the FR of Yugoslavia resulted in the complete interruption of power and water supply, causing true humanitarian catastrophe. The consequences for the life and health of the population due to enormous environmental pollution caused by bombing are grave and evident, not only for the FR of Yugoslavia and neighboring countries, but for the entire Europe.

Among the killed civilians 30% are children, while the share of children among the wounded is even higher - 40%. Bombing also threatened about 120,000 women who had just given birth, as well as their newborn babies, some of whom were born during air strikes. About 1,300,000 primary and secondary school students were deprived of school classes during the bombing. The entire civilian population, particularly children, were exposed to daily stress caused by continuous daytime and nighttime bombing, causing traumas and other psychological disorders which may accompany them until the end of their life. More than half casualties in Kosovo and Metohija were ethnic Albanians - those whose alleged protection prompted the aggression, termed "humanitarian intervention" by its perpetrators.

In flagrant breach of the provisions of Article 2 of the Charter of the United Nations, without the authorization of the UN Security Council, the NATO air and naval forces started on 24 March 1999 systematic and extensive daily bombing of military and civilian targets throughout the territory of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. Through indiscriminate dropping of airplane bombs, missiles and other kinds of projectiles on residential areas, medical and educational institutions, economic facilities, roads, bridges, buses and trains, NATO has also violated provisions of international humanitarian law, the fundamental human rights, including the right to life, as well as provisions of the international traffic and environmental law. Among others, the Geneva Conventions on the Law of War (1949) and Additional Protocol No. I to these Conventions (1977), The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights of 1966 and other international conventions have been violated. Besides international instruments, NATO has violated the provisions of its own Statute, according to which it is a regional defensive organization, which may act only in the territory of its Member States. By the aggression against Yugoslavia, most NATO Member States violated their constitutions and laws, which prohibit this kind of armed action.

The Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia submitted application to the International Court of Justice against the NATO Member States which committed the aggression, requesting the Court to adjudge and declare that:

- by taking part in the bombing of the territory of FRY, the obligation not to use force against another State has been breached;
- by taking part in the training, arming, financing, equipping and supplying the so-called "Kosovo Liberation Army", the obligation not to intervene in the internal affairs of another State has been breached;
- by taking part in the attacks on civilian targets, the obligation to spare the civilian population, civilians and civilian objects has been breached;

- by taking part in destroying or damaging monasteries and monuments of culture, the obligation not to commit any act of hostility directed against historical monuments, works of art or places of worship which constitute cultural and spiritual heritage of people has been breached;

- by taking part in the use of cluster bombs, the obligation not to use prohibited weapons, i.e. weapons calculated to cause unnecessary suffering has been breached;

- by taking part in the bombing of oil refineries and chemical plants, the obligation not to cause considerable environmental damage has been breached;

- by taking part in the use of weapons containing depleted uranium, the obligation not to use prohibited weapons and not to cause far-reaching health and environmental damage has been breached;

- by taking part in killing civilians, destroying enterprises, communications, health and cultural institutions, the obligation to respect the right to life, the right to work, the right to information, the right to health care as well as other basic human rights has been breached;

- by taking part in destroying bridges on international rivers, the obligation to respect freedom of navigation on international rivers has been breached;

- by taking part in the activities listed above, and in particular by causing enormous environmental damage, by using depleted uranium and by depriving of the supply of electricity and water, the obligation not to deliberately inflict on a national group conditions of life calculated to bring about its physical destruction, in whole or in part, has been breached.

The Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia requested the Court to declare the NATO Member States which committed the aggression against the FR of Yugoslavia:

- responsible for the violation of the above international obligations;

- obliged to stop immediately the violation of the above obligations vis-a-vis the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia;

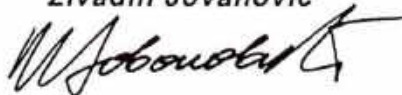
- obliged to provide compensation for the damage done to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and its citizens and juridical persons, while the FR of Yugoslavia reserved the right to submit subsequently accurate evaluation of the damage.

The evidence contained in the White Book witnesses to NATO crimes committed against the FR of Yugoslavia and its citizens. Responsible for the committed crimes and war damage are the NATO alliance, its Member States which participated in the aggression against the FR of Yugoslavia, and other states which indirectly assisted NATO. Besides states and governments, responsible are individuals, from order-issuing authorities - heads of state or government, ministers of defense, Secretary General of NATO, military commanders and others - to those who directly executed the orders, pilots engaged in bombing. The committed crimes have not been denied, but have been justified by so-called humanitarian intervention to save the ethnic Albanian population of Kosovo and Metohija, although precisely the bombing caused humanitarian catastrophe in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

Belgrade, 26 May 1999

FEDERAL MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Živadin Jovanović



***Bombing of a Refugee Column
on the Djakovica-Prizren Road
14 April 1999***

Refugee convoy, civilian casualties – a drastic example

On April 14, 1999, between 1:30 p.m. and 3:30 p.m., on the Djakovica-Prizren road, near the villages of Madanaj and Meja, a convoy of Albanian refugees was targeted three times. Mostly women, children and old people were in the convoy, returning to their homes in cars, on tractors and carts. The first assault on the column of over 1,000 people took place while they were moving through Meja village. Twelve persons were killed on that occasion. The people from the convoy scattered around and tried to find shelter in the nearby houses. But, NATO warplanes launched missiles on those houses as well, killing another seven persons in the process. The attack continued along the road between villages Meja and Bistražin. One tractor with trailer was completely destroyed. Twenty people out of several of them on the tractor were killed. In the repeated attack on the refugee vehicles, one more person was killed. The total number of killed in this attack was 73, whereas 36 were wounded.



Photo 1 A view of the bombed refugee column in Meja village, Djakovica Municipality



Photo 2 A view of the bombed refugee column in Meja village, Djakovica Municipality



Photo 3 Close-up of the victims of bombing



Photo 4 Torn hand of a bombing victim in Meja village, Djakovica Municipality



Photo 5 Scorched tractor in which several persons found death in Bistražin, Djakovica Municipality



Photo 6 Several bodies burning down in Bistražin



Photo 7 Burnt tractor driver in Bistražin



Photo 8 Bombed refugee column in Gradiš on the Djakovica-Prizren road



Photo 9 Demolished tractor and a passenger car in Gradiš



Photo 10 Bombed refugee column in the village of Madanaj near Sadrija Hasanaj's house, on the Djakovica-Prizren road



Photo 11 A tractor with several victims in the village of Madanaj



Photo 12 Close-up of victims near Sadrija Hasanaj's house



Photo 13 Victims



Photo 14 Mother and daughter killed in the village of Madanaj



Photo 15 Sadrija Hasanaj's demolished house in which several persons were killed



Photo 16 Fragment of the bomb which struck the refugee column in Gradiš, Djakovica Municipality



Photo 17 Fragment of the missile which struck the refugee column, with visible marks



Photo 18 A bomb fragment near Sadrija Hasanaj's house in the village of Madanaj



Photo 19 Bombed refugee column on the Djakovica-Prizren road



Photo 20 Demolished tractor trailer



Photo 21 Demolished tractor



Photo 22 Tractor struck by a missile



Photo 23 Semi-scorched body on a tractor



Photo 24 Scorched limbs in a tractor trailer



Photo 25 Bodies of bombardment victims



Photo 26 Close-up of victims' bodies



Photo 27 Body of a killed girl



Photo 28 Blown-up body



Photo 29 Close-up of a victim's head blown away by a bomb



Photo 30 A victim's head blown away



Photo 31 Close-up of a victim's head blown away



Photo 32 An arm torn away

Republic of Serbia
Ministry of the Interior
Secretariat of the Interior in Djakovica
Dispatch No. 2583/99
14 April 1999
Djakovica

Ministry of the Interior of the Republic of Serbia
- Criminal Police HQ
- Police HQ
- Operations Center
B e l g r a d e

Ministry of the Interior HQ
P r i š t i n a

On 14 April 1999 between 1:30 p.m. and 3:30 p.m., the criminal NATO forces committed an air assault on a column of refugees – members of the Albanian ethnic community, which moved from the direction of the village of Junik, Dečani Municipality, by a country road, through the villages of Šeremet, Racaj, Madanaj, Meja, and further through Brekovac and the town of Djakovica, towards the village of Bistražin, Djakovica Municipality. The refugee column moved in an organized fashion, on tractors and trailers.

The air strike occurred while the column moved on a country road through the village of Meja. The pilots from several criminal planes struck the column with missiles, killing 12 civilians, mainly women and children.

After the first missile was fired, the survivors in the column abandoned the vehicles and ran towards the nearby house of Sadrija Hasanaj, where they sought refuge.

Having seen where the people sought shelter, the pilots of the criminal NATO alliance struck the mentioned house, adjoining buildings, farm machinery and vehicles in the house yard, killing another seven persons and wounding many. We found six wounded persons on the site, while others ran in fear to nearby woods, together with persons who remained unharmed. Four bodies were identified on the spot:

1. Martin Hasanaj
2. Lek Hasanaj, both from the village of Meja, Djakovica Municipality
3. Salji Djokaj and
4. Škendi Djokaj, the latter two from the village of Junik, Dečani Municipality.

Six wounded persons, whose identity has not been established yet, have been admitted to the General Hospital in Djakovica and treated at the Surgical Ward. They sustained severe wounds which might be fatal.

In further bombardment, the family house of Vitor Gojani in the village of Meja was struck and damaged. There is a 2 x 2 m crater by the house, approximately 2 m deep, as well as fragments of a missile.

Planes of the criminal NATO alliance committed an air strike on a part of a refugee column of ethnic Albanians, which moved from Djakovica towards Prizren.

The attack took place on a stretch of the road between the village of Meja, Djakovica municipality, and the village of Bistražin, Djakovica Municipality.

A missile launched from a NATO plane struck this road, entirely demolishing a tractor with a trailer full of passengers – ethnic Albanians. The missile explosion killed 20 persons on the spot, including five children. The victims were from the villages of Racaj and Šišman, both in the Municipality of Djakovica. According to the testimony of Beće Bedri, M.D., from the village of Racaj, Djakovica Municipality, who witnessed the event, the following persons rode on the tractor trailer: eight members of Alji Ibraj's family, four members of Špen Nuraj's family, four members of Fatmir Nuraj's family, three members of Sejdi Nuraj's family and another three persons from the village of Šišman whom the witness does not know.

On a stretch of the same road, near the Terzijski bridge in the area of the village of Bistražin, NATO warplanes fired another missile which struck the road, demolishing two tractors with trailers, also carrying the members of Albanian ethnic community. According to the testimony of Smajljo Pajaziti, from the village of Dobroš, Djakovica Municipality, on the first trailer, which is completely destroyed, there were some 20–30 men, women and children from the village of Nivokaz, Djakovica Municipality. All these people were killed. On the second tractor, driven by Hadži Pajaziti, from the village of Dobroš, Djakovica Municipality, the following persons were killed on the spot: Razija Pajaziti, about 40 years old, wife of the witness, Vjolca Pajaziti (18), witness's daughter, Violeta Pajaziti (16), witness's daughter, Nevrija Pajaziti, witness's daughter-in-law, Hasan Pajaziti, about 50 years old, as well as Fljora Pajaziti, Hasan's daughter.

On the same occasion the following policemen were wounded: Pavle Zuvic (light injuries), Milan Šćepanović (light injuries – concussion), Božidar Vukićević, whose tympanic membranes were injured by explosion and Božidar Dimić, who sustained severe wounds in the left lower leg and who will be taken to the Clinical and Hospital Center in Priština. The mentioned policemen were members of the Djakovica Police Station and happened to be on the site of incident while performing their regular duties.

Fifteen bodies, unidentified so far, have been found on this site.

On the stretch of the same road, at the place called Gradiš, some 200 meters from the Švanjski bridge, the criminal NATO alliance fired four missiles, which demolished two tractors: one on the road, and the other on the side of the road, one Mercedes passenger car, license plate DJ 329-12, and a TAM truck, license plate DJ 147-12.

Persons belonging to Albanian ethnic community rode in the mentioned tractors. A male body was found on the spot. It was identified by a medical insurance card as Adem Seljmani, born on 5 January (year illegible) from the village of Dobroš, Djakovica Municipality.

The mentioned vehicles – a Mercedes and a TAM truck – moved from the direction of Prizren towards Djakovica and they have been completely demolished.

By 6:00 p.m. six men, seventeen women and eight children sought first aid in the General Hospital in Djakovica. One child passed away while being given medical help.

The ethnic Albanian refugees were fleeing their homes in fear of NATO attacks, because on the night of 13/14 April 1999 NATO planes were repeatedly flying over the villages of Junik, Racaj, Madanaj, Meja and others.

On-site investigation was conducted by Milenko Momčilović, the investigative judge of the Municipal Court in Djakovica, who will make a report.

Forensic technicians have sketched the site, photographed it and videotaped the scene.

Fragments of missiles found on the site will be sent for expert examination to determine the manufacturer and arsenal from which they originate.

Criminal charges will be filed against the criminal NATO alliance forces for the offense of violation of the territorial integrity, Article 116 of the Penal Code of the FR of Yugoslavia.

ZR/NR

SECRETARIAT SUPERINTENDENT

Colonel

(sgd) Milovan Kovačević

NOTE:

In this air strike 56 persons of both sexes and different ages were killed.

36 persons of both sexes and different ages were wounded. They are hospitalized in the General Hospital in Djakovica for medical treatment.

Republic of Serbia
Ministry of the Interior
Secretariat in Djakovica
Dispatch No. 2594
15 April 1999
Djakovica

Ministry of the Interior of the Republic of Serbia
- Criminal Police HQ
- Police HQ
- Operations Center
B e l g r a d e

Ministry of the Interior HQ
P r i s t i n a

Ref.: our dispatch No. 2583/99 dtd. 14 April 1999

In connection with our dispatch, we hereby report that during the ground search in the wider area of the village of Meja, Djakovica Municipality, we found another four unidentified bodies of persons who perished in the air strike by the NATO alliance aggressor.

There are visible wounds on the bodies inflicted by an explosive device and piercing wounds inflicted by shrapnel.

Upon the search of the victims' clothes, we found personal documents on two bodies: one in the name of RAM MALJOKU, father's name Seljmon, born in the village of Junik, Dečani Municipality, on 1 January 1913, the other in the name of ARTON MALJOKU, father's name Ram, born on 29 May 1980 in the village of Junik, Dečani Municipality. There were no personal documents on the other two bodies that could be used for their identification.

The investigative judge of the Municipal Court in Djakovica was informed of the found bodies and he authorized the OSL of the Secretariat of the Interior in Djakovica to conduct an on-site investigation.

Forensic technicians have photographed the site and will accordingly compile the forensic technical documentation.

All four bodies were middle-aged males.

According to the order of the investigative judge, the bodies were turned over to the funeral company JP Čabrat and buried on 15 April 1999.

SECRETARIAT SUPERINTENDENT
Colonel
(sgd) Milovan Kovačević

Republic of Serbia
Ministry of the Interior
Secretariat in Djakovica
Criminal Police Department
16 April 1999
Djakovica

The total number of killed and wounded ethnic Albanians who moved in the column of motor vehicles which was bombed by NATO alliance planes:

- In the village of Madanaj: 19 were killed and 6 wounded
- Near the village of Meja: 20 persons were killed
- Near the Terzijski bridge: 15 persons were killed
- In the village of Gradiš: one person was killed
- On the sites near the village of Meja, Terzijski bridge and Gradiš a total of 37 persons were wounded.
- 43 persons were brought to the hospital, 2 of whom died of wounds.
- In the village of Brekovac: 4 persons were killed.

- The total number of killed persons is 61
- 41 persons were wounded and are hospitalized in Djakovica.

Criminal Police Department
Superintendent
(sgd) Lt. Col. Milan Stanojević

Republic of Serbia
Ministry of the Interior
Secretariat in Djakovica
Forensic Technical Department
F.T. Registration No. 781/160/99
Djakovica, 14 April 1999

**REPORT
OF THE ON-SITE FORENSIC TECHNICAL INVESTIGATION**

1. Type of offense or event:
NATO BOMBING OF A COLUMN OF VEHICLES WITH MEMBERS OF
ALBANIAN ETHNIC COMMUNITY

2. Place and date of occurrence:

Village of Madanaj, Djakovica Municipality, and on the Djakovica-Prizren road in
the village of Bistražin and the village of Gradiš

3. Participants:

Victims: Members of Albanian ethnic community

4. Manner of commission:

Described in the report of on-site investigation.

5. Forensic technical procedures performed:

Inspected, photographed and videotaped.

6. Clues or objects found on the site: Yes.

a) traces of papillary lines (place found, developing and fixing method)
(blank)

b) Other clues and objects found on the site (type of clues, place found and fixing
method) and note relevant for further processing of clues.

On the site in the village of Madanaj, Djakovica Municipality, 19 bodies have been
found, as well as a damaged tractor, fragments of an explosive device and a crater by the
side of a country road.

On the Djakovica-Prizren road, in the village of Bistražin, near the Terzijski bridge,
35 bodies, two damaged tractors, parts of an explosive device and two craters have been
found.

On the Djakovica-Prizren road, in the village of Gradiš, Djakovica Municipality,
one body, two damaged tractors, one passenger vehicle and one freight vehicle, three
craters and parts of an explosive device have been found.

Forensic technicians:

1. Veselin Vešović
2. Ljubiša Djordjević
3. Nebojša Vuksanović
4. Nebojša Avramović
(sgd)



Photo 33 Bombed refugee column on the Djakovica-Prizren road on a section in the territory of Prizren Municipality



Photo 34 Destroyed tractor and trailer



Photo 35 Demolished tractor in the column



Photo 36 Toppled passenger car and a killed calf



Photo 37 Completely burned down bodies of victims of bombardment of the refugee column



Photo 38 Bodies of an adult and a child



Photo 39 Dismembered body of a man



Photo 40 Semi-burned body of a man who perished in the refugee column



Photo 41 Semi-charred remains of a victim from the refugee column



Photo 42 Torn hand of a victim

Republic of Serbia
Ministry of the Interior
Secretariat in Prizren – Criminal Police Dpt.
PU No. ____/99
17 April 1999
Prizren

Ministry of the Interior of the Republic of Serbia
- Criminal Police HQ
- Criminal-Technical Center
B e l g r a d e

Please find enclosed the report on the NATO air strike on a refugee column on the Prizren-Djakovica road, near the village of Landovica, on 14 April 1999, including forensic technical documentation.

Enclosures:

- Minutes of on-site inspection
- Excerpt from a topographical map
- Photographic and technical documentation of the site
- Forensic technical report
- Parts of a plane bomb with letters and numerical marks
- A film negative and a videotape recorded on the site

CPD Superintendent
(sgd) Lt. Col. Milan Petrovic

Republic of Serbia
Ministry of the Interior
Secretariat in Prizren
Criminal Police Department
PU No. ____/99
15 April 1999
P r i z r e n

To the District Attorney

Pursuant to Art. 151, paragraph 6 of the Criminal Procedure Law, we hereby enclose:

1. (blank)
2. (blank)
3. (blank)

4. Report on the air strike of NATO forces near the village of Pirane, Prizren
Municipality

Enclosure: Report with enclosures

Cc.
Registrar

Authorized person
CPD Superintendent
(sgd) Lt. Col. Milan Petrović

Republic of Serbia
Ministry of the Interior
Secretariat in Prizren
Criminal Police Department
PU No. ___/99
15 April 1999
P r i z r e n

District Attorney
P r i z r e n

Pursuant to Art. 151, paragraph 6 of the Criminal Procedure Law, we hereby submit a

R E P O R T

On 14 April 1999 about 2:30 p.m. on the regional road Prizren-Djakovica, near the crossing leading towards the village of Donja Srbica, Prizren Municipality, near the village of Pirane, Prizren Municipality, an air strike by NATO forces was committed on a column of persons which moved on tractors from Djakovica towards Prizren.

The air strike was committed by one bomb dropped from an airplane which fell near the asphalt road on the right side looking towards Djakovica, making a crater 5.00 x 3.50 x 0.70 meters, killing the following persons:

- Fikrije Sulja, father's name Muhamet, born on 11 January 1975 in the village of Molić, Djakovica Municipality,
- Imer Ćelja, father's name Šaban, born on 7 September 1945 in the village of Batuš, Djakovica Municipality,
- Ferat Bajrami, father's name Seit, born in 1962 in the village of Košare, Djakovica Municipality
- Nerdjivane Zećiri, mother's name Zoja, born in 1982 in the village of Dobruš, Djakovica Municipality,
- Bersade Smajlji, father's name Gani, born in 1992 in the village of Nivokaze, Djakovica Municipality and
- one unidentified female, app. 20 years old.

All the bodies were taken to the mortuary of the Medical Center in Prizren and at the order of Yugoslav Skenderi, the investigative judge of the District Court in Prizren, the bodies were examined externally by Hidajet Lutviju, M.D., who found out that all the victims sustained fatal wounds visible as explosive wounds with damage of vital organs inflicted by shrapnel. The bodies have been subsequently buried on the Muslim cemetery in Prizren.

A forensic technician photographed the procedure of external examination and the burial ground.

In this air attack the following persons sustained severe life-threatening wounds:

- Djafer Mazreku, born in 1972 in the village of Prilep, Djakovica Municipality – explosive wound in the right leg, which was amputated in the Medical Center,
- Sokolj Bajrami, father's name Seit, born in 1970 in the village of Batuš, Djakovica Municipality, who sustained one explosive wound in the left arm, which was amputated in the Medical Center,

- Šahe Smailji, father's name Hamzo, born in 1956 in the village of Nivokaze, Djakovica Municipality, who sustained an explosive wound in the waist region on the right side, with damage of kidneys and liver.

In this air attack, the following persons sustained minor injuries:

- Zoja Ćuni, father's name Bajram, born in 1954 in the village of Molić, Djakovica Municipality,
- Šemsije Smajli, father's name Fetah, born in 1979 in the village Nivokaze, Djakovica Municipality,
- Škumbim Sulja, father's name Ismet, born in 1980 in the village of Molić, Djakovica Municipality,
- Teuta Sulja, father's name Ismet, born on 18 April 1982 in the village of Molić, Djakovica Municipality,
- Isljam Ćuni, father's name Bajram, born in 1978 in the village of Molić, Djakovica Municipality,
- Ljabinot Sulja, father's name Ismet, born in 1984 in the village of Molić, Djakovica Municipality,
- Ardijan Sulja, father's name Ismet, born in 1988 in the village of Molić, Djakovica Municipality,
- Zoje Tahiraj, father's name Muhamet, about 55 years old, from the village of Dobroj, Djakovica Municipality.

All the wounded persons have been treated in the Medical Center in Prizren. Naser Oškaček, M.D., who received them, found out that the victims sustained explosive wounds on various body parts inflicted by shrapnel. They have been hospitalized for further medical treatment.

All deceased and wounded persons are members of the Albanian ethnic minority.

On-site investigation was conducted by OSL, Secretariat of the Interior, Prizren, upon authorization of Jugoslav Skenderi. Dobrovoje Perić, district attorney in Prizren, has been informed of the incident.

During on-site investigation, a crater of the dimensions mentioned earlier has been found, as well as many fragments of an airplane bomb. The following has been found on the asphalt road: fragments of glass, oil, victims' clothing and two tractors – one with the license plate DJ-SAP 2239, while the other without license plate has been found on the right side of the road in the field, looking towards Djakovica, with visible damage. The asphalt was speckled with numerous red spots, possibly blood.

The forensic technician photographed and videotaped the site.

The bodies have been subjected to forensic technical procedure and identification of an unidentified body is under way.

Enclosed to the report is the photographic documentation of the site.

This report and enclosures are submitted for your further consideration.

Authorized persons
Cpt. Elez Mustafi
Cpt. Ljubiša Gogić
2nd Lt. Srbojub Marković
2nd Lt. Zoran Marković

MINUTES OF ON-SITE INVESTIGATION

compiled on behalf of the Ministry of the Interior of Serbia, Secretariat of the Interior in Prizren, pursuant to Art. 154, paragraph 2 in connection with Art. 238 of the Law on Criminal Procedure.

Location of the site where the investigation takes place: Regional Road Prizren-Djakovica near the turn for the village of Donja Srbica.

The on-site investigation is conducted by the authorized person: Zoran Marković, second lieutenant.

Minutes taken by Čedomir Nekić, forensic technician.

Before the investigation began, the following has been established:

The on-site investigation has been undertaken following the information that an air strike had been committed by the NATO on 14 April 1999 at 2:30 p.m.

The investigation began at 3:30 p.m.

It has been established by the investigation that the site is located on the regional road Prizren-Djakovica, near the village of Pirane, by the turning for the village of Donja Srbica, Prizren Municipality.

The investigation has been conducted at good visibility.

During the on-site investigation, on the right side of the road looking towards Djakovica, before the turning for the village of Donja Srbica, next to the asphalt, a 4 x 4 m crater, 0.70 m deep was found, as well as scattered clods of earth, fragments of plane bombs, shrapnel, all in the diameter of approximately 20 meters. On the right side of the crater, next to the railway tracks, we found a tractor with some personal belongings on it. There were two bodies on the tractor: a female approximately 20 years old and a male, approximately 40 years old. There are visible marks from the bomb detonation next to the tractor: scattered things and damage of the tractor.

Next to the crater, on the asphalt road, there is visible damage of asphalt occurred through the effect of fragments of airplane bombs. On the asphalt surface we found a tractor with license plate DJ-SAP 2239 with personal belongings and a female body, approximately 17 years old. Next to the tractor, on the right side of the road, there was a female body, approximately 40 years old, while on the left side of the road, in the grass bordering the asphalt and next to the tractor there was a body of a female child, approximately 7 years old. Also, there were many red stains, possibly blood, pieces of clothing, bomb fragments, shrapnel, etc. On the left side of the asphalt road, in the field, at a distance of app. 30 meters from the tractor, a decapitated male body was found, red-colored stains resembling blood, as well as several clods of earth, bomb fragments and shrapnel.

The refugee column moved from Djakovica towards Prizren.

A forensic technician photographed and videotaped the site and photo and video evidence shall be an integral part of this report.

The on-site investigation was conducted by the authorization of Yugoslav Skenderi, the investigative judge of the District Court in Prizren.

The on-site investigation was concluded at 5:30 p.m.

Second Lieutenant
(sgd) Zoran Marković

Republic of Serbia
Ministry of the Interior
Secretariat in Prizren
Forensic Technical Department
F.T. Reg. No. 750/250/99
Prizren, 14 April 1999

**REPORT
ON THE ON-SITE FORENSIC TECHNICAL INVESTIGATION**

1. Type of offense or event:

NATO air strike on a refugee column

2. Place and date of occurrence:

On the Prizren-Djakovica road near the village of Donja Srbica, 14 April 1999

3. Participants:

(6 killed persons and dozens of wounded)

4. Manner of commission:

Air strike by bombs dropped from a plane on a column of tractors full of passengers.

5. Forensic technical procedures performed:

Detailed forensic technical inspection of the site, fixing and photographing.

6. Clues or objects found on site: Yes.

a) clues (place found, developing and fixing method)

Clue 1: Crater of an airplane bomb next to the asphalt 4 meters in diameter and 80 cm deep, fragments of a plane-dropped bomb which killed 6 persons and wounded several dozens.

Clue 2: Crater of an airplane bomb found in the field on the right side of asphalt looking towards the village of Krajak, approximately 5 m in diameter and 70 cm deep. Around the crater – fragments of a plane-dropped bomb which killed 6 persons and wounded several dozens.

All the mentioned clues and bomb fragments have been fixed and photographed. Fragments of plane-dropped bomb have been removed from the site for further investigation.

b) Other clues and objects found on the site (type of clues, place found and fixing method) and note relevant for further processing of clues.

(blank)

Forensic technician
Sergeant 1st class
(sgd) Čerim Bužalja

MINUTES OF ON-SITE INVESTIGATION

compiled on behalf of the Ministry of the Interior of Serbia, Secretariat of the Interior in Prizren, pursuant to Art. 154, paragraph 2 in connection with Art. 238 of the Law on Criminal Procedure.

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Second Lieutenant
(sgd) Zoran Marković

Republic of Serbia
Ministry of the Interior
Secretariat in Prizren
Forensic Technical Department
F.T. Reg. No. 750/250/99
Prizren, 14 April 1999

**REPORT
ON THE ON-SITE FORENSIC TECHNICAL INVESTIGATION**

1. Type of offense or event:

NATO air strike on a refugee column

2. Place and date of occurrence:

On the Prizren–Djakovica road near the village of Donja Srbica, 14 April 1999

3. Participants:

(6 killed persons and dozens of wounded)

4. Manner of commission:

Air strike by bombs dropped from a plane on a column of tractors full of passengers.

5. Forensic technical procedures performed:

Detailed forensic technical inspection of the site, fixing and photographing.

6. Clues or objects found on site: Yes.

a) clues (place found, developing and fixing method)

Clue 1: Crater of an airplane bomb next to the asphalt 4 meters in diameter and 80 cm deep, fragments of a plane-dropped bomb which killed 6 persons and wounded several dozens.

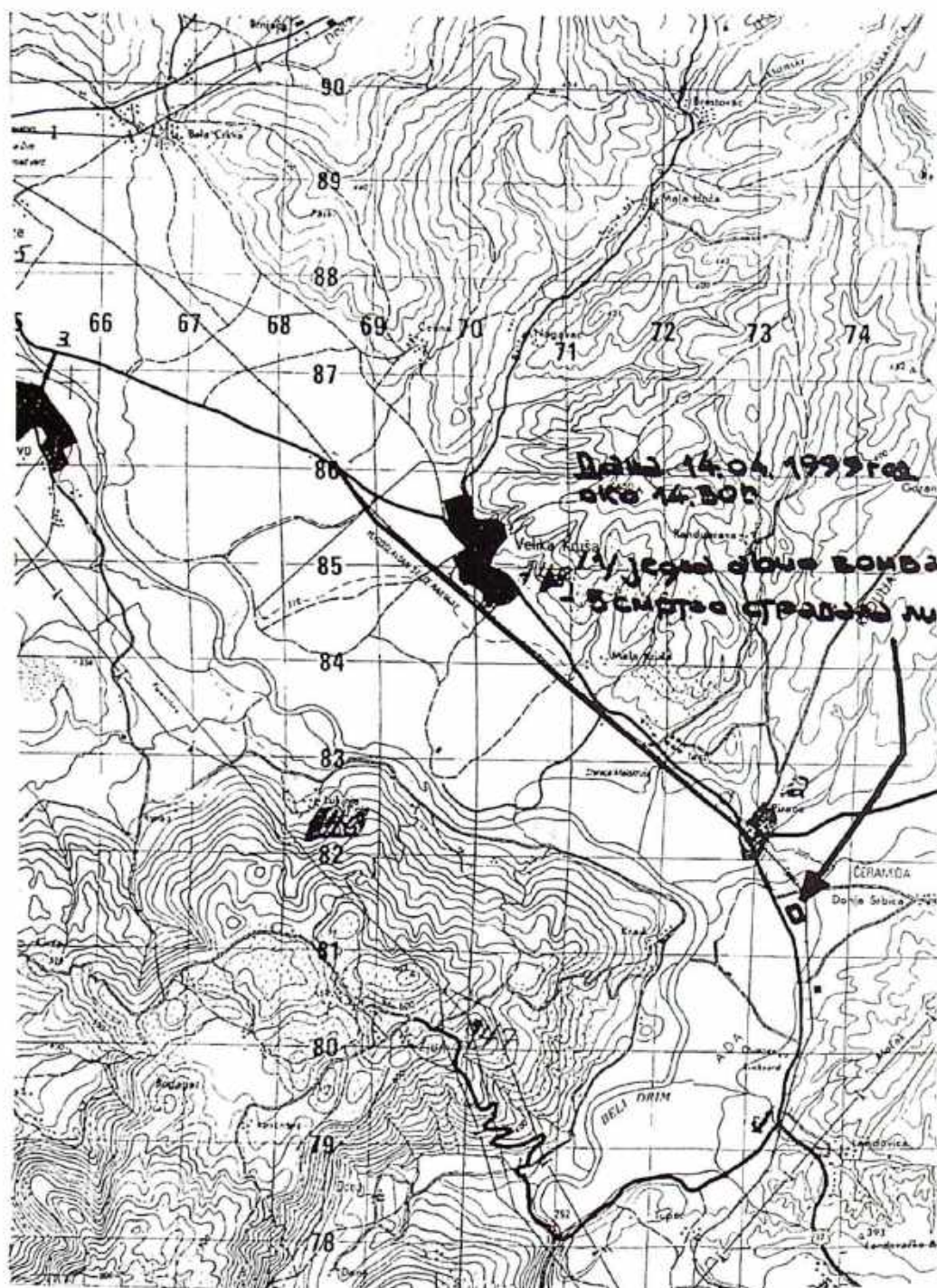
Clue 2: Crater of an airplane bomb found in the field on the right side of asphalt looking towards the village of Krajk, approximately 5 m in diameter and 70 cm deep. Around the crater – fragments of a plane-dropped bomb which killed 6 persons and wounded several dozens.

All the mentioned clues and bomb fragments have been fixed and photographed. Fragments of plane-dropped bomb have been removed from the site for further investigation.

b) Other clues and objects found on the site (type of clues, place found and fixing method) and note relevant for further processing of clues.

(blank)

Forensic technician
Sergeant 1st class
(sgd) Ćerim Bužalja



Sketch of the Site

Bombing of Residential Houses in Towns and Villages

In Rožaje

On March 25, 1999, at 5:10 p.m. Senad Dadić (16) was killed and two young men were hurt by cluster bombs between villages of Besnik and Njeguš, near Rožaje.

In the village of Grlić

On March 26, 1999, at 8:00 p.m. a woman was wounded in the missile attack in the village of Grlić near Danilovgrad.

In the village of Nogovac

On April 2, 1999, at 1:30 a.m., the village of Nogovac in Orahovac municipality was directly hit by three missiles, causing the death of 11 persons and inflicting serious injuries on 5 persons. Four out of the eleven killed persons were identified: Ćazim Krasnići (born 1969), Mahmut Krasnići (born 1975), Hisen Žunići (born 1970) and Hisni Eljšani (born 1979). Serious injuries were suffered by Zabit Eljšani (born 1935), Špresa Krasnići (born 1975), Valentina Eljšani (born 1959), Ridvan Beriša (born 1982) and Edonisa Gaši (born 1997). As a result of the attack, 15 houses were damaged, including farm equipment in courtyards and passenger cars parked in the vicinity of the place of explosion.

In the village of Samokovo

On April 2, 1999, at 1:45 a.m., the region of Kuršumlja municipality was targeted by several missiles of great destructive power. The first missile fell in the close proximity (5 m) of the Stevanović family house in Samokovo village. The Stevanović family house and auxiliary facilities in the courtyard were completely destroyed by the explosion. At the time of the attack, asleep in the house were Vučina Stevanović (born 1955), who was killed, and his brother Veroljub Stevanović (born 1959), who suffered serious injuries endangering his life. As a result of the explosion, window panes were broken on the neighbouring houses.

In the village of Nogovac



Photo 1 A view of the demolished houses in the village of Nogovac, Orahovac, bombed on 2 April 1999



Photo 2 One of the damaged households in the village of Nogovac



Photo 3 One of the demolished houses in Nogovac



Photo 4 Demolished house, yard and farm machinery in the village of Nogovac where an unidentified woman's body was found



Photo 5 Unidentified woman's body (No. 8) found in the house shown on the previous photo



Photo 6 The body of Mehmet Krasnići who was killed during the bombing of the village of Nogovac



Photo 7 Demolished family house of Veroljub Stevanović, Samokovo village, Kuršumlija municipality



Photo 8 Missile crater in front of Veroljub Stevanović's house in Samokovo village, Kuršumlija municipality



Photo 9 Missile crater and damaged auxiliary buildings owned by Veroljub Stevanović, Kuršumlija municipality



Photo 10 Missile fragment found in the courtyard of Veroljub Stevanović, Kuršumlija municipality



Photo 11 House of Mileva Kuveljić, 99 Ratko Mitrović St., Čačak, demolished by bombing on April 4, 1999



Photo 12 Body of Mileva Kuveljić in the courtyard of her house

In Vranje

On April 5, 1999 two missiles fell in the vicinity of the Vranje bus station, causing the death of Milica Grujić (1932) from Vranje and Goran Eminović from Vranjska Banja. Fifteen persons were injured. One missile completely destroyed several houses.



Photo 13 Effects of bombardment of Vranje on April 5, 1999



Photo 14 Damaged private house in Vranje



Photo 15 View of a missile crater in Vranje



Photo 16 Body of Milica Grujić from Vranje, killed by bombing

In Aleksinac

On April 5, 1999, at 9:40 p.m., the downtown residential area of Aleksinac was hit by five missiles. Ten persons were killed, 12 suffered grave injuries and over 40 suffered minor bodily injuries. A dozen houses were destroyed and a large number of houses, facilities of "Angrokolonijal" and "EMPA" companies, outpatients and emergency hospital, many shops and passenger cars were heavily damaged, as well as the old road to the Aleksinac mines. The following persons lost their lives: Jovan Radojičić (1924), Sofija Radojičić (1919), Vojislav Jovanović (1907), Radojka Jovanović (1913), Dragomir Miladinović (1932), Snežana Miladinović (1959), Velimir Stanković (1947), Ljubica Miladinović (1936), Gvozden Milivojević (1906) and Bogomir Arsić (1930).



Photo 17 Broad view of the missile impact location on Dušan Trivunac St. in Aleksinac



Photo 18 Broad view of the location on Dušan Trivunac St. in Aleksinac



Photo 19 Close-up of damage on Dušan Trivunac St. in Aleksinac



Photo 20 Demolished house on Dušan Trivunac St. in Aleksinac



Photo 21 Close-up of the location on Dušan Trivunac St. in Aleksinac



*Photo 22 Body of Sofija Radojičić buried under the rubble of the house No. 60
Dušan Trivunac St. in Aleksinac*



*Photo 23 Body of Jovan Radojičić buried under the rubble of the house No. 60
Dušan Trivunac St. in Aleksinac*



Photo 24 Demolished houses on Vuk Karadžić St. in Aleksinac



Photo 25 Close-up of demolished houses Nos. 27 and 29, Vuk Karadžić St., Aleksinac



Photo 26 Demolished house No. 27, Vuk Karadžić St., where the bodies of Dragomir Miladinović and Snežana Miladinović were found



Photo 27 Body of Dragomir Miladinović found in the ruins of the house No. 27, Vuk Karadžić St., Aleksinac



Photo 28 Bodies pulled out from debris: No. 1 Dragomir Miladinović; No. 2 Velimir Stanković; No. 3 Jovan Radojičić; No. 4 Sofija Radojičić; No. 5 Snežana Miladinović

INVESTIGATION REPORT

Made on April 6, 1999 by the investigative judge of the Aleksinac Municipal Court relating to the bombing of Aleksinac by NATO warplanes on April 5, 1999, which caused the death of several persons, serious and minor injuries of several persons and extensive material damage.

PRESENT ON BEHALF OF THE COURT:

INVESTIGATIVE JUDGE,
Nebojša Colić

COURT CLERK,
Sladjana Djordjević

PRESIDENT OF
THE COURT,
Radomir Filipović

DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S
OFFICE, Aleksinac
Radiša Stojanović
Ivan Stanojević

FORENSIC
TECHNICIAN:
Rade Dimitrijević

EXPERT CONSULT.
Kiro Stojkovski
Novica Pešić
Budimir Marković

The investigation started at 10:00 a.m.

The investigative judge, after having personally established and received information from Aleksinac Police Department that NATO warplanes had bombed Aleksinac on April 5, 1999, visited the scene on the night of 5/6 April and conducted an investigation on April 6, 1999. The investigation started at 10:00 a.m. due to the fact that in the interim period responsible departments were engaged in extinguishing the fire and clearing the debris.

Also present at the scene were members of Aleksinac and Niš police forces who secured the area.

The investigation was carried out in daylight, with good visibility and no precipitation.

The NATO bombing took place on April 5, 1999, around 9:40 p.m. Several missiles were fired at the residential area of Aleksinac, away from military facilities, thus causing extensive damage and loss of many lives.

DESCRIPTION OF THE SCENE

One missile was fired at the residential area of Aleksinac, at house numbers 58 to 64 on Dušan Trivunac Street, behind the outpatients hospital of the Aleksinac Health Center. Behind the outpatients hospital were the houses Nos. 56 owned by Gvozden Milivojević, 58 owned by Vojislav Jovanović, 60 owned by Jovan Radojčić, 62 owned by Vlada Živanović, 64 owned by Tomislav Milutinović, grill restaurant owned by Slaviša Petković and an apartment block "Zelena pijaca P+VP+5+PO". Across the street were the houses Nos. 31 owned by Zoran Stamenković, 33 owned by Kosovka Simović, 35 owned by Vukašin Djokić and 37 owned by Zoran Miljković. The houses from Nos. 56 to 64 were almost entirely destroyed resulting in the collapse of roof structures, upper and ground floors and eventually in burying several persons and furniture underneath.

Another missile was fired at Vuk Karadžić Street, at the houses on the left-hand side of the street Nos. 21 owned by Slobodan Sekulović, 23 owned by Miodrag Marinković, 25 owned by Tomislav Stojković, 27-29 owned by Dragomir Miladinović, 31 owned by Branko Stevanović, 33 owned by Srbislav Stojanović, 35 owned by Ljubisav Todorović and 37 owned by Mileta Miletić, and on the houses on the right-hand side of the street Nos. 4 owned by Dragan Marinković, 6 owned by Novica Dragicević, 8 owned by Tomislav Mihajlović, 10 owned by Mirjana Radivojević, 12 owned by Bratislav Pejčić, 16 owned by Dragan Mladenović, 18 owned by Rade Stojanović, 22 owned by Najdan Jonić, 26 owned by Dragoljub Živadinović. The strongest impact was probably on the house belonging to Dragomir Miladinović since it is completely ruined and other houses were damaged in a similar way.

One missile hit the lot of DTP "Angrokolonijal" company located between the warehouse of the mentioned company and DP "EMPA" Aleksinac.

A 10 m x 10 m crater, 3 m deep, is 6 meters away from the fence facing the street of Petar Zec towards the old highway. This is the place where Velimir Stanković, the watchman of DTP "Angrokolonijal", was killed while sitting in the watchman's house of DP "EMPA" together with Veroljub Milutinović, the watchman of DP "EMPA". A pool of blood, 1.5 m x 1.00 m large, was found in the area between the end of the watchman's house and the interior of DP "EMPA", 2.5 meters from an iron cover bearing post. Between the end of the watchman's house and the above mentioned place, 0.30 m away, another pool of blood was found, 0.20 m x 0.20 m large. Blood stains were discovered on the wall of the watchman's house facing DP "EMPA".

Another missile fell on the lot between DP "Betonjerka", Aleksinac and "Šumatovac" driving school, 25 m from the DP "Betonjerka" fence towards the "Šumatovac" driving school and 30 m from the road on the north side. A 3 m deep crater is of the size 10 m x 10 m.

The investigative judge was informed by the Aleksinac police that one missile hit the "Deligrad" barracks in Aleksinac, but since the investigation thereof was conducted by military authorities, the investigative judge did not visit the location.

The forensic technician photographed and made sketches of all the above mentioned locations. They were also filmed with a camera by the Niš Police Department. The material will constitute an integral part of this report.

DAMAGE

Civilian buildings, i.e. residential houses on Dušan Trivunac Street, from Nos. 56 to 62, are completely destroyed, whereas the houses from Nos. 31 to 37 on the same street are greatly damaged. The same applies to the houses on Vuk Karadžić Street, from Nos. 21 to 43 and 4 to 26. Also considerable damage was inflicted on the facilities of DP "FRAD", "Jelka Radulović", "EMPA", "Istrana", DP "Angrokolonijal", "Živinarstvo" "PIK" Aleksinac, DP Konfekcije "Morava", DP "Betonjerka", as well as all private and socially owned shops and cafes on Knjaz Miloš Street and other streets of Aleksinac. Therefore, the investigative judge appointed expert consultants to establish the type and nature of the damage and the exact locations of missile impacts. Their report will be attached to this report as its integral part. Also an integral part of this report will be the report of the Commission for damage assessment established by the Aleksinac Civil Defense Headquarters. The Commission will personally investigate and assess the damage on locations, based on citizens' reports.

Due to objective circumstances, the investigative judge is at this point of time unable to assess the extent of damage which is indubitably huge, because the majority of buildings in town and its broader area are damaged.

PERSONS INVOLVED

As a result of the event, the below mentioned persons were killed and found on the spot. Following the investigative judge's order, an autopsy was performed by the Forensic Institute of Niš on: Velimir Stanković from Draževac, born December 5, 1947, father's name Ljubiša; Jovan Radojičić from Aleksinac, born February 8, 1924, father's name Aleksandar; Sofija Radojičić from Aleksinac, born November 29, 1919, father's name Nikola; Dragomir Miladinović from Aleksinac, born August 1, 1932, father's name Vidojko; Snežana Miladinović from Aleksinac, born June 20, 1959, father's name Dragomir; Vojislav Jovanović from Aleksinac, born December 26, 1907, father's name Milan; Radojka Jovanović from Aleksinac, born November 21, 1913, father's name Novak; Gvozden Milivojević, born September 3, 1906, father's name Dragoljub; Ljubica Miladinović from Aleksinac, born June 5, 1936, father's name Tihomir; Bogomir Arsić from Aleksinac, born July 13, 1930, father's name Marko.

The following persons have suffered severe wounds and are hospitalized in Niš Clinical Centre; Slobodan Mladenović from Aleksinac, born October 21, 1951, father's name Živomir; Dragoljub Todorović from Aleksinac, born April 1, 1925, father's name Radisav; Branislava Stevanović, from Aleksinac, born September 1, 1931, father's name Vojislav.

The following persons have suffered severe wounds and are hospitalized in Aleksinac Medical Centre: Veroljub Milutinović from Glogovica, born August 1, 1947, father's name Djordje.

The following persons suffered minor injuries and were retained at the Aleksinac Medical Centre for further treatment, after they had received first aid: Vukica Miladinović from Aleksinac, born June 10, 1961, father's name Jovan; Marko Miladinović from Aleksinac, born June 3, 1988, father's name Bratislav; Dijana Miladinović from Aleksinac, born January 23, 1984, father's name Bratislav; Dragica Milivojević from Aleksinac, born July 22, 1919, father's name Stevan; and Branko Stevanović from Aleksinac, born October 11, 1929, father's name Sreten.

The following persons suffered minor injuries and were released home after having received first aid: Boban Stojanović from Aleksinac, born December 28, 1959, father's name Srboljub; Vesna Stojanović from Aleksinac, 33 Vuk Karadžić St., born November 1, 1963, father's name Srboljub; Srboljub Stojanović from Aleksinac, 33 Vuk Karadžić St., born July 26, 1938, father's name Dragutin; Marija Stojanović from Aleksinac, 33 Vuk Karadžić St., born November 19, 1938, father's name Josip; Verica Miletic from Aleksinac, 37 Vuk Karadžić St., born November 28, 1959, father's name Vlada; Slavimir Miletic from Aleksinac, 37 Vuk Karadžić St., born October 3, 1956, father's name Miroslav; Dušan Miletic from Aleksinac, 37 Vuk Karadžić St., born May 4, 1985, father's name Slavimir; Stefan Miletic from Aleksinac, 37 Vuk Karadžić St., born May 4, 1985, father's name Slavimir; Ružica Šljivić from Aleksinac, 45 Aca Milojević St., born January 28, 1961, father's name Miodrag; Zagorka Marinković from Aleksinac, 4 Vuk Karadžić St., born June 8, 1933, father's name Živojin; Srbislav Stefanovic from Aleksinac, 35 Vuk Karadžić St., born April 1, 1950, father's name Miodrag; Nataša Stefanović from Aleksinac, bb Vuk Karadžić St., born August 5, 1985, father's name Zoran; Vesna Stefanović from Aleksinac, bb Vuk Karadžić St., born November 10, 1956, father's name Stojan; Radmila Projović from Aleksinac, 19 Drakče Milovanović St., born December 17, 1938, father's name Aleksandar; Ljiljana Milutinović from Aleksinac, 64 Dušan Trivunac St., born March 7, 1938, father's name Živojin; Nadežda Živadinović from Aleksinac, 26 Vuk Karadžić St., born March 29, 1944, father's name Ljubomir; Dragoljub Milošević from Aleksinac, 39 Vuk Karadžić St., born September 25, 1933, father's name Radisav; Desanka Rakočević, 22 Vuk Karadžić St., born November 12, 1934, father's name Milutin; Slavoljub Rakočević from Aleksinac, 22 Vuk Karadžić St., born December 15, 1961, father's name Božidar; Bratislav Živadinović from Aleksinac, 26 Vuk Karadžić St., born November 25, 1955, father's name Dragoljub; Zagorka Todorović from Aleksinac, 25 Vuk Karadžić St., born March 3, 1929, father's name Vojislav; Vukašin Djokić from Aleksinac, 35 Dušan Trivunac St., born April 3, 1934, father's name Velimir; Vladimir Janković from Aleksinac, 140/1 Knjaz Miloš St., born April 7, 1952, father's name Djordje; Jorgovan Banković from Jovanovac, Merošina municipality, born February 1, 1963, father's name Dostan; Goran Stojković from Lužani, Aleksinac municipality, born September 30, 1961, father's name Vukašin; Todor Petrić from Aleksinac, 11 Zele Veljković St., born July 15, 1962, father's name Milivoj.

At the time of completing of this report, there were no other Aleksinac police or citizens' reports as to further casualties.

The majority of Aleksinac inhabitants were eye-witnesses to the event. Zoran Bogdanović, a field operative of Aleksinac Police Department, directly noted down their identification details.

ALEKSINAC MUNICIPAL COURT, April 6, 1999.

Clerk:

(sgd) Sladjana Djordjevic

Seal affixed

Investigative judge:

(sgd) Nebojša Colic

REPUBLIC OF SERBIA
MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR
Niš Secretariat of the Interior
Aleksinac Police Department
PU No. ____/99
April 6, 1999
Aleksinac

OFFICIAL MEMO

Made on April 6, 1999 by second lieutenant Zoran Bogdanović, an authorized official of the criminal investigation division of Aleksinac Police Department, with respect to his visiting the scene on Aleksinac streets of Dušan Trivunac, Vuk Karadžić, Petar Zec and Knez Miloš related to the bombing of civilian, industrial, military and other facilities by NATO warplanes.

On April 5, 1999 around 9:30 p.m., NATO aggressor's planes bombed downtown Aleksinac and killed seven persons, severely or slightly wounded 38 and inflicted extensive material damage. For that reason, on April 6, 1999, at 10:00 a.m., I visited the location together with Nebojša Colić, an investigative judge of the Aleksinac Municipal Court, Aleksandar Petković, District Attorney, and Rade Dimitrijević, technician-forensic and other representatives of the criminal investigation police of the Niš Secretariat of the Interior. The situation on the spot was the following:

One missile - bomb fell on the family house of Jovan Radojičić, 60 Dušan Trivunac Street, and razed it to the ground. Also completely destroyed were the family houses No. 58 owned by Vojislav Jovanović, No. 62-1 owned by Vlada Živković, No. 62 owned by Vojislav Jovanović, No. 58-1 owned by Gvozden Milivojević and No. 64 owned by Tomislav Milutinović. During the clearing of rubble of the house No. 60 a male corpse was discovered, sitting in a chair and holding a playing card. Identification performed on the spot confirmed that it was Jovan Radojičić, father's name Aleksandar, born February 8, 1924 in Sivčina, Ivanjica municipality, residence address in Aleksinac, 60 D. Trivunac St., a retired police commander, identification number 0802924731337. A woman's body in a sitting position was found 1 m away from the deceased Jovan. It was established on the spot that the woman was Jovan's wife, Sofija Radojičić, father's name Nikola, born November 29, 1919 in Sivčina, Ivanjica municipality, residence address in Aleksinac, 60 D. Trivunac St., a housewife. The bodies were pulled out from the ruins and transferred to the chapel of the Aleksinac Medical Centre.

The bodies of one male and one female were found in the ruins of the family house No. 58. The female corpse was torn apart. It was established on the spot that the bodies were of Vojislav Jovanović, father's name Mikan, born December 26, 1907 in Aleksinac, residence address in Aleksinac, 58 D. Trivunac St., a retired teacher, and his wife Radojka Jovanović, father's name Novak, born November 21, 1913 in the village of Mol, Senta municipality, residence address in Aleksinac, 58 D. Trivunac St., a retired teacher.

On the left-hand side of the same street, towards Niš, and opposite the place where the bomb fell, houses Nos. 33 owned by Kosovka Simović and 35 owned by Vukoman Djokić were completely destroyed, while the roof and front wall of No. 37, owned by Zoran Miljković, were destroyed and the house is uninhabitable. There is visible damage on all houses on D. Trivunac street, such as broken windows and the like.

Also damaged is the building of outpatients hospital and emergency ward located in close proximity, on the corner of D. Milovanović and D. Trivunac streets. The damage was inflicted on the facade, roof, windows and equipment.

The damage inflicted on the houses on D. Milovanović St. involve broken and fallen roof tiles, broken windows, etc. The roof and parts of the walls of Mića Jovanović's house were torn down. The house, situated immediately behind the outpatients hospital, is uninhabitable.

An apartment building situated immediately next to the location, viewed from Života Cvetković street, was also damaged. All apartments have broken window panes and demolished door and window frames. The facade and balconies are also damaged, as well as the furniture inside the apartments. Shops and business premises located on the entire ground and first floors on the side of the building facing Života Cvetković street are also damaged. There is visible damage on windows, etc. on the front side of the building facing Major Tepić street. Damage caused by bomb fragments and detonations is visible on the facades of all family houses on Života Cvetković street. The house No. 2, owned by Branislav Jevtić, is completely destroyed.

Another missile-bomb hit the house No. 27 on Vuk Karadžić street and completely destroyed both this and neighbouring houses. The owner of the house was Dragomir Miladinović. The bodies of a male and a female were found in the basement under the ruins. It was established on the spot that those were Dragomir Miladinović, father's name Vidojko, born August 1, 1932 in Žitkovac, residence address in Aleksinac, 27 Vuk Karadžić St., ID number 0108932731342, and his daughter Snežana Miladinović, born June 20, 1959 in Aleksinac, residence address in Aleksinac, 27 Vuk Karadžić St. The bodies were transported to the chapel of Aleksinac hospital. The following family houses on the said street are either completely demolished or damaged: No. 21 owned by Slobodan Sekulović, No. 23 owned by Miodrag and Dragoslav Marinković, No. 25 owned by Tomislav Stojanović, No. 31 owned by Branislav Stefanović, Nos. 10 and 12 owned by Bratislav Pejić, No. 14 owned by Dragan Mladenović, No. 16 owned by Lazar Antić, No. 18 owned by Radovan Stojanović, No. 20 owned by Miodrag Nikolić, No. 22 owned by Najdan Jonić, No. 26 owned by Dragoljub Živadinović, No. 35 owned by Dragoljub Todorović, No. 37 owned by Miroslav Miletić, No. 39 owned by Dragoljub Milošević, No. 22 owned by Božidar Rakočević and No. 24 owned by Radoslav Živadinović. A dozen passenger cars were also destroyed. There is visible damage on other houses, such as broken windows, smashed doors, etc.

Completely destroyed are flats in four-storey buildings, especially Nos. 40/5, 40/4 and 40/3 on Vojska Jugoslavije street, including the facade and balconies on the back side facing the place of explosion. Windows and doors are disjoint out and glasses are broken. There is also considerable damage on apartment buildings Nos. 40/2 and 40/1, as well as

on the house No. 19 at the corner of Vuk Karadžić and Vojska Jugoslavije streets. An unnumbered building at the corner of an intersection between Vuk Karadžić and Major Tepić streets is damaged, too. The damage is visible on windows, doors, facade and furniture inside the apartments.

Northwards, on the left-hand side of Petar Zec Street, a third crater made by an explosion of a bomb was discovered in an empty space of the storage area of DTP "Angrokolonijal", about 4 meters from the street. It is 3 m deep and around 4 m wide. The explosion damaged the storehouse of "Angrokolonijal" and caused the collapse of roof structure and watchman's house. One freight vehicle and one passenger car were damaged as well. Also damaged are: cold storage plant of PIK Aleksinac, GP "Moravica", Niš "Stokpromet" building and poultry incubator plant and office building of "Živinarstvo". Roof structures and window panes on all production plants and warehouses of "EMPA" company were damaged. The watchman's house is partially destroyed.

Velimir Stankovic, DTP "Angrokolonijal" watchman, father's name Ljubiša, born December 5, 1947 and living in Draževac, ID number 0512947731336, was killed by bomb fragments outside the EMPA watchman's house. He was immediately taken to the surgical ward of Aleksinac Medical Centre where the doctors established his death. The body was placed in the hospital chapel.

All the buildings on Petar Zec street have broken windows and other damage.

Two explosions occurred inside the compound of the "Deligrad" barracks, causing huge material damage. We did not conduct the investigation there. It was done by a military investigation team.

A sixth bomb fell beside the old highway, on the right-hand side towards Belgrade, at about 5 m from the road itself and about 25 m from the barracks fence. The bomb fell on an empty space making a crater about 3 m deep and about 4 m wide. Fragments of the bomb were found at the bottom of the crater and in its surroundings.

A seventh bomb - missile exploded in an empty space between "Betonjerka" and "Šumatovac" driving school, on the left-hand side of the highway towards Belgrade. A crater of a regular shape, about 4 m deep and about 5 m wide, was found on the spot. The detonation and bomb fragments damaged the "Betonjerka" administration building, concrete fence and a storage tank inside the fence. All the administration building windows have cracked, as well as the glass on petrol stations of "Beopetrol" and "Jugopetrol".

All family houses and apartment buildings, shops and restaurants, private and state companies on Knez Miloš street are damaged. The damage is inflicted on skylights, shop windows, doors, roofs and facades. Also damaged are buildings in the wider area. It is estimated that more than 600 buildings have been damaged.

The investigative judge, District Attorney, President of the Court and officers of the Niš Secretariat of the Interior and Aleksinac police have agreed that the citizens will be instructed through the media to submit their indemnity claims, including the description and extent of the damage, to the Aleksinac Municipal Court.

According to the order issued by the investigative judge Nebojša Colić, an autopsy is to be performed of all bodies on the hospital premises in Aleksinac by medical experts from the Niš Forensic Institute.

An investigation report will be made by the investigative judge and submitted later.

The location has been photographed in order to prepare a forensic and technical file. The location and all the damaged buildings have been video- taped.

According to the information gathered from medical institutions, 7 severely wounded persons have been hospitalized in the Niš clinical centre and one severely wounded person was retained for treatment at the surgical ward of Aleksinac hospital. Five slightly wounded persons are being treated at the Aleksinac Medical Centre, while 27 slightly wounded persons sought medical assistance and were released thereafter. Names of the killed, slightly and severely wounded persons were given in the annex to the dispatch No. 984/99 dated April 7, 1999 attached herewith.

An informative interview about the event was held on the spot with Vukoman Djokić, residing at 35 D. Milovanović Street, immediately across the locality of the first bomb explosion. Vukoman stated that, at the time, he was in the house with his family. Sometime around 9:20 p.m. he heard the sound of planes over Aleksinac and warned his family about the possible bombing. After thirty seconds he heard a strong detonation which knocked him and his family off the chairs. For a time he was unaware of what had happened, but then he noticed that the door was blown out and that the roof fell down. He ran out of the house and saw fire, smoke and demolished houses across.

Attachment: Dispatch No. 984/99 (annex) dated April 7, 1999.

Authorized official

Second Lieutenant

(sgd) Zoran Bogdanović

REPUBLIC OF SERBIA
MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR
Niš Secretariat of the Interior
Aleksinac Police Department
PU No. ____/99
April 6, 1999
Aleksinac

OFFICIAL MEMO

Made on April 6, 1999 by second lieutenant Zoran Bogdanović, an authorized official, relating to an informative interview held with Saša Stojanović, father's name Radivoje, from Aleksinac, 18 Vuk Karadžić St.

On April 6, 1999 I conducted an informative interview with Saša Stojanović concerning a bomb explosion in the immediate neighbourhood of his house. In the course of the interview, Saša stated that in the evening of April 5, 1999 he was in his house, with his wife Sladjana, his two underage children, his father Radivoje and sister Jelena. Around or a few minutes before 9:30 p.m. he heard a strong noise of airplanes over his house. For a short while the airplanes went away, but were heard again after a couple of minutes. Then he heard a strong detonation, most probably caused by a bomb or a missile. A blazing light could be seen through the window. After a few seconds, another and much stronger detonation was heard, the house was flooded with light, followed by an intense impact, the glasses broke and things started falling to the floor. He could smell smoke and dust. Then he heard screams and cries for help. When he went outside he saw demolished houses and a huge cloud of smoke and dust and he realized that the detonation took place very close, across his own house. After he had taken care of his family, he returned to the spot in order to help his neighbours in distress.

Authorized official

Second Lieutenant

(sgd) Zoran Bogdanović

REPUBLIC OF SERBIA
MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR
Niš Secretariat of the Interior
Aleksinac Police Department
PU No. ____/99
April 7, 1999
Aleksinac

OFFICIAL MEMO

Made on April 7, 1999 by second lieutenant Zoran Bogdanović, an authorized official of the criminal investigation division of Aleksinac Police Department, with respect to an informative interview with Veroljub Milutinović, father's name Djordje, resident of Glogovica.

On April 7, 1999, at 4:00 p.m., I conducted an informative interview at the surgical ward of Aleksinac Medical Centre with Veroljub Milutinović, an EMPA watchman, concerning the bomb explosion which took place on April 5, 1999 at approximately 9:30 p.m. in close proximity of the watchman's house. During the interview, Veroljub stated that he was on duty that night. Around 9:30 p.m., while he was watching TV news, he heard the noise of several planes. With him at the time was Velimir Stanković, a DTP "Angrokolonijal" watchman, who had come to watch the news. The sound of airplanes slowly faded away, and then was heard again after about two minutes. Suddenly he heard a powerful explosion and saw a strong light. His colleague, Velimir Stanković, headed for his post. When he was in front of the watchman's house, a strong detonation was heard and metal sheets and glass started falling all over him. He fell down and does not have any further recollection.

Milutinović suffered severe injuries and is currently hospitalized at the surgical ward of Aleksinac Medical Centre.

Authorized official

Second Lieutenant

(sgd) Zoran Bogdanović

REPUBLIC OF SERBIA
MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR
Niš Secretariat of the Interior
Aleksinac Police Department
PU No. ____/99
April 6, 1999
Aleksinac

OFFICIAL MEMO

Made on April 6, 1999 by second lieutenant Zoran Bogdanović, an authorized official, with respect to an informative interview held with Vukoman Djokić from Aleksinac, 35 Dušan Trivunac St.

On April 6, 1999 I conducted an informative interview with Vukoman Djokić concerning the bomb explosion in close proximity of his house. During the interview, Vukoman stated that in the night of April 5, 1999 he was in his house with his wife. Sometime around 9:20 p.m. he heard a strong noise of planes over his house. He immediately warned his wife saying: "Its Aleksinac's turn now. They are surely going to bomb us." Then the sound of planes started to fade away, but after a couple of minutes it became stronger and stronger. All of a sudden he heard an explosion and saw a blazing light. After that, another stronger explosion was heard and his house was flooded with light. He fell off the chair and objects started falling to the floor. He could smell gunpowder and dust. When he managed to pull himself together, he left the house and saw across a huge fire, smoke and a cloud of dust. People were screaming and crying for help. It was then that he realized that the bomb had exploded just across his house. He suffered slight injuries.

Authorized official

Second Lieutenant

(sgd) Zoran Bogdanovic

REPUBLIC OF SERBIA
MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR
Niš Secretariat of the Interior
Aleksinac Police Department
PU No. ____/99
April 6, 1999
Aleksinac

OFFICIAL MEMO

Made on April 6, 1999 by second lieutenant Zoran Bogdanović, an authorized official, with respect to an informative interview held with Snežana Vesić, father's name Lazar, from Aleksinac, 16 Vuk Karadžić St.

On 6 April, 1999 I conducted an informative interview with Snežana Vesić concerning the bomb explosion in the vicinity of her house. During the interview, Snežana Vesić stated that, at the time, she was in the house with her husband Milomir, son Oliver and daughter Violeta. Sometime around 9:20 p.m. she heard the sound of several planes over her house. They went away, but after a minute or two a strong noise was heard again. Then she heard a detonation and saw a blazing light through the window. They all ran out, went behind the house and lay down on the walkway by the wall. At that moment she heard a powerful detonation. Roof tiles, glass, and other objects started falling on them. She could feel the smell of smoke and dust. After a few minutes she heard her neighbours calling and asking them if they were alive. When she stood up and went to the street, she saw demolished houses across and heard screams and cries for help. Her husband suffered slight injuries caused by falling objects. He was immediately taken to the surgical ward of the Aleksinac hospital.

Authorized official

Second Lieutenant

(sgd) Zoran Bogdanović

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA
REPUBLIC OF SERBIA
Aleksinac Municipality

DEATH CERTIFICATE

Issued according to the death register for the area of Aleksinac, under No. 92 for the year 1999, for the following entry of death:

First name and sex	VELIMIR, male
Surname and surname from previous marriage, if any	STANKOVIĆ, ne Stanković
Identification number	
Day, month, year and time of death	5 (fifth) April, 1999
Place and municipality of death	Aleksinac, Aleksinac
Day, month and year of birth	December 5, 1947
Place and municipality of birth; for persons born abroad also country	Draževac, Aleksinac
Citizenship	Rep. of Serbia and FRY
Domicile and address	Draževac
Marital status	Married
Name, surname and surname of spouse before marriage, from previous marriage, if any	Dušica Stanković
Names and surname of parents of the deceased	
	father Ljubiša Stanković
	mother //////////////
Additional notes and remarks	//////////

No. 92/1999
Date: April 10, 1999
Place: Aleksinac

Seal affixed

Registrar's signature
Radica Pešić

Conformity of the transcript with the original
certified by: Court file administrator (sgd)

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA
REPUBLIC OF SERBIA
Aleksinac Municipality

DEATH CERTIFICATE

Issued according to the death register for the area of Aleksinac, under No. 89 for the year 1999, for the following entry of death:

First name and sex	JOVAN, male
Surname and surname from previous marriage, if any	RADOJIČIĆ, ne Radojičić
Identification number	
Day, month, year and time of death	5 (fifth) April, 1999
Place and municipality of death	Aleksinac, Aleksinac
Day, month and year of birth	8 February, 1924
Place and municipality of birth; for persons born abroad also country	Sivčina, Ivanjica
Citizenship	Rep. of Serbia and FRY
Domicile and address	Aleksinac, 60 Dušan Trivunac St.
Marital status	Married
Name, surname and surname of spouse before marriage, from previous marriage, if any	Sofija Radojičić, nee Bogdanović
Names and surname of parents of the deceased	
	father Aleksandar Radojičić
	mother Draginja Radojičić
Additional notes and remarks	////////

No. 89/1999
Date: April 10, 1999
Place: Aleksinac

Registrar's signature
Radica Pešić

Seal affixed

Conformity of the transcript with the original
certified by: Court file administrator (sgd)

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA
REPUBLIC OF SERBIA
Aleksinac Municipality

DEATH CERTIFICATE

Issued according to the death register for the area of Aleksinac, under No. 88 for the year 1999, for the following entry of death:

First name and sex	SOFIJA, female
Surname and surname from previous marriage, if any	RADOJIČIĆ, nee Bogdanović
Identification number	
Day, month, year and time of death	5 (fifth) April, 1999
Place and municipality of death	Aleksinac, Aleksinac
Day, month and year of birth	November 29, 1919
Place and municipality of birth; country (for persons born abroad)	Sivčina, Ivanjica
Citizenship	Rep. of Serbia and FRY
Domicile and address	Aleksinac, 60 Dušan Trivunac St.
Marital status	Married
Name, surname and surname of spouse before marriage, from previous marriage, if any	Jovan Radojičić
Names and surname of parents of the deceased	
	father Nikola Bogdanović
	mother Sara Bogdanović
Additional notes and remarks	////////

No. 88/1999
Date: April 10, 1999
Place: Aleksinac

Seal affixed

Registrar's signature
Radica Pešić

Conformity of the transcript with the original
certified by: Court file administrator (sgd)

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA
REPUBLIC OF SERBIA
Aleksinac Municipality

DEATH CERTIFICATE

Issued according to the death register for the area of Aleksinac, under No. 93 for the year 1999, for the following entry of death:

First name and sex	DRAGOMIR, male
Surname and surname from previous marriage, if any	MILADINOVIĆ, ne Miladinović
Identification number	
Day, month, year and time of death	5 (fifth) April, 1999
Place and municipality of death	Aleksinac, Aleksinac
Day, month and year of birth	August 2, 1932
Place and municipality of birth; country (for persons born abroad)	Žitkovac, Aleksinac
Citizenship	Rep. of Serbia and FRY
Domicile and address	Aleksinac, 27 Vuk Karadžić St.
Marital status	Married
Name, surname and surname of spouse before marriage, from previous marriage, if any	Ljubica Miladinović
Names and surname of parents of the deceased	
	father Vidojko Miladinović
	mother Vukosava Miladinović
Additional notes and remarks	////////

No. 93/1999

Date: April 10, 1999

Place: Aleksinac

Registrar's signature
Radica Pešić

Seal affixed

Conformity of the transcript with the original
certified by: Court file administrator (sgd)

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA
REPUBLIC OF SERBIA
Aleksinac Municipality

DEATH CERTIFICATE

Issued according to the death register for the area of Aleksinac, under No. 94 for the year 1999, for the following entry of death:

First name and sex	SNEŽANA, female
Surname and surname from previous marriage, if any	MILADINOVIĆ, nee Miladinović
Identification number	
Day, month, year and time of death	5 (fifth) April, 1999
Place and municipality of death	Aleksinac, Aleksinac
Day, month and year of birth	June 20, 1959
Place and municipality of birth; country (for persons born abroad)	Aleksinac, Aleksinac
Citizenship	Rep. of Serbia and FRY
Domicile and address	Aleksinac, 27 Vuk Karadžić St.
Marital status	Single
Name, surname and surname of spouse before marriage, from previous marriage, if any	////////
Names and surname of parents of the deceased	
father	Dragomir Miladinović
mother	Ljubica Miladinović
Additional notes and remarks	//////////

No. 93/1999
Date: April 10, 1999
Place: Aleksinac

Seal affixed

Registrar's signature
Radica Pešić

Conformity of the transcript with the original
certified by: Court file administrator (sgd)

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA
REPUBLIC OF SERBIA
Aleksinac Municipality

DEATH CERTIFICATE

Issued according to the death register for the area of Aleksinac, under No. 86 for the year 1999, for the following entry of death:

First name and sex	VOJISLAV, male
Surname and surname from previous marriage, if any	JOVANOVIĆ, ne Jovanović
Identification number	
Day, month, year and time of death	5 (fifth) April, 1999
Place and municipality of death	Aleksinac, Aleksinac
Day, month and year of birth	December 26, 1907
Place and municipality of birth; country (for persons born abroad)	Aleksinac, Aleksinac
Citizenship	Rep. of Serbia and FRY
Domicile and address	Aleksinac, 58 Drakče Milovanović St.
Marital status	Married
Name, surname and surname of spouse before marriage, from previous marriage, if any	Radojka Jovanović, nee Lolin
Names and surname of parents of the deceased	
	father Milan Jovanović
	mother Tomanija Jovanović
Additional notes and remarks	//////////

No. 86/1999

Date: April 10, 1999

Place: Aleksinac

Registrar's signature
Radica Pešić

Seal affixed

Conformity of the transcript with the original
certified by: Court file administrator (sgd)

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA
REPUBLIC OF SERBIA
Aleksinac Municipality

DEATH CERTIFICATE

Issued according to the death register for the area of Aleksinac, under No. 87 for the year 1999, for the following entry of death:

First name and sex	RADOJKA, female	
Surname and surname from previous marriage, if any	JOVANOVIĆ, nee Lolin	
Identification number		
Day, month, year and time of death	5 (fifth) April, 1999	
Place and municipality of death	Aleksinac, Aleksinac	
Day, month and year of birth	December 4, 1913	
Place and municipality of birth; country (for persons born abroad)	Mol, Srbobran	
Citizenship	Rep. of Serbia and FRY	
Domicile and address	Aleksinac, 58 Drakče Milovanović St.	
Marital status	Married	
Name, surname and surname of spouse before marriage, from previous marriage, if any	Vojislav Jovanovic	
Names and surname of parents of the deceased	father	Novak Lolin
	mother	Vasilija Lolin
Additional notes and remarks	////////	

No. 87/1999
Date: April 10, 1999
Place: Aleksinac

Seal affixed

Registrar's signature
Radica Pešić

Conformity of the transcript with the original
certified by: Court file administrator (sgd)

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA
REPUBLIC OF SERBIA
Sokobanja Municipality

DEATH CERTIFICATE

Issued according to the death register for the area of Sokobanja, under No. 60 for the year 1999, for the following entry of death:

First name and sex	GVOZDEN, male
Surname and surname from previous marriage, if any	MILIVOJEVIĆ
Identification number	0309906731313
Day, month, year and time of death	16 (sixteenth) April 1999, 11 p.m.
Place and municipality of death	Sokobanja, Sokobanja
Day, month and year of birth	September 3, 1906
Place and municipality of birth; country (for persons born abroad)	Mozgovo, Aleksinac
Citizenship	Rep. of Serbia and FRY
Domicile and address	Aleksinac, 56 Dušan Trivunac St.
Marital status	Married
Name, surname and surname of spouse before marriage, from previous marriage, if any	Dragica Milivojević
Names and surname of parents of the deceased	
	father Dragoljub Milivojević
	mother Milena Milivojević
Additional notes and remarks	////////

No. 203/99-04
Date: April 10, 1999
Place: Sokobanja

Seal affixed

Registrar's signature
Radica Pešić

Conformity of the transcript with the original
certified by: Court file administrator (sgd)

AUTOPSY REPORT

Made on 6 April 1999 during the examination and autopsy of the corps of the late VELIMIR STANKOVIĆ from the village Draževac, municipality of Aleksinac.

The autopsy is made on request of the investigative judge N. Conic of the Municipal Court of Aleksinac.

Autopsy performed by Prof. Dr. Milija Spalević

Recording by clerk B. Stojanović

Autopsy started at 2.30 p.m.

In identifying the corps the following data have been established.

Name and surname:	Velimir Stanković
Father's name:	Ljubiša
Place and date of birth:	v. Draževac, 1947
Domicile:	v.Draževac, municipality of Aleksinac
Occupation:	worker
Date and hour of death:	5 April 1999 at 9:40 p.m.

DATA: The investigation team has reported that the late Velimir Stanković was killed while at work, in the explosion caused by the NATO armed forces attack.

DESCRIPTION OF THE CLOTHES

The trunk of the corps is dressed in a dark blue synthetic cardigan, which is ripped away at the right shoulder. Under it is a grayish brown round neck woollen sweater, and under it a sweater with horizontal stripes in the form of black, purple, white and green squares. Under this is a white vest. The lower part of the corps is dressed in trousers buttoned up at the front, with the label „Durlan“ 1988 on it. There is an orange plastic lighter and a pack of Morava filter cigarettes in the left pocket of the cardigan. There is money in the left pocket of the trousers, 65 Dinars in banknotes, which has been handed to Miroljub Đorđević from Aleksinac. There is a gray knee-long shorts under the trousers, and short white pants under them. The feet have black semi-boots and gray synthetic socks on. (This corps is designated with cone No.2)

A. EXTERNAL FINDINGS

1. Male corps, 180 cm long, about 50 years old, moderate skeleton and muscles build, moderately nourished. Rigor mortis in all ankles. Dark-purple merged death spots on the back. Pale-gray skin, with dust particles and blood on it.

2. Grey hair, about 60 mm long, eyelids closed, anemic conjunctiva, clear cornea, brown iris, pupil 4 mm wide. Mucous of the lips is dry and pale. Partial dental prosthesis in maxilla, bilateral, and the 6th tooth left is plated with yellow metal. Unrestricted neck movement, chest normal, abdomen in the level of the chest, male mons pubis.

3. There is a large gushing wound with crushed and bruised edges and sides from the top of the right shoulder to the right nipple. There are many torn muscle fibers, vein

and artery vessels, and nerves stretching towards the middle of the right armpit. The gaping wound is the size of 250 x 140 mm. On the bottom of the wound, at the shoulder, the humerus is exposed. There is dry grass and earth in the gaping wound.

4. The epidermis on the nose ridge, the size of 15 x 10 mm, is peeled off and the exposed dermis is dark red.

5. No foreign content in the cavities.

6. There are no other injuries or changes on the body, except for an old scar, the size of 40 x 10 mm, on the right groin.

B. INTERNAL FINDINGS

a. Head

7. Scalp tissue anemic and moist. Pear-shaped vertex, the size of 160 x 135 mm, 2-7 mm thick. Smooth, shiny, and pearly dura mater. There is a small quantity of liquid dark-red blood in its straits. Smooth and anemic pia mater. The blood vessels on the brain base are flexible and the epimucosis is smooth. No foreign content in the fosa Silvi. Sections in the cerebrum and cerebellum, pons, and cervical spinal cord tissue show clear structures and anemic tissue. No foreign content in cranial ventricles, which have smooth and anemic ependyma.

b. Neck and Chest

8. Flimsy tongue with no content on it. Hazel-size tonsils with clear structure at section. No foreign content in the esophagus, which has vertically creased mucosa and medium blood coloration. Medium quantity of slimy sanguinolent content found in the throat, trachea and main bronchi. Thymus completely replaced with fat tissue. Soft tissue of the chest, medially, mildly bruised.

9. There is 800 ccm of liquid and mildly clotted dark-red blood in the right thoracic cavity. The pleura, from the top of the right side to the 5th rib, anterior and towards the right armpit, is completely torn with major bruises. The pleura of the right lung wing, as well as the lung tissue in this area, is torn and mushy, and there are particles of broken glass in it. The blood vessels in the right side of the lung base are torn and all the soft tissue surrounding it is very bruised. Elsewhere the lung tissue is normal and anemic. Slimy sanguinolent content can be squeezed out of the bronchi.

10. There is 5ccm of yellow transparent liquid in the cardiac sac. Pericardium is bruised. Epicard is smooth and glossy. Size of the heart is 120 x 110 mm. Small quantity of liquid blood in heart cavities and walls. Endocard is smooth and glossy. Cardiac mouths clear, valves flexible and can be shut. Myocard thickness: left chamber 14mm, right 4 mm, anemic and with clear structure in the section. Artery walls in the heart and aorta are soft, elastic, and with smooth endothelium.

c. Abdomen

11. No foreign content in the abdomen. The parietal and visceral peritoneum is smooth and glossy. Free liver, smooth capsule, size 290 x 170 x 90 mm, section shows clear structure and anemic tissue. There is 30 ccm of yellowish green gall in the gallbladder. Free spleen, smooth capsule, size 120 x 80 x 40mm, section shows clear structure and anemic tissue. Pancreas and suprarenal gland are of normal size, with clear

structure. Kidneys of normal size with capsules easily peeled off, normal kidney tissue in the section. There is 30 ccm of clear yellow urine in the urinary bladder. Prostate of normal size and structure.

12. There is about 650 ccm of semi-digested food in the stomach, with distinguishable pieces of paprika. The creases are normal. Standard content in the intestine and colon. Fibrous tissue instead of the cecum.

d. Bones

13. All bones in the head, trunk and limbs have been thoroughly examined and multiple comminuted fractures are found on the right humerus collum, with many left to right and anterior to slightly posterior fractures. There are multiple fractures on the right shoulder bone and also fractures from the 1st to the 10th right rib, in the level of the armpit, with the broken pieces impressed. Pieces of broken ribs and humerus are found in the torn right lung tissue, as well as a piece of white-gray deformed metal, the size of a pea. No other fractures or changes are found on the other bones.

PATHOLOGICAL-ANATOMY FINDINGS

Mors violenta. Effusio interna in cavo toracis lat. dex. et effusio externa. Ruptura pulmonis lat. dex. Ruptura a. suclaviae et arteriae axilaris. Vulnura lacero contusa omni lat. dex. et thoracis lat. dex. Corpora aliena metalica. Pulmonum lat. dex. Excoratio cutis corporis. Haemothoraxis lat. dex. 800 ccm.

PATHOLOGICAL-HISTOLOGY FINDINGS

Brain, liver, kidneys, and spleen: Anaemia organorum (anemic).

Lungs: Destructio cum haemorrhagia recens partim massiva (Destroyed with signs of massive bleeding).

Heart: Anemia et myofibrosis incipiens (Anemia and mild transformation into fibrous tissue).

Laboratory findings:

Chemical analysis of blood shows 0.42% (9.11 mmol/l) presence of alcohol.

CONCLUSION

I It is a case of a violent death, with interrupted breathing and heartbeat as a result of the destructed right lung wing and destructed major artery and vein vessels in the area of the right armpit.

II All external and internal injuries were inflicted by pieces of an explosive device and partly by pieces of broken glass.

III There is no doubt that the injuries of the lung tissue and of the artery and vein vessels in the area of the right armpit have caused instant death, and no prompt medical aid could have saved the life of the injured man.

Medical forensic expert
Prof. Milija Spalević, MD

Director
Prof. Vujadin Otašević, MD

AUTOPSY REPORT

Made on 6 April 1999 during the examination and autopsy of the corps of the late DRAGOMIR MILADINOVIĆ from Aleksinac.

The autopsy is made on request of the investigative judge N. Conić of the Municipal Court of Aleksinac.

Autopsy performed by Prof. Dr. Milija Spalević

Recording by clerk B. Stojanović

Autopsy started at 3:35 p.m.

In identifying the corps the following data have been established.

Name and surname:	DRAGOMIR MILADINOVIĆ
Place and date of birth:	v. Žitkovac, mun. Aleksinac, in 1932
Domicile:	27 Vuka Karadžića St., Aleksinac
Occupation:	pensioner
Date and hour of death:	5 April 1999 at 9:40 p.m.

DATA: The investigation team has reported that the late Dragomir Miladinović was injured in the NATO bombing on 5 April 1999 at about 9:40 p.m. At the time of the explosion he was in his house at No. 27 Vuka Karadžića St.

DESCRIPTION OF THE CLOTHES

(This corps is designated with cone No.1)

The trunk of the corps is in a gray winter jacket, which is practically completely ragged, especially on its back, on its right shoulder and its whole right sleeve. There are pieces of broken glass in the damaged parts. Under the jacket is a synthetic light-blue V-neck sweater, which is also torn on several places and has large bloodstains on it. Under the sweater is a white shirt and white vest. The lower part of the corps is in a pair of gray buttoned up trousers with a black leather belt, which is almost completely split at the right hip. Under the trousers are white cotton pants stained with blood. There is a leather wallet in the rear pocket with two photos of females in it, as well as an identity card, No. 32893, issued by SUP Aleksinac, bearing the name Dragomir Miladinović, a health insurance card bearing the same name, some personal notes, bills, and visit cards. There is a cigarette box, handkerchief, and a pocketknife in the right pocket. The feet are in black synthetic socks and there is a brown shoe on the right foot.

A. EXTERNAL FINDINGS

1. Male corps, 165 cm long, about 68 years old, skeleton and muscles of moderate build, undernourished. Rigor mortis in all ankles. Dark-purple merged death spots on the back. Pale-gray skin.

2. Grey hair, about 70 mm long. Both eyelids and eyeballs are torn, with dry grass, fine sand, and even small pieces of broken glass in them. Mucous of the lips is dry and

pale. Partial dental prosthesis in maxilla, left, and no teeth in the mandible. Unrestricted movement in the neck, chest stretched, abdomen below the level of the chest, male pubic eminens.

3. There are several lacerated wounds on the face, ranging from the size of a pea to the size of 80 x 50 mm. Both the cuticle and underlying connective tissue are damaged so that the barren facial bones are seen.

4. There are several similar wounds on the right elbow and whole right forearm, ranging in size from 30 x 50 mm to 120 x 80 mm, with torn muscle fiber, blood vessels and broken bones in the gap.

5. There is a large gaping wound on the anterior-right side of the neck, 35 mm under the auricle and 45 mm from the neck medial axis, towards the right. Its size is 60 x 30 mm, partly with smooth and straight, non-bruised edges and sides, and partly with jagged and bruised edges and sides, stretching down towards the spine. There is a similar wound on the neck anterior, above the superior interior edge of the shoulder blade. It is the size of 60 x 30 mm, with damaged skin and partly damaged subcutaneous tissue.

6. There are many irregular shaped wounds stretching from the right side of the chest, anterior-exterior, and from the top of the armpit to the superior-exterior part of the right thigh. They range in size from a pea to 35 x 40 mm. Both the cuticle and underlying connective tissue are damaged. There are pieces of broken glass, 4 mm thick, in the gaping wound.

7. The right thigh, medial part, is completely deformed, and pieces of the fractured thighbone are palpated.

8. There are small particles of earth in the external cavities, in the mouth, nose and ear canal.

9. There are no other external injuries nor changes on the body, except for those described.

B. INTERNAL FINDINGS

a. Head

10. Scalp tissue with dotted and patchy bruises. Pear-shaped vertex, the size of 140 x 130 mm, 3-7 mm thick. Smooth, shiny, and pearly dura mater. A small quantity of liquid blood in its straits. On the right side of the vertex the pia mater is very bruised, and anemic elsewhere. The endotelium is slightly thick. No foreign content in the fosa Silvi. Sections in the cerebrum and cerebellum, pons, myelencephalon and cervical spinal cord tissue show clear structures and anemic tissue. No foreign content in the cranial ventricles, which have smooth and glossy ependyma.

No injuries found when the dura mater was separated from the cranial base bones.

b. Neck and Chest

8. Flimsy tongue with no content on it. Slightly increased tonsils with clear structure in section. No foreign content in the esophagus, with medium blood coloration. Medium quantity of slimy sanguinolent content found in the throat and trachea. All soft tissue in the right side of the neck and chest axis is very bruised. A more detailed section of the major artery in the neck shows that it is completely torn, with pieces of irregular shaped 4 mm thick broken glass immediately next to it. All the soft tissue around the right vagus is mildly bruised. The large right vein in the neck is partly torn. Thymus is completely replaced with fat tissue.

12. There is no foreign content in the thoracic cavity. The left lung wing is partly attached to the pleura, and the pleura in this region is thick and dull. Elsewhere the pleura is smooth and glossy. The lung tissue is normal, it squeaks when pressed, it is very anemic, with a dry and flat section. Slimy white sanguinolent content can be squeezed out of the bronchi.

13. There is 10ccm of yellow transparent liquid in the cardiac sac. Pericard and epicard are smooth and glossy. Size of the heart is 120 x 110 mm. Cardiac mouths are clear, valves mildly thicker, but they can be shut. Myocard thickness: left chamber 13mm, right 5 mm, anemic, with grayish white strips of fibrous tissue in the section. Walls of the arteries in the heart and aorta are in some areas with thick endotelium and yellow-gray patches, which are not larger than a grain of millet.

c. Abdomen

14. No foreign content in the abdomen. The parietal and visceral peritoneum is smooth and glossy. Free liver with smooth capsule, its size is 290 x 170 x 70 mm. The section shows fat structure and anemic tissue. There is 30 ccm of yellowish-green gall in the gallbladder. Free spleen, smooth capsule, size 120 x 80 x 40mm, section shows anemic tissue and its core does not smear on the knife sides. Pancreas and suprarenal gland are of normal size, and the soft tissue around the right suprarenal gland and kidney is very bruised. The right kidney, in its medial part, is completely lacerated, with amorphous structure and bruised soft tissue around it. The left kidney is of normal size and structure. There is 20 ccm of clear yellow urine in the urinary bladder. The prostate is slightly larger and of clear structure.

15. There is about 200 ccm of mushy semi-digested food in the stomach. The mucosa creases are partly amorphous, moderate blood coloration. Standard content in the intestine and colon. Increased fibrous tissue instead of the cecum, with an old scar on the skin, the size of 40 x 5 mm.

d. Bones

16. All bones in the head, trunk and limbs have been examined in detail and multiple fractures have been found on the left carpal and metacarpal bone, immediately above the wrist. Total traverse fracture of the right thigh bone, medial, with fractures positioned from exterior to interior. There is a crack on the right temporal bone with impressed bone pieces. No other fractures or changes are found on the other bones.

PATHOLOGICAL-ANATOMY FINDINGS

Mors violenta. Effusio externa. Ruptura muris. Arteriae carotis communis lat. dex. et venae jugularis lat. dex. Fractura ossis temporalis lat. dex. Haematoma leptomeningium reg. temporalis lat. dex. Vulnera lacero contusa massiva faciei et corporis. Destructio bulbi oculi. Fractura antebrachi lat. sin. fractura ossis femoris lat. dex. Myofibrosis cordis grad. mediocris. Infiltratio adiposa hepatis. Destructio renis lat. dex., cum hemorrhagiæ recens peri renalis.

PATHOLOGICAL-HISTOLOGY FINDINGS

Brain: Anaemia. Haemorrhagia recens partialis leptomeningium (anemia in the brain). Signs of fresh bleeding between the pia mater.

Lungs: Anemia pulmonum (anemia in the lungs).

Heart: Myofibrosis cordis grad mediocris (moderate scars on the cardiac muscle).

Liver: Infiltratio adiposa hepatis grad. mediocris (moderate degeneration of the liver into fat).

Right kidney: Destructio cum haemorrhagia recens tecti renis (destruction with signs of recent bleeding).

Laboratory findings:

Chemical analysis shows 0.35% (7.59 mmol/l) presence of alcohol in the blood.

CONCLUSION

I It is a case of violent death, the result of massive bleeding after the walls of the right major artery and of the vein in the neck were torn.

II All external and internal injuries were inflicted by pieces of a bursting mechanical weapon (by pieces of broken glass).

III The described inflicted external and internal injuries altogether presented a lethal injury, which imminently resulted in death.

Medical forensic expert
Prof. Milija Spalević, MD

Director
Prof. Vujadin Otašević, MD

No. S-53/99
6 April 1999
Tel: 333-776

81 Brace Taskovića St.

AUTOPSY REPORT

Made on 6 April 1999 during the examination and autopsy of the corps of the late SNEŽANA MILADINOVIĆ from Aleksinac.

The autopsy is made on request of the investigative judge N. Conic of the Municipal Court of Aleksinac.

Autopsy performed by Prof. Dr. Milija Spalević

Recording by clerk B. Stojanović

Autopsy started at 1:00 p.m.

In identifying the corps the following data have been established.

Name and surname:	Snežana Miladinović
Father's name:	Dragomir
Place and date of birth:	1959
Domicile:	Aleksinac
Occupation:	
Date and hour of death:	5 April 1999, at 9:40 p.m.

DATA: The investigation team has reported that the late Snežana Miladinović was injured in the NATO bombing of Aleksinac on 5 April 1999, at about 9:40 p.m. At the time when the NATO projectile exploded she was in her flat, at 27 Vuka Karadžića St.

DESCRIPTION OF THE CLOTHES

(This corps is designated by the police with cone No.5)

The identity of the corps was established on grounds of statements given by the officials of SUP Aleksinac and Niš. Biljana Branković, an employee of the Aleksinac health center, also recognized the body and stated she had known Snežana before.

The trunk of the corps is dressed in a black synthetic blouse buttoned up with 4 buttons on its front. Under the black synthetic blouse is a brown synthetic blouse, and under it a white cotton vest and white synthetic bra. The lower part of the corps is dressed in tights and there are white nickers under them. There are dark blue socks on the feet. A yellow metal chain is around the neck and yellow metal earrings, the size of a pea, are on the earlobes.

A. EXTERNAL FINDINGS

1. Female corps, 160 cm long, about 40 years old, moderate build of skeleton and muscles, moderately nourished. Rigor mortis in all ankles. Dark-purple death spots on the back. Almost the entire skin is covered with dark gray soot and particles of dust.
2. Dark brown hair, about 170 mm long, with few gray hairs. Eyelids are closed, very anemic conjunctiva, clear cornea, dark brown iris, pupil 4 mm wide. The mucosa of the lips is dry and pale. Most of the teeth are missing, and the remaining are neglected.

Unrestricted neck movement, chest normal, breasts the size of a male fist, no content can be squeezed out of them. The abdomen is below the level of the chest, female mons pubis.

3. There is dark red blood in the nasal and mouth cavity. No foreign content in the other cavities.

4. There are many wounds from the top of the forehead to the tip of the chin, ranging in size from a millet grain to the size 30 x 15 mm. The edges and sides of the wounds are torn, crushed, and bruised. In some wounds both the cuticle and underlying connective tissue are damaged and there are pieces of glass in the gashes.

There is a wound on the left branch of the mandible, in its corner, the size of 40 x 20 mm, where the cuticle, underlying connective tissue and somewhere even the muscular tissue are damaged.

There are similar wounds on the left forearm, anterior and exterior, ranging from the size of a pea to the size of 30 x 15 mm, with their depth ranging to 10 mm. There are pieces of broken glass in the gashes.

The same kinds of wounds have been found on the top of the right shoulder. They are the size of 60 x 15 mm, and the cuticle and underlying connective, and somewhere even the muscular tissue, in this region are damaged.

5. There is a horizontal wound on the left side of the thorax, anterior, 40 mm below the level of the shoulder blade and 40 mm from the medial line of the thorax. It is the size of 20 x 15 mm and has the same characteristics as the previously mentioned wounds. However, this is a perforating wound. Its canal goes posterior, slightly to the right, and opens the left side of the thoracic cavity.

6. There are no other injuries or changes on the body, except for those described.

B. INTERNAL FINDINGS

a. Head

7. Scalp tissue is bruised on several places, ranging from the size of a pea grain to a Dinar coin, anemic elsewhere. The size of the vertex is 150 x 130 mm, and 3-7 mm thick. Smooth, shiny, and pearly dura mater. A small quantity of liquid blood is in its straits. Smooth, glossy and very anemic pia mater. The blood vessels on the brain base are flexible and the endothelium is smooth. No foreign content in the fosa Silvi. Sections in the cerebrum and cerebellum, pons and cervical spinal cord tissue show clear structures and very anemic tissue. No foreign content in cervical ventricles, which have smooth and glossy ependyma.

No injuries or changes were found when the dura mater was separated from the cranial base bones.

b. Neck and Chest

8. Flimsy tongue slightly smeared with blood. Hazel-size tonsils with clear structure in the section. Small quantity of slimy sanguinolent content found in the throat and main bronchi. The mucosa is medium blood colored. Thymus completely replaced with fat tissue.

9. There is 2500 ccm of liquid and mildly clotted blood in the left thoracic cavity. The pleura between the 1st and 2nd left ribs, next to the cartilage, is torn and bruised.

The pleura of the upper lobe, anterior edge, is torn in the size of 20 x 10 mm, it is bruised, and there is a canal through the lung tissue in the form of a crater, around which the tissue is ragged and very bruised. All soft tissue of the medial part of the chest is massively bruised. The remaining lung tissue is normal, with clear structure and anemic.

10. There is 10 ccm of yellow transparent liquid in the cardiac sac. The pericard is very bruised and a piece of jagged triangular shaped glass, the size of 10 x 12 mm and 4 mm thick, was found in its base. The size of the heart is 115 x 110 mm. The pericard is smooth and glossy. Very small quantity of liquid blood found in heart cavities and walls. The endocard in the level of the left chamber is slightly bruised. The cardiac mouths are clear, valves flexible, unobstructed, and can be shut. Myocard thickness: left chamber 12mm, right 4 mm, anemic and with clear structure in the section. Artery walls in the heart and aorta are soft, flexible, and with smooth endotelium. The aorta wall at the arch, 50 mm from the aorta valve, is traverse torn, ragged, and bruised, and it communicates with the left side of the thoracic cavity. A small part of the aorta wall at the place of the split, posterior, is intact, which binds the ragged ends like a bridge.

c. Abdomen

11. No foreign content in the abdomen. The parietal and visceral peritoneum is smooth and glossy. Free liver, the size of 280 x 160 x 80 mm, section shows clear structure and very anemic tissue. There is 2 ccm of yellowish green gall in the gallbladder. Its mucosa is like velvet being dipped in gall. Free spleen, its size of 120 x 80 x 30mm, in section shows clear structure and anemic tissue. Pancreas and suprarenal gland are of normal size, with clear structure, anemic. Kidneys of normal size, normal kidney tissue in the section, and anemic. No content in the kidney cavities or in the urethra. Anemic mucosa. There is 50 ccm of clear yellow urine in the urinary bladder. Mucous normal and anemic. Uterus of normal size and clear structure. Left ovary is very increased, the size of a child fist, with clear transparent liquid in its cavities.

12. There is about 150 ccm of semi-digested food in the stomach. The creases are normal. Standard content in the intestine and colon, which have velvet mucous tissue. The cecum is 60 mm long with no changes.

d. Bones

13. All bones in the head, trunk and limbs have been thoroughly examined and no injuries or changes were found.

PATHOLOGICAL-ANATOMY FINDINGS

Mors violenta. Effusio interna in cavo toracis lat.sin. Ruptura aortae toracis. Haemorrhagia recens partialis pulmonum. Corpora alieni mediastinii. Vulnera lacero contusa thoracis et faciei. Haematoma epicrenii. Cysta ovari lat. sin. Anemia organorum omnium.

PATHOLOGICAL-HISTOLOGY FINDINGS

Brain: *Anaemia cerebri* (anemia in the brain)

Lungs: *Haemorrhagia recens partim massiva* (signs of massive bleeding in some regions).

Heart, liver, kidneys, spleen: Anaemia organorum (anemia).

Aorta: Destructio muris aortae thoracis (destroyed wall of the thoracic aorta).

Laboratory findings:

Chemical analysis shows 0.39% (8.46 mmol/l) presence of alcohol in the blood.

CONCLUSION

I It is a case of violent death as a result of the destroyed thoracic aorta wall, followed by hemorrhage in the left side of the thoracic cavity.

II All external and internal injuries were inflicted by pieces of a bursting mechanical weapon (by pieces of broken glass).

III The injury of the thoracic aorta, which resulted in the hemorrhage into the left side of the thoracic cavity, was no doubt a lethal injury when inflicted, and no prompt medical aid could have saved the life of the injured woman.

Medical forensic expert
Prof. Milija Spalević, MD

Director
Prof. Vujadin Otašević, MD

AUTOPSY REPORT

Made on 6 April 1999 during the examination and autopsy of the corps of the late SOFIJA RADOJIČIĆ from Aleksinac.

The autopsy is made on request of the investigative judge N. Conić of the Municipal Court of Aleksinac.

Autopsy performed by Prof. Dr. Vujadin Otašević

Recording by clerk D. Stamenković

Autopsy started at 4:30 p.m.

In identifying the corps the following data have been established.

Name and surname:	Sofija Radojičić
Father's name:	Nikola
Place and date of birth:	v. Sivčina, mun. Ivanjica, 1919
Domicile:	Aleksinac
Occupation:	housewife
Date and hour of death:	5 April 1999, at about 9:30 p.m.

DATA: According to investigation data and personal insight on the site, many private houses in Aleksinac have been completely destroyed in the NATO bombing on 5 April 1999, at about 9:30 p.m. Many houses have been turned into a pile of debris, with the construction material broken into small pieces. There is also broken glass and material scattered about in the neighboring streets. It has been established that NATO launched three missiles on the houses and apartment buildings in this residential area. Corpses were pulled out from the debris and taken to the medical center in Aleksinac for autopsy. Before this autopsy 5 corpses were found, as well as torn and scattered human parts belonging to at least two persons.

DESCRIPTION OF THE CLOTHES

The corps is dressed in civilian clothes, i.e. the lower part of the corps is in black stockings, a thick gray checked skirt, and gray panties. The trunk is in a brown waistcoat, buttoned up front, and under it is a grayish green long sleeve cardigan also buttoned up front. Below these clothes is a slip with bloodstains on the front side. All these clothes, especially the waistcoat and the sleeves of the cardigan, are soiled around the neck and elsewhere with grayish brown and gray particles of sand. There is a piece of glass on the right side of the cardigan and there are patches of paint and mortar pieces on its front side.

A. EXTERNAL FINDINGS

1. Female corps, 155 cm long, about 80 years old, moderate skeleton and muscles build, well nourished. Death spots on the back are not prominent; they are singled out in certain regions. Rigor mortis in all ankles, and very pale in the preserved parts.

2. Very gray hair, about 55 mm long, almost straight. Eyelids are closed, with major bruises on the conjunctiva. The cornea also has the reddish cinnabar color. However, it is still transparent. Brown iris and round pupil 5 mm wide. The whole face is smeared with blood and fine grains of sand, and in some regions with small pieces of glass too. The mouth is open and the first third of the tongue is visible with the mucosa on its superior part dry and almost completely covered with the described sand. There are hairs above the lip and down the corner of the lips, and some hairs on the chin too. There are no teeth or dental prosthesis in the mouth, and the gums are flat with no changes. Normal neck and chest. Abdomen above the level of the chest. Female mons pubis.

There is a light yellow wedding ring on the left-hand fourth finger. There are earrings of yellow metal and green stones on the lobes.

3. There are many injuries on the whole anterior and right side of the head. Most of them are of irregular shape and in some regions in the form of irregular lines, except for one, which is in the form of a straight line. Some of them involve only the skin structures while others reach the skull and its interior. These injuries have rugged edges and sides. Most of them are like stars with uneven hands, and their edges and sides are crushed, bruised, and torn. There are similar elements on the partly damaged parts of the skin, where there are dark red clots. All these injuries became prominent after the face was cleaned, showing that the entire face is completely streaked. In the hair above the forehead and at the right temple there are injuries similar to those already described.

There are similar injuries on the right side of the neck, lateral, and on the left side, anterior, as well as on the superior-lateral part of the chest. There are even more injuries on the left frontal and posterior side of the right upper arm and forearm, spreading to a lesser extent on the hand.

There are three such changes also on the right thigh, external and medial, and on the left shin, close to the ankle. Around some of these changes, the largest being the size of 30 x 60 mm and the others in the form of dots, there are changes on the skin and it is dark purple. The color does not disappear under pressure and it cannot be wiped off. It also doesn't wash off the section-knife when it is put under a stream of water.

Such changes were found on the face and in the regions having the described injuries.

On the right knee, at the kneecap, the skin has no cuticle in the size of 70 x 35 mm. The exposed cuticle is dry and dark red. Inferior of the edge are patches of peeled off and dry cuticle. The whole knee is swollen.

Similar injuries are found on the right shin 25 mm above the heel base, anterior and inferior, in the size of 30 x 60 mm.

4. From the right spina iliaca, anterior to posterior, the skin is changed in the size of 70 x 60 mm. The skin is dark-purple and its color doesn't change when pressed. It also doesn't rub off during the section or under a stream of water.

5. There is feces in and around the anus. The described fine sand is found in the mouth and ear canal. No foreign content in the remaining cavities.

6. No other injuries nor changes on the body.

B. INTERNAL FINDINGS

a. Head

7. Scalp tissue in the region of the already described external facial and frontal injuries is more or less with bruises, so the scalp tissue looks like a tiger skin. On several

places the scalp communicates with the external facial injuries. Pear-shaped vertex, the size of 145 x 137 mm, 4-7 mm thick. Pearly dura mater. A small quantity of liquid blood in its straits. It is separated from the skull with difficulty. No fractures found on the skull. The pia mater on the superior hemisphere of the cerebrum surface is smoky with several bruises. Flat convolution and narrow fissure. The arteries on the brain base have a very thick yellowish gray wall with patches, which lift the endothelium. No foreign content in the fosa Silvi. Sections in the cerebrum and cerebellum, pons, myelencephalon and cervical spinal cord tissue show clear structures and are colored with blood. No foreign content in the cranial ventricles, which have smooth and glossy ependyma.

b. Neck and Chest

8. Flimsy tongue. Its frontal part has a dry mucosa and is almost completely covered with the described sand. The same content is found on the throat, trachea and main bronchi walls. The tonsils are thick and small. The thyroid lobes are small and their structure isn't distinct. The lymph glands under the trachea bifurcation are calcified and of normal size, except for one, which is increased. Thymus is completely replaced with fat tissue.

9. No foreign content in the thorax. The lungs have grown to the pleura at some places around the spine. The lungs are very tense, they fill the thoracic cavity, and there are irregular dark traces and patches under the smooth pleura. At certain places, under the pleura, especially between the lung lobes, there are bruises in the form of dots and small blotches. The lung tissue in the section shows dispersed tar pigment, and a somewhat larger quantity of grayish brown foamy content runs from it.

10. The size of the heart is 130 x 100 mm. At certain places on the heart, below the epicard, and especially around the tip of the heart, and also on the right and left chambers, posterior, there are single and clustered dotted bruises. There is multiplied yellowish fat tissue on its anterior. There is a moderate quantity of liquid dark-red blood in the heart cavities. Cardiac mouths, i.e. their valves, are very thick and partly obstructed. Section of the myocard, especially of the interventricular septum, shows a pattern of fibrous patches and it looks like a tiger skin. Cardiac arteries have very thick walls and have a very narrow lumen with yellowish thickening under the endothelium. The aorta also has very thick walls with fibrousness under the endothelium, and there are smaller and larger crater-shaped changes of grayish brown color, partly solid and partly slimy and dilapidated, with the endothelium missing. The entire aorta arch has such changes to a greater or lesser extent.

c. Abdomen

11. No foreign content found in the abdomen cavity. The parietal and visceral peritoneum are smooth and glossy. The liver is the size of 280 x 180 x 80 mm and below its capsule there are smaller and larger patches, which form a pattern. The liver shows such grayish yellow patches in the section too, and its surface has a dense pattern. Its tissue is colored with blood. There is no content in the gallbladder. Its mucosa is like velvet dipped in gall. Pancreas and suprarenal gland are of normal size, though the pancreas is somewhat harder and the suprarenal gland has a darker cortex. Kidneys are of normal size with capsules easily peeled off, and with some small scar-like cavities. There is a very small quantity of clear yellow urine in the urinary bladder. The uterus is

very small, hard, pear shaped, and the ovaries are hard, with clear structure in the section, and with dispersed fibrous tissue.

12. There is about 150 ccm of thick amorphous semi-digested food in the stomach, with distinguishable pieces of paprika and some yellow bits that resemble pieces of orange. The mucosa is smooth, with no creases, and colored with blood. Standard content in the intestine and colon. The cecum is free, 60 mm long.

d. Bones

13. All bones in the head, trunk and limbs have been submitted to a detailed check and no fractures were found.

PATHOLOGICAL-ANATOMY FINDINGS

Mors violenta. Asfictio. Compresio et oclusio nassi et oris et compresio thoracis. Suffusiones punctatae subpleurales et subepicardiales. Stasis organorum viscerum. Myofibrosis cordis dispersa. Arteriosclerosis et ateromatosis arteriarum generalisata. Vulnura lacerococtusa cutis precipiae faciei lat. dex. Excoriationes et haematomates cutis corporis. Haematomates epicranii. Emphysema et oedema pulmonum et antracosis pulmonum. Oedema cerebri. Ateromatosis ulcerosa angulis aortae gradus majoris. Degeneratio parenchymatosa et adiposa hepatis.

TRANSLATION: Violent death. Suffocation. Pressure on nose, mouth and lungs. Bleeding from spots on pleura and epicard. Stoppage of blood flow through the internal organs. Scars on the entire heart muscle. Thickness of all walls under the artery endothelium. Skin torn and concussed, mostly on the right side of the face. Abrasions and bruises on the trunk skin. Bruises on the scalp tissue. Edema and emphysema of lungs with tar in lung tissue. Edema of the brain. Major degeneration of aorta arch by ulcer and cholesterol. Degenerated liver with fat.

PATHOLOGICAL-HISTOLOGY FINDINGS

Lungs: *Emphysema et edema pulmonis partialis. Stasis pulmonis. Corpora aliena mineralica rara in cavo bronchiolam et alveolam. Bronchitis chr. (Partial edema and emphysema of lungs. Blocked flowing of blood through the lung blood vessels. A small quantity of tiny foreign bodies in the bronchi and alveoli. Chronic inflammation of bronchi).*

Heart: *Myofibrosis cordis dispersa massive. Haemorrhagia recens myo cardii unilocularis cum fragmentatio myofibrilarum. Stasis myocardii (Many scars on the heart muscle. Fresh bleeding of the heart muscle at one point with ruptured muscle cells. Blocked blood flow in cardiac blood vessels).*

Kidneys: *Nephritis focalis chr. Stasis renium. (Chronic inflammation of the kidneys. Blocked blood flow in the kidney blood vessels).*

Liver: *Degeneratio parenchymatosa et adiposa hepatis. Mycro haemorrhagia recens hepatis. Stasis hepatis. (Degeneration of the liver tissue into fat. Signs of fresh bleeding in the liver tissue. Blockage of blood flow in liver blood vessels).*

Brain: *Oedema et stasis cerebri (Edema and blockage of blood flow in the brain blood vessels)*

CONCLUSION

I It is a case of violent death by suffocation, because the nose and mouth were blocked and because the lungs were pressed by the debris, the result of the house collapsing in the bomb explosion, and also because of the fact that the organism was in a special status.

II This special status implies the existing major heart muscle disease, the result of a major cardiac artery disease.

III The injuries, which are mostly on the right side of the face, are grazes and concussion caused by an explosive device.

Medical forensic expert
Prof. Vujadin Otašević, MD

Director
Prof. Vujadin Otašević, MD

AUTOPSY REPORT

Made on 6 April 1999 during the examination and autopsy of the corps of the late JOVAN RADOJIČIĆ from Aleksinac.

The autopsy is made on request of the investigative judge N. Conić of the Municipal Court of Aleksinac.

Autopsy performed by Prof. Dr. Vujadin Otašević

Recording by clerk D. Stamenković

Autopsy started at 2:30 p.m.

In identifying the corps the following data have been established.

Name and surname:	Jovan Radojičić
Father's name:	Aleksandar
Place and date of birth:	v. Sivčina, mun. Ivanjica, 1924
Domicile:	Aleksinac
Occupation:	pensioner
Date and hour of death:	5 April 1999, at about 9:30 p.m.

DATA: According to investigation data and personal insight on the site, many private houses in Aleksinac have been completely destroyed in the NATO bombing, which took place on 5 April 1999, at about 9:30 p.m. Many private houses have been turned into a pile of debris, with the construction material broken into small pieces. There is also broken glass and material scattered about in the neighboring streets. It has been established that NATO launched three missiles on the houses and apartment buildings in this residential area. Corpses were pulled out from the debris and taken to the medical center in Aleksinac for autopsy. Before this autopsy 5 corpses were found, as well as torn and scattered human parts belonging to at least two persons.

DESCRIPTION OF THE CLOTHES

Before performing the autopsy in the hospital in Aleksinac, in its mortuary dept., the following clothes were found on the body.

Blue synthetic socks on the feet. Light-gray woollen trousers supported with a belt, under them long underpants with a checked pattern and blue stripes, which look like pajamas. The trunk is in a dark gray woollen jumper, under which is a synthetic black jumper and a long sleeve grayish white vest under it. All these clothes, especially those on top, are almost completely covered with fine sand and earth, somewhere even with small pieces of glass.

A. EXTERNAL FINDINGS

1. Male corps, 170 cm long, about 70 years old, moderate skeleton and muscles build, well nourished. Rigor mortis in all ankles. Isolated death spots on the corps anterior, especially under the armpit and around the neck, and also on the chest, superior, in the size of a female palm. The spots are light purple.

2. Very gray hair with prominent sideburns and not longer than 70 mm. The whole face is smeared with blood and with fine grains of sand. After being cleaned major bruises on the eyelids and conjunctiva are disclosed. The cornea is smoky and of a grayish brown color. However, the grayish brown iris and the round pupil, which is 5 mm in diameter, are still visible. Normal neck and chest, a barrel-like belly protruding above the chest plane. Male mons pubis.

3. The whole left side of the face, practically from its medial axis, including the forehead, as well as the forehead and temporal scalp region, has many injuries. The wounds range in size from a needle head to the size of 21 x 8 mm. The injuries are numerous and dense with small patches of undamaged skin between them. Most of these wounds have ragged, crushed and bruised edges and sides, and the others have partly smooth and straight edges and sides. In some of these injuries the gap reaches the scalp, and in others only the cuticle is damaged. There are three horizontally arranged wounds immediately below the ear, which look more like cuts than laceration, and they range in size from 20 x 6 mm to 35 x 22 mm. There are many similar injuries on the left upper arm, exterior, and single injuries behind the left armpit and on the left thigh, exterior, and also on the back of the left hand.

The left side and middle of the lower lip are split in the form of a star, and this gaping and concussed wound has ragged edges and sides with the exposed mandible bone at its bottom. There are several gaping dental sockets in the middle and left side of the mandible, which have broken edges and are bruises. Elsewhere the gums are flat. Total dental prosthesis in the maxilla, which is loose in the mouth cavity.

In some of these wounds pieces of broken glass have been found beside the sand and earth.

4. In the middle part of the right upper arm, anterior and exterior, the skin is dark purple and the color does not rub off in the section nor does it rinse off under a stream of water. It is the size of 60 x 40 mm. To a lesser extent similar changes are found around the edges of the described wounds.

5. Below the right rib arch there is an oblique damage, 100 mm long and 6 mm wide, where the skin is without its structure, slightly rough and grayish white.

6. There is a larger quantity of fine sand and earth in the external cavities, i.e. in the mouth, nose and ears. The anus and region around it has standard content.

7. No other injuries or changes found on the body.

B. INTERNAL FINDINGS

a. Head

8. In the region of the already described external facial injuries the scalp tissue on the left side of the face is covered with bruised patches of different size. Vertex is the size of 150 x 145 mm, and 4-8 mm thick. Pearly dura mater which is separated from the vertex with difficulty. A small quantity of liquid dark red blood is in its straits. The pia mater in the left hemisphere of the cerebrum surface, especially in the temporal and parietal region, is completely bruised. It is partly bruised, in the form of patches, in the right hemisphere. The mater on the superior cerebrum hemisphere is smoky instead of transparent. The arteries on the cerebral basis have a thick wall with yellowish gray patches under the endothelium. Under the naked eye the brain tissue in the section has a clear structure but with signs of scarce and minute bleeding. No foreign content in the cranial ventricles, which have smooth and glossy ependyma.

b. Neck and Chest

9. The mucosa of the tongue is completely covered with the described fine sand. The same content is found on walls of the throat, and larynx, and on the mouth cavity walls, especially on its superior wall. The thyroid lobes are enlarged and have many cavities, which are filled with a clear liquid. This almost screens the remaining healthy tissue. There is no foreign content in the esophagus. On the walls of the throat, trachea and main bronchi the already described sand is found, especially at the trachea bifurcation, where it completely covers the mucosa.

10. There is no foreign content in the thoracic cavity. The lungs have grown to the pleura at some points around the spine and are free elsewhere. At certain places under the pleura, especially between the lung lobes, there are bruises in the form of dots and small blotches. The lungs are swollen and they fill the thoracic cavity. They are soft and airy when pressed. Their section shows dark branches in the section, which are also seen under the pleura. The bronchi are thick and more than standard effort is required to cut them. A small quantity of slimy content can be squeezed out of some larger bronchi, and there are crystals in it, which indicates the presence of foreign particles, probably sand. The lung tissue is colored by blood.

11. There is about 5 ccm of light yellow clear liquid in the cardiac sac. Under the epicard, especially in the region of the heart base, there are single and clustered dotted bruises. The size of the heart is 130 x 120 mm with distinctly enlarged right atrium and ventricle. There is a moderate quantity of liquid dark-red blood in the heart cavities. The valves in the heart mouths are grayish yellow and thick, but relatively passable. In the left chamber, at the tip of the heart, instead of the endocard, there is a groove with a grayish yellow surface, which looks like a bone or thick fibrous tissue. There is no muscular tissue in the section of the tip of the heart but there is solid fibrous tissue instead of it, which is cut with difficulty. Its thickness ranges from 3 mm at the very tip to 8 mm towards the bases, and at some points it is as solid as a bone. There are streaks of fibrous tissue stretching from this change to the heart base. They go through the heart muscle and extend almost to the middle of the heart, especially in the interventricular septum. The remaining part of the heart muscle is rather well preserved and with dark blood coloration.

c. Abdomen

12. No foreign content found in the abdomen cavity. The liver is the size of 290 x 190 x 90 mm, with tiny yellow patches. It is fat in the section with small yellow patches and strong blood coloration, so it looks like a dense pattern. There is no gallbladder. The spleen is of normal size and of clear structure. There are cavities in both kidneys, which are filled with clear liquid, and only in some regions there is normal kidney tissue. Pancreas and suprarenal gland have a distinct structure.

13. There is about 300 ccm of thick grayish mushy content with bits of undigested food. The mucosa is smooth, with no creases, and colored with blood. Standard content in the intestine and colon. The cecum is free, 60 mm long.

d. Bones

14. All bones in the head, trunk and limbs have been submitted to a detailed check and no fractures were found.

PATHOLOGICAL-ANATOMY FINDINGS

Mors violenta. Asfictio. Compresio nasi et oris. Aspiratio contenti pulvis. Suffusiones punctatae sub pleurales et sub epicardiales. Stasis organorum viscerum. Dilatatio cordis. Cicatrix massiva myocardi precipiae apicis cordis. Bronchitis chronica. Arteriosclerosis et ateromatosis arteriarum generalisata. Degeneratio cistica glandulae thyroideae et renium. Degeneratio adiposa hepatis. Vulnere et excoriationis cutis corporis precipiae capitis lat. sin.

TRANSLATION: Violent death. Suffocation. Blockage of nose and mouth. Inhalation of foreign sandy content. Bleeding from spots and small patches on pleura and epicard. Stoppage of blood flow through the internal organs. Enlarged heart. Massive scars on the entire heart muscle, especially in the region of the tip of the heart. Chronic inflammation of bronchi. Thickness of all walls under the artery endothelium. Cavities in the thyroid and kidneys. Liver degenerated with fat. Torn and crushed wounds and grazed skin, especially on the left side of the head.

PATHOLOGICAL-HISTOLOGY FINDINGS

Lungs: Emphysema pulmonum. Corpora aliena mineralica rara in cavo bronchiolam et alveolam. Bronchitis chr. Microhaemorrhagiae recens pulmonis partialis. Stasis pulmonis. (Emphysema of lungs. A small quantity of tiny foreign and mineral particles in the bronchi and alveoli. Chronic inflammation of bronchi. Minor partial bleeding in the lung tissue. Blocked blood flow in the lung blood vessels).

Heart: Myofibrosis parietis cordis totalis et partim dispersa massiva. (Total degeneration of the entire heart muscle wall into fibrous tissue with massively dispersed scars).

Liver: Degeneratio adiposa hepatis gradus majoris (Major degeneration of the liver tissue into fat).

Kidneys: Nephritis chr. polycistica massiva. (Chronic and massive cystic degeneration of kidney tissue).

Brain: Oedema cerebri gradus majoris. Stasis cerebri. (Major edema and obstruction of blood flow in the brain blood vessels).

CONCLUSION

I It is a case of violent death by suffocation, partly because the nose and mouth were blocked by the debris of the house and some of the dust inhaled, and also because the body was in a special status.

II This special status implies the existence of a major scar on the heart muscle, a cystic degeneration of the kidney and thyroid, and a degeneration of liver into fat tissue.

III The numerous described injuries are lacerated and contused wounds and grazes caused by an explosive device.

Medical forensic expert
Prof. Vujadin Otašević, MD

Director
Prof. Vujadin Otašević, MD

AUTOPSY REPORT

Made on 7 April 1999 during the examination and autopsy of the corps of the late VOJISLAV JOVANOVIĆ from Aleksinac.

The autopsy is made on request of the investigative judge N. Conić of the Municipal Court of Aleksinac.

Autopsy performed by Goran Ilić, MD

Recording by clerk D. Stamenković

Autopsy started at 9:15 a.m.

In identifying the corps the following data have been established.

Name and surname:	VOJISLAV JOVANOVIĆ
Father's name:	
Place and date of birth:	Aleksinac, 1907
Domicile:	Aleksinac
Occupation:	pensioner
Date and hour of death:	5 April 1999 at 9:30 p.m.

DATA: The investigation team has reported that on 5 April 1999, at about 9:30 p.m., the late Vojislav Jovanović, as well as his wife, was killed in the NATO bombing of the center of Aleksinac, during which he was in his family house.

The remains have arrived in a white sheet and checked tablecloth.

What has remained of an olive gray jumper is removed from the corps. Its left sleeve, as well as the part where it was attached, are shredded and missing, and what has remained is smeared with blood and dust.

What has remained of a checked blue shirt, the right sleeve and the parts of the shirt around it, are smeared with blood and dusty content.

A vest, which is torn at many places, is smeared with blood and dusty content.

The top part of a pajamas is taken off the corps. It is mostly shredded and smeared with blood and dusty content.

The bottom part of the pajamas was found near the corps, smeared with blood and muddy content.

There are thick short socks on the feet, which are shredded and smeared with blood.

Two keys, which are bound by a ribbon, were found with the corps.

A. EXTERNAL FINDINGS

1. Male corps, roughly estimated length is 161 cm, moderate skeleton and muscles build, moderately nourished. Rigor mortis in all ankles. Weak grayish purple death spots on the right lateral side of the trunk. Pale-gray skin which has mild green patches on the right side of the chest, anterior, and on the back.

2. Most of the head is destructed. There is only a part of the auricle and scalp tissue surrounding it. There is gray straight hair on the remaining scalp, not longer than 10 mm. Most of the facial bones and both jaws are completely missing. The remaining bones have

multiple fractures and the soft tissue is torn and bruised. The left shoulder region as well as most of the anterior, left, lateral and posterior thoracic walls are missing. The internal organs are protruding from what has remained of the thorax. The remaining skin is smeared partly with dusty and partly with muddy content. The abdomen is completely torn in the region of the left lateral wall, and partly torn in its anterior and posterior region. The skin on what is left of the abdomen is covered with muddy content. The undamaged parts of the organs are protruding from what is left of the abdomen. Male mons pubis.

3. There is a large gushing wound in the region of the head, the size of two male fists. Its edges and sides are slightly rugged and bruised. The gushing wound has encompassed the cerebral cavity and through multiple fractured bones of the cranial base it encompasses the nasal and mouth cavity.

There are similar wounds:

- from the region of the left shoulder to the left groin region, with the left arm completely missing, as well as most of the anterior and posterior thoracic and abdominal cavity walls;

- in the region of the right gluteus to the muscles in this region, the size of 50 x 30 mm;

- in the region of the anus furrow, horizontally, the size of 150 x 100 mm, stretching to the coxae;

- there are three such vertical wounds on the left gluteus, the size of 50 x 10 mm, 80 x 20 mm and 150 x 30 mm, extending to the bones in this region.

- 210 mm below the right elbow, all the muscles and bones of the forearm are lacerated and broken, and a part of the forearm is missing;

- 60 mm below left knee all the muscles and bones of the shin are lacerated and broken, and the foot is clinging to this part of the limb on a 10 mm wide strip of skin. The foot is completely torn and there are multiple fractures in it;

- there are two such vertical wounds on the right knee exterior, the size of 50 x 20 and 100 x 40 mm, extending to the bones in this region;

- there are two such oblique wounds on the right knee, interior, the size of 60 x 30 and 70 x 20 mm, extending to the bones in this region;

- and a wound on the right foot ankle, interior, which is the size of a child fist, extending to the fractured bones in this region.

4. The skin on the right shoulder, exterior, is damaged in the size of two child palms, it is bruised, and the color doesn't disappear on pressure. The underlying connective tissue in this region is also bruised.

5. There is no foreign body in the external cavities.

6. There are no other injuries or changes on the body except for those described.

B. INTERNAL FINDINGS

a. Head

7. Most of the skull is missing. There are multiple fractures in the cranial base region. The brain tissue is completely missing.

b. Neck and chest

8. The tongue is massively torn and the tissue is colored with blood. Trachea and esophagus are torn with most of the tissue missing.

9. Only some parts of the ribs are present, i.e. the right ribs below the nipple plane towards the right paraspinal axis. These ribs have multiple fractures, the pleura is torn

and bruised. Only a part of the lung tissue is present, and it is the size of a female fist. It is completely torn, colored by blood and smeared with muddy content.

10. The heart is missing.

c. Abdomen

11. The abdominal cavity is massively torn in the region of the wound described under exterior findings. What has remained is a part of the liver, which is the size of 210 x 100 x 70 mm, with lacerated tissue colored with blood. There are three hard greenish stones in the gallbladder and about 5ccm of dark green gall. The spleen is missing. There is a part of the pancreas with lacerated tissue and colored with blood. The left kidney is missing. The right one is of normal size and of amorphous structure. There is about 100 ccm of urine in the urinary bladder and the mucosa is colored by blood. The tissue of the prostate is colored by blood.

12. There is only a part of the stomach present, with mushy greenish content on its mucosa surface. A part of the intestine is missing, and there is standard intestine content in the remaining part. The cecum is 80 mm long.

d. Bones

13. All bones in the head, trunk and limbs have been examined in detail. Multiple fractures were found. Parts of the bones in the head, parts of the ribs, of both coxae, of bones in the right forearm, of both femoral bones, of both shinbones and of both feet are missing. However, the bones of the left arm are completely missing.

The right femoral bone has been measured and is 38 cm long.

PATHOLOGICAL-ANATOMY FINDINGS

Mors violenta. Destructio capitis totalis. Destructio corporis partialis.

TRANSLATION: Violent death. Head completely destroyed, and part of the body too.

PATHOLOGICAL-HISTOLOGY FINDINGS

Lungs, liver and kidney: *Destructiones cum haemorrhagiam tecti pulmonalis hepatitis et renis.* (Destroyed, with bleeding in the lungs, liver and kidney tissue).

CONCLUSION

I It is a case of violent death which was instant, since the head was completely destroyed, as well as a part of the body.

II All external and internal injuries were inflicted by a strong blow of a blunt mechanical weapon.

III The complete destruction of the head and the partial destruction of the body CAUSED IMMINENT DEATH, and no prompt medical aid could have saved the life of the injured man.

Medical forensic expert
Goran Ilić, MD

Director
Prof. Vujadin Otašević, MD

AUTOPSY REPORT

Made on 7 April 1999 during the examination and autopsy of the corps of the late RADOJKA JOVANOVIĆ, from Aleksinac.

The autopsy is made on request of the investigative judge N. Conić of the Municipal Court of Aleksinac.

Autopsy performed by Dr. Miodrag Zdravković

Recording by clerk /

Autopsy started at 9:00 a.m.

In identifying the corps the following data have been established.

Name and surname:	Radojka Jovanović
Father's name:	
Place and date of birth:	1913
Domicile:	Aleksinac
Occupation:	
Date and hour of death:	5 April 1999 at 9:30 p.m.

DATA: The investigation team has reported that the late Radojka Jovanović, as well as her husband, were killed in the NATO bombing of Aleksinac, during which she was in her house which was completely destroyed. Her body was pulled out of the debris.

B. INTERNAL FINDINGS

a. Head

5. The head is completely missing.

b. Neck and Chest

6. All the soft tissue of the neck, as well as the bones and organs in the thoracic cavity are completely missing.

c. Abdomen

7. The abdominal cavity is torn by the injuries described under External Findings. There are pieces of bricks, mortar, sand and wood in the cavity. The parietal and visceral peritoneum have multiple lacerations. Spleen has multiple laceration and a part of it is missing. The remaining part is the size of 40 x 40 x 15 mm, with a mildly creased capsule. The section of the spleen shows moderate blood coloration and the core doesn't smear off on the knife. The liver is free and is the size of 230 x 120 x 60 mm. On both lobes, superior, in the size of 110 x 80 mm, there are many furrow lacerations of the capsule and tissue of the liver, which are horizontal to the liver vertical axis. They are 20 mm deep. The tissue of the liver in the section is of clear structure, moderate blood coloration, and amorphous in the region of the described laceration, slightly bruised. There is 20 ccm of

dark green gall in the gallbladder, which has velvet walls and as if they are dipped in gall. The remaining parts of the pancreas and kidney have ragged, concussed and slightly bruised edges. Their section shows clear structure and moderate blood coloration. The urinary bladder is completely missing as well as the uterus and ovary. Only a part of the oviduct, 60 mm long, is present and it has a clear structure.

8. The stomach is protruding from the wound in the inferior part of the abdomen. Its walls have multiple lacerations, with ragged edges, which aren't bruised. The mucosa has normal creases and is moderately blood colored. The intestine and colon with multiple lacerations, with ragged, contused and mildly bruised edges and sides. They are covered with earth, sand and mortar. The remaining parts contain standard intestine content. The mucosa has normal creases and is moderately blood colored.

d. Bones

9. All the present bones of the trunk and limbs, except for the left tibia, which is 32.5 cm long and is completely preserved, have multiple fractures and are now smaller and larger bone pieces.

PATHOLOGICAL-ANATOMY FINDINGS

Mors violenta. Detractio et destructio corporis.

Translation: Violent death. Dismembering and destruction of the body.

PATHOLOGICAL-HISTOLOGY FINDINGS

Liver and spleen: *Destructio cum haemorrhagia organorum.* (Destruction with bleeding in the organs).

CONCLUSION

I A violent death, which is the result of the dismembering and destruction of the body.

II The dismembering and destruction are the result of a blow with a blunt mechanical object, and at the time when inflicted it **CAUSED IMMINENT DEATH**. No medical aid could have saved the victim.

Medical forensic expert
Miodrag Zdravković, MD

Director
Prof. Vujadin Otašević, MD

MEDICAL CENTER, ALEKSINAC - SURGERY

List of people injured in the bombing on 5/6 April 1999

1. LJUBICA MILADINOVIĆ Dg: Vulnus sclopetarium thoracis. Major injury.
2. VUKICA MILADINOVIĆ Dg: Vulnera lacero faciei. Mild injury.
3. MARKO MILADINOVIĆ Dg: Vulnus lacero contusum frontis. Mild injury.
4. DIANA MILADINOVIĆ Dg: Contusio capitis. Vulnera lacera faciei. Mild injury.
5. DRAGOLJUB TODOROVIĆ Dg: Fractura cruris sin. Major injury.
6. ZAGORKA MARINKOVIĆ Dg: Fractura ante brachi dex. Major injury.
7. BRANKA STEVANOVIĆ Dg: Fractura cubiti sin. Major injury.
8. BRANKO STEVANOVIĆ Dg: Contusio capitis et thoracis. Mild injury.
9. LJILJANA MILUTINOVIĆ Dg: Vulnera lacero contusum faciei. Mild injury.
10. RADMILA PROJOVIĆ Dg: Vulnera lacero contusum faciei corpus alienum oculi sin. Mild injury.
11. SRBA STOJANOVIĆ Dg: Vulnera lacero contusum faciei et coli. Mild injury.
12. Marija STOJKANOVIĆ Dg: Vulnera lacero contusum cruris dex. Contusio corporis. Mild injury.
13. VITOMIR MILUTINOVIĆ Dg: Contusio cerebri. Major injury.
14. VEROLJUB MILUTINOVIĆ Dg: Contusio cerebri. Major injury.
15. GVOZDEN MILIVOJEVIĆ Dg: Contusio cerebri. Major injury.
16. DRAGICA MILIVOJEVIĆ Dg: Vulnera lacero contusum manus bil. Mild injury.
17. MILOMIR VESOVIĆ Dg: Contusio corporis. Mild injury.
18. RUŽICA ŠLJIVIĆ Dg: Contusio capitis. Mild injury.
19. BOGOMIR ARSIĆ Dg: Sectio medulae spinalis, paraplegia inferior. Major injury.
20. ZAGORKA TODOROVIĆ Dg: Contusio capitis. Mild injury.
21. NADEŽDA ŽIVADINOVIĆ Dg: Vulnera lacero contusum cruris bil. Mild injury.
22. BRANKA JONIĆ Dg: Vulnera lacero contusum frontis. Mild injury.
23. VESNA STEFANOVIĆ Dg: Contusio capitis et corporis. Mild injury.
24. MIRJANA RADIVOJEVIĆ Dg: Vulnera lacero contusum faciei. Mild injury.
25. VLADIMIR JANKOVIĆ Dg: Vulnera lacero contusum manus bil et faciei. Mild injury.
26. SAŠA MILETIĆ Dg: Vulnera lacero contusum capitis. Mild injury.
27. VERICA MILETIĆ Dg: Contusio capitis. Mild injury.
28. ELONORA PETROVIĆ Dg: Contusio corporis. Mild injury.
29. ZORICA MILENKOVIĆ Dg: Contusio coxae. Mild injury.
30. SLOBODAN MLADIENOVIĆ Dg: Corpus alienum oculi sin. Major injury.
31. JORDAN BAKOVIĆ Dg: Vulnera lacero contusum auriculae dex. Mild injury.
32. MARIJANA ŠATARA Dg: Vulnera lacero contusum capiti. Mild injury.
33. ZORAN STEFANOVIĆ Dg: Contusio thoracis. Mild injury.
34. NATAŠA STEFANOVIĆ Dg: Vulnus scissum manus sin. Mild injury.
35. DOBRILA KOČIĆ Dg: Fractura tibiae sin. Major injury.
36. ZAGORKA MILETIĆ Dg: Contusio thoracis. Mild injury.
37. MILENA MARINKOVIĆ Dg: Vulnera lacero contusum capitis. Mild injury.
38. DUŠAN MILETIĆ Dg: Vulnera lacero contusum capitis. Mild injury.
39. SIMON MILIĆEVIĆ Dg: Vulnera lacero contusum frontis. Mild injury.

- 40. TOPLICA STOJANOVIĆ Dg: Contusio corporis. Mild injury.
- 41. SLAVICA LAZAREVIĆ Dg: Contusio abdominis. Mild injury.
- 42. SLAVOMIR MILETIĆ Dg: Vulnera lacero contusum capitis. Mild injury.
- 43. DEJAN MARINKOVIĆ Dg: Vulnera lacero contusum frontis. Mild injury.
- 44. DRAGOLJUB MILOŠEVIĆ Dg: Vulnera puncta faciei. Mild injury.

16 April 1999
Aleksinac

CHIEF OF SURGERY
Prim. Vladeta Matic, MD

REPORT

Made on 20 April 1999 in the Municipal Court in Aleksinac

Court officials present:
INVESTIGATIVE JUDGE,
Nebojša Colić

COURT CLERK
Sladana Đorđević

Time: 8:45 a.m.

The injured party, SRBOLJUB STOJANOVIĆ, from Aleksinac, No.33 Vuka Karadžića St., born in 1932, father's name Dušan, being capable and warned, states:

At the time of the bombing I was in my family house, at No. 33 Vuka Karadžića St. The house had a ground and upper floors, with 240 square meters in total. I also had an auxiliary building in my garden, which in fact consisted of a garage and an apartment above it. The size of this object was 8 x 9 meters in its foundation.

All these buildings were completely destroyed when the projectile hit the roof of my house and landed 5-6 meters from it. Beside the house itself, the entire furniture inside it, as well as all the technical and other devices that are standard for a home, have been destroyed. My car, make Zastava 101, which was in the garage at the time, was also completely destroyed. Practically the property that my wife and I had been acquiring our whole life by working for the Elektrodistribucija has been destroyed.

At the time of the explosion I was on the ground floor of my house together with my wife, daughter, son in law and my two granddaughters. There was a terrific explosion, and I do think it consisted of two explosions, after which the windowpanes burst, the ceiling fell down on us, and the walls collapsed, and this practically buried us. After that I could only hear the screams and crying of my family members. My whole body was injured, covered with scratches, cuts and bruises caused by the collapsing construction and glass. I was later given medical treatment and I will submit medical records on this. However, when all this happened my only thought was to save my family members. I remember my wife was badly injured and was bleeding heavily and that my granddaughter and I, barefooted, carried her to the ambulance. In the garden and in the street there were heaps of various construction material, glass, destroyed vehicles, and people coming out and trying to help those that were buried. I could hear cries for help, crying, screams, calls, and all this was horrific.

I remember that the people were amazed how we had managed to pull out from the debris of the house.

By the way, our house was in a peaceful part of the town with no industrial or military installation in its vicinity. Therefore, I really don't know why we were targeted in the bombing.

We are now living in the home of a friend, since we don't have any other place to live in and since all our belongings have been destroyed.

Court clerk
signature

signature

Seal affixed

Investigative judge
signature

REPORT

Made on 20 April 1999 in the Municipal Court in Aleksinac

Court officials present:
INVESTIGATIVE JUDGE,
Nebojša Colic

COURT CLERK
Sladana Dordevic

Time: 8:15 a.m.

The injured party, SLAVIMIR MILETIĆ, from Aleksinac, No.37 Vuka Karadžića St., born in 1956, father's name Miroslav, being capable and warned, states:

I had a house at No.37 Vuka Karadžića St., in the part of the town without any industrial or military installations nearby.

My house consisted of a ground and upper floors and was the size of 120 square meters. The powerful thrust from the bomb damaged the house completely and it now has to be torn down. Its roof, ceiling, and walls collapsed, damaging the entire furniture and all the technical devices that had been in the house.

At the time of the bombing I was in my house, on the ground floor, together with my wife Verica and our sons, Dušan and Stefan. I remember the explosion, after which the house crushed down and all the windowpanes burst and the joinery broke.

All of us that were in the house were injured. We were covered with scratches, cuts and bruises, and all of us had to be treated medically. I am hereby submitting a report on my injuries, which was written by a doctor-specialist.

On this occasion the entire property that my wife and I had acquired through our private business - trade has been destroyed. Our office had also been in the very house that was destroyed. Therefore, I am now not only without my house but I also have no conditions to continue my work. However, the greatest blow to me were the injuries of my two sons, who are both 13 years old.

Court clerk
signature

signature

Seal affixed

Investigative judge
signature

Injury inflicted in the bombing

Entered under number 3769 in the
Doctor-specialist Register

REPORT OF THE DOCTOR-SPECIALIST

Name and surname of the patient: SLAVIMIR MILETIĆ

Findings: *Injured in the bombing of Aleksinac on 5 April 1999 at 10:30 p.m. Status post
sutturam vulneris frontis lat. sin. Sutura extracted, dressed.*

To report again on Friday, 16 April 1999

Treatment finished

13 April 1999

REPORT

Made on 20 April 1999 in the Municipal Court in Aleksinac

Court officials present:
INVESTIGATIVE JUDGE,
Nebojša Colic

COURT CLERK
Sladana Đorđević

Time: 8:45 a.m.

The injured party, DUŠAN MILETIĆ, from Aleksinac, No.37 Vuka Karadžića St., father's name Slavimir, being capable and warned, states in the presence of his father:

At the time of the explosion I was in the house with my twin brother, mother and father.

I remember a terrible explosion, the electricity went off, and then the ceiling, pieces of glass and wood came down on us. I was injured by this, especially my head, and I could feel my blood trickling down. Because of this I was later taken to the doctor, and since it was a major injury the wound had to be stitched. I remember that our parents somehow managed to pull us out through the house window and that we went, barefoot, to a neighboring house that had been less damaged. On my way there I could see people running, there was a lot of noise, and after some time the police and fire brigade vehicles arrived.

Since our house is completely destroyed we are now living in the home of my grandparents, in Žitkovac, and whenever the air raid siren goes on we go down to the basement. Since this happens day and night we scarcely have any opportunity to play.

We don't go to school either. That is why I can hardly wait for this to end so that I can go to school every day and be able to play with my friends again. I seldom meet my friends now because some have left Aleksinac, just like I have, and we practically don't visit each other because of the constant danger.

Court clerk
signature

signature

Seal affixed

Investigative judge
signature

Medical institution:

Entered under number 3707 in the
Doctor-specialist Register

REPORT OF THE DOCTOR-SPECIALIST

Name and surname of the patient: DUŠAN MILETIĆ

Findings: *Injured on 5 April 1999 at 9:30 p.m. in the bombing of Aleksinac. Status post suturem vul. lac cont. cutis parietalis lat. dex. frontis lat.dex. Dressing.*

St. post contusionem capiti

To report again on 12 April 1999

12 April 1999. Dressing. Control in 3 days.

14 April 1999 Dressing. 16 April 1999 Dressing.

Control on 19 April 1999

Signatures and stamp of the doctor and hospital

REPORT

Made on 20 April 1999 in the Municipal Court in Aleksinac

Court officials present:
INVESTIGATIVE JUDGE,
Nebojša Colić

COURT CLERK
Sladana Dordević

Time: 12:30 p.m

The injured party, ZAGORKA MARINKOVIĆ, from Aleksinac, No.4 Vuka Karadžića St., born in 1936, father's name Živojin, being capable and warned, states:

I am the owner of the house in Vuka Karadžića St., which is larger than 100 square meters. It is a ground floor house and it was damaged in the bombing, i.e. it is destroyed and only some walls have remained of it. One cannot enter it and it is planned to be torn down. My husband and I have acquired this house by working hard our whole life. My husband died on 28 February this year.

I have been doing all sorts of work; I looked after children, attended elderly persons, and held tenants just to be able to pay for the house.

Not only has the house itself been destroyed but the entire furniture and all the technical devices in it as well.

At the time of the explosion I was in the house belonging to my son, Dragoslav Marinković. I heard a terrible explosion. All of us in the house ran towards one room, while I approached the door. Then there was another explosion, which thrust the door open so strongly that it hit me and broke my right arm.

My granddaughter was also injured. Then there was utter chaos in the house, there was crying and wailing, and the situation outside was just the same. Various objects were scattered around, such as fences, beams, houses were completely destroyed, calls for help could be heard, there was crying and wailing. This upset me so much that even now I cannot calm down, and whenever I talk of this I start crying.

fingerprint

Court clerk
signature

Seal affixed

Investigative judge
signature

Medical institution:

Entered under number 1139 *ort.* in the
Doctor-specialist Register

REPORT OF THE DOCTOR-SPECIALIST

Name and surname of the patient: ZAGORKA MARINKOVIĆ

Findings: *FRACTURA PARTEM DISTALIS RADII DEX. REPOSITIO*

ORTHOPEDICA ET MOBILISATIO. Control in a month's time, or earlier, if necessary.

Signatures and stamp of the doctor and hospital

REPORT

Made on 19 April 1999 in the Municipal Court in Aleksinac

Court officials present:
INVESTIGATIVE JUDGE,
Nebojša Colić

COURT CLERK
Sladana Dordević

Time: 9:30 a.m.

The injured party, DRAGOLJUB MILOŠEVIĆ, from Aleksinac, No.39 Vuka Karadžića St., born in 1933, father's name Radoslav, being capable and warned, states:

My house is at No. 39 Vuka Karadžića St., in the part of the town with no military or industrial facilities. On 5 April 1999 NATO warplanes launched a projectile on that street. I really cannot recall nor tell whether I heard one or two explosions. The center of the destruction was on the house of the Miladinović family, which is in the same street at number 31.

My house consists of a ground and upper floors and covers 220 square meters. In this event it was damaged and its roof structure is completely destroyed. The ceiling of the upper floor collapsed and the construction between the floors is also partly damaged. The entire joinery is destroyed, as well as the furniture and all technical devices for two flats, since I let the apartment upstairs. Dragan Dragović, who is presently on the front, his wife Sonja and their children were my tenants. At the time of the bombing they weren't in the house.

At the time of the bombing I was sleeping on the ground floor while my daughter, Sanja, was out. I have no other family members. I felt and heard a terrific explosion and my bed practically sprang half a meter from the floor and I fell out of it. The glass from the windowpanes burst and its pieces cut my head and arms. Then I went out into the street to see whether anybody was injured, and I helped the injured Dragoljub Todorović. There was utter chaos in the streets with crying, wailing, and running about. Besides being injured I suffered a mental trauma from which I still cannot recover. My daughter wasn't injured because she wasn't near the site at the time.

In this bombing everything that my wife and I had acquired by working hard as teachers was destroyed. It was our entire property. I am now living under difficult conditions because my house needs to be repaired, and the furniture and appliances to be bought, which will be impossible for me since I have been working my whole life for this property, and it presented my entire life savings.

Court clerk
signature

signature

Seal affixed

Investigative judge
signature

REPORT

Made on 22 April 1999 in the Municipal Court in Aleksinac

Court officials present:
INVESTIGATIVE JUDGE,
Nebojša Colić

COURT CLERK
Sladana Dorđević

Time: 8:15 a.m.

The injured party, SLOBODAN SEKULOVIĆ, from Aleksinac, No.21 Vuka Karadžića St., born in 1941, father's name Života, being capable and warned, states:

I live in my family house in Aleksinac at No. 21 Vuka Karadžića St. The house consists of a ground and upper floors and it is the size of 200 square meters. There is another auxiliary ground floor house in my garden, which is made of bricks and is the size of 84 square meters. My wife, Biljana, as well and my son, Aleksa, and his wife, Tanja, and their 3 and a half years old son, Aleksa, live with me.

The house is in a rather quiet part of Aleksinac, with no military or industrial installation nearby. Nevertheless, this part of the town was destroyed.

A missile struck the house of the Miladinović family, which is only 30 meters away, where 3 citizens were killed.

The powerful blast damaged my house, since it completely destroyed its roof, the entire joinery, windowpanes, blinds on the windows, and some of the furniture. The house in the garden was destroyed in the same manner and the buildings require major repairs.

This is the property that I have been acquiring with great difficulty throughout my life. My father invested in it, prior to me, and my son, too. Practically it is an investment of three generations.

During the bombing almost all of us were in the house, except for my son, daughter in law and grandson. However, my daughter, Milica Jovanović, my son in law, Siniša Jovanović, and their daughter were with me, as well as my son in law's brother, Nenad Jovanović.

I was on the upper floor while they were on the ground floor, and after the explosion and the blackout I practically didn't know where I was. When I managed to pull out of the house I could see tiles, construction material, and glass in the gardens and streets, and I could hear screams of the injured for help, as well as cries and wailing, and we were trying to help them.

The scene was horrific and it cannot and will never be forgotten.

After this everybody in the house suffered from mental trauma and they jerk whenever the air raid alarm goes on. I remember my granddaughter couldn't understand how a house made of bricks could be blown away, since this wasn't possible in a tale for children that she had read.

Court clerk
signature

signature

Seal affixed

Investigative judge
signature

REPORT

Made on 19 April 1999 in the Municipal Court in Aleksinac

Court officials present:
INVESTIGATIVE JUDGE,
Vladica Simonovic

COURT CLERK
Slavica Aleksic

The witness-injured party, BRANKO STEVANOVIĆ, from Aleksinac, No.31 Vuka Karadžića St., born in 1929, father's name Sreten, being capable and warned, states:

When NATO attacked with projectiles, namely during their bombing on 5 April 1999, at about 9:40 p.m., I was in the bathroom of my house in Aleksinac, at No.31 Vuka Karadžića St. My wife, Branislava, had just gone upstairs to open the windows. The bomb landed about 6-8 meters from the bathroom. It struck the wall of the next door house, opposite my bathroom. I was injured and taken immediately to the health center in Aleksinac, where I was medically treated. My left leg was also injured. My wife, Branislava, got major injuries and she is now in the Surgery of the hospital in Niš.

My house is midway Vuka Karadžića St., in a residential area with no military facility in its vicinity nor farther away. Because of this no one expected that the center of Aleksinac, and my house in it, would be bombed.

My house is completely destroyed, and what has remained of it has to be torn down. One cannot live in it any more. The auxiliary building in my garden has also been destroyed.

The municipal board, which is establishing the damage, has all data on the extent of the damage.

My entire furniture, appliances, technical devices, and other household items have been completely destroyed and cannot be used any more.

Court clerk
signature

Seal affixed

Investigative judge
signature

MINUTES OF THE TESTIMONY OF WITNESS

Taken on 19 April 1999 before the investigative judge of the Municipal Court in Aleksinac, in the criminal proceedings concerning the consequences of the NATO bombing, initiated under Articles 141, 142, and 148 of the Penal Code.

Investigative judge
Ranko Bogosavljević
Court clerk
Brankica Stojanović

Witness
Svetlana Conic

Also present at the testimony are:

Public Prosecutor

/

The Accused

/

The Defense Counsel

/

The hearing began at / hours.

It was brought to the attention of the witness that she is obliged to tell the truth and not to suppress anything; she was warned of the consequences of giving false testimony, and that she is under no obligation to answer questions which might bring disgrace on herself or a close relative, cause her considerable material damage or cause her to be prosecuted (Art. 229 of the Law on Criminal Procedure). The witness answered the general questions as follows:

- 1) Name and family name
- 2) Father's name
- 3) Occupation
- 4) Domicile
- 5) Place of birth
- 6) Date of birth
- 7) Relationship to the accused or the wronged party.

With regard to the case, the witness stated the following:

Svetlana Conić, maiden name Jovanović, living in Niš, No.11b Rudnička St., the daughter of the now late Vojislav and Radojka Jovanović, on her own initiative gave the following testimony.

She has been acquainted with the request 02 No.235/99-1, issued by the Committee for Gathering Data on Crimes Committed Against Humanity and International Law.

Having stated that she has understood the content of the appeal she gave the following testimony:

My late father, Vojislav Jovanović, born on December 26, 1907, was from Aleksinac.

He graduated from the school for teachers and worked in many places.

In 1938 he met my mother in Soko Banja, where she was on her holiday. She comes from Vojvodina, from a village near Novi Sad, and was also a teacher. Well, they married in 1938 and went on working as teachers. Besides teaching children they also educated peasants in remote villages, both in the Aleksinac and Soko Banja municipalities.

To my mother the gap in the mentality, habits and other general matters between the regions was huge, but nevertheless, she readily and willingly took part in this humane and educational work.

In WW II my father was held as prisoner of war in Germany for 4 years. I do regret for not having records where he had been and under what number he had been registered. I only know that he was in Nuremberg most of the time, maybe even all the time.

In 1939 their first child, a girl, was born. At the time they were working in the village of Jošanica, near Sokobanja. But the child fell ill and since the nearest hospital was in Niš, 60 km away, they took a horse cart to reach it. When they reached G. Toponica, which is about 10 km from Niš, their child died in my mother's hands.

Both my grandfathers were killed in WW I - my mother's father was killed near Thessaloniki and my father's father on Mt. Cer. After that my father supported his mother. I was born on 11 May 1946. We lived only on the wages of my parents, and we had no other property. My parents supported both my grandmother and paid for my education. In 1965 they retired and lived on their very modest pensions. My husband and I took care of them till 5 April 1999.

Although they were both old they were very sturdy and healthy, except for my mother's minor heart problems and father's poor sight. I had engaged a woman to help them during the day. However, when the NATO aggression started that woman, who lives in a nearby village, didn't dare to travel to the town, so instead of her I spent about 10 days in my parents' house, until 5 April.

In the meantime the war had developed to its full extent with alarming reports of bombings throughout Serbia and Kosovo. The air raid sirens that announce the presence of the threat in the air went on very often and the citizens spent most of the time in their basements, since they lacked better shelters. That day, 5 April, I left for Niš because I heard that the part of the town where I live, where my husband and children were at the time, had been bombed the previous night.

I left both my parents in their home. When I heard about the bombing of Aleksinac I came back with my husband to find my family house completely destroyed and to hear that my parents were under the debris.

They were pulled out of the debris three days later, and nothing is left of my family house.

I wish to mention that my parent's house, and therefore my house too, had been in the very center of the town and there were only general purpose establishments in its vicinity, such as the health center and its emergency ward, the pension fund and children's fund offices, the green market and shopping center, with apartments within the building.

I am hereby claiming indemnity for the entire damage, mental and material, for the house and everything that had been in it. I am concerned that the perpetrator is sentenced accordingly.

An autopsy was performed on my parents' bodies and I suggest that a file be formed containing the autopsy reports and all other relevant documents.

The testimony has been put down just as I have testified, so I am signing it.

I wish to add that my family house was bought in 1953 and I remember my father saying that he had invested his entire savings and had even sold his trophy rifle to purchase the house. He also had to borrow some money, which he was paying back for many years.

In their lifetime that was the only property my parents had earned.

I testified after being warned by the investigative judge about the consequences of false testimony.

signature

Court clerk
signature

Seal affixed

Investigative judge
signature

REPORT

Made on 19 April 1999 in the Municipal Court in Aleksinac

Court officials present:

INVESTIGATIVE JUDGE,

Vladica Simonović

COURT CLERK

Slavica Aleksić

The witness, DEJAN MILINOVIĆ, Director of the trade firm Angrokolonijal, from Aleksinac, born in 1957, father's name Nikola, being capable and warned, states:

On Monday 5 April 1999, at about 9:40 p.m, a projectile of the NATO aggressor hit the central storage of the trade firm Angrokolonijal, Aleksinac, in Petra Zeca St. There is no military installation in its vicinity.

The guard of the firm Angrokolonijal in Aleksinac, Velimir Stanković, from v. Draževac, born on December 5, 1947, who was within the Angrokolonijal grounds when the projectile landed, was killed on the site.

The registration office at the gate and the commercial department auxiliary building have been completely destroyed. Both of them are useless now and will have to be torn down.

The central storage, which is the size of 2150 square meters, has also suffered major damage, and according to the construction inspection it has to be torn down.

According to the bookkeeping records it is estimated that the overall value of the destroyed infrastructure objects is about 3,100,000.00 Dinars.

The computing equipment, 2 monitors, 2 color monitors, 2 printers, 1 modem and 1 controller, have also been destroyed. Their evaluated market price is 120,000.00 Dinars.

The central storage equipment as well as the equipment withdrawn from the shops to be kept in the main storage, has also been destroyed. Its bookkeeping value is 380,753.00 Dinars.

Minor inventory items, having the bookkeeping value of 8,446.00 Dinars, have also been destroyed.

An electric forklift V-2002, whose bookkeeping value is 62,520.00 Dinars, was also destroyed.

A truck, make TAM 130 T-11, whose bookkeeping value is 168,000.00 Dinars, was also destroyed.

A car, make Zastava 750, was also badly damaged, in the value of 15,394.00 Dinars.

Other vehicles of the firm, which were within the grounds at the time, have also been damaged, but the extent of their damage will be established subsequently.

The shops, as well as the main building of the firm Angrokolonijal, which is in the main street in Aleksinac, in Knjaz Miloša St., suffered damage too. Their windows were broken, goods damaged, and the similar, and the estimated damage is 250,000.00 Dinars.

When the already formed boards complete their work the full extent of the damage will be known.

Most of the damage is expressed in the bookkeeping value, which significantly differs from the present market value.

Court clerk
signature

signature

Seal affixed

Investigative judge
signature

REPORT

Made on 21 April 1999 in the Municipal Court in Aleksinac

Court officials present:
INVESTIGATIVE JUDGE,
Vladica Simonović

COURT CLERK
Slavica Aleksić

The witness, DRAGOSLAV MILENKOVIĆ, from Aleksinac, No.40 JNA St., 5th floor, apartment No.28, born in 1945, father's name Budimir, being capable and warned, states:

In the evening hours on 5 April 1999, at about 9:40 p.m., a projectile launched by the NATO aggressor landed about 10 meters from the apartment building where I live, at No.40 JNA St.

The mentioned building is in the residential area of Aleksinac and there are no military installations nearby, not even farther away.

The detonation demolished everything in my apartment, which is on the 5th floor. Thirteen shrapnel landed in my apartment, some of them even reached it by penetrating the walls, whereby my living room, kitchen, bedroom, anteroom and bathroom, as well as all the things in the apartment were destroyed.

At the time of the explosion I was on the ground floor while my family was in the building basement, and the fact that we were not in the apartment saved our lives.

My family and I have suffered shock, and we still haven't recovered from the explosion of the NATO projectile.

I have made a list of all the things that were in the flat, though I might have omitted certain items, since after the explosion of the NATO projectile the flat and everything in it was burnt and destroyed.

I am submitting to the court a list of my property that has been burnt in the bombing.

	signature	
Court clerk		Investigative judge
signature	Seal affixed	signature

DRAGOSLAV MILENKOVIĆ
NO. 40 J N A St., 5th floor, apartment No. 28

LIST OF ALL THE ITEMS THAT WERE BURNT IN THE BOMBING OF MY FLAT IN
ALEKSINAC IN THE EVENING HOURS OF 5 APRIL 1999

- | | |
|------------------------------|---|
| Sitting room | - color TV (Gorenje) |
| - White wall-to-wall fitment | - video recorder (Sharp) |
| - chest for bed-linen | - cassette player (Sony) |
| - wardrobe | - 2 vacuum cleaners (small-Midžor, large-Čačak) |
| - 2 large sofas | - steam iron |
| - dining table-extendable | - ironing board |
| - 6 frame chairs | - cot bed with mattress |
| - white carpet 4 x 3 m | - 2 chandeliers |
| - entertainment-center shelf | - 1 hair drier |
| - coat stand | |

- electric food slicer
- walkman (Sony)
- 2 bags of soap powder
- anteroom carpet
- family pictures in frames
- 15 small towels and 4 large ones
- 22 kitchen towels
- 14 cover sets
- 4 crocheted tablecloths
- 7 synthetic blankets
- 6 quilts
- 6 cushions
- 7 curtains
- 2 tableware sets (for 12 persons)
- Zepter dish
- 3 crystal glassware sets
- 1 set for pudding
- 4 vases
- books
- 4 woollen rugs
- crystal bowls
- 2 silver chains
- 1 gold chain
- 1 gold bracelet
- 6 gold pendants
- 2 pairs of golden earrings
- 11 flowerpots
- 3 pairs of sandals for women
- 1 pair of shoes for men
- 2 pair of boots for women
- 16 sets for women
- 3 raincoats for women
- 14 suits for men
- 27 shirts for men
- 1 coat for men
- 4 leather jackets
- 1 sheepskin jacket for children
- 3 texas jackets
- 2 raincoats for men
- 1 down jacket
- 2 down sleeveless jackets
- 3 sweatsuits
- 18 skirts
- 26 blouses
- 6 jumpers for women
- 3 summer dresses
- 2 long skirts
- 15 summer T-shirts
- children's underwear
- women's underwear
- men's underwear
- 13 trousers
- 15 turtle neck sweaters
- socks for men and women
- 3 bathrobes
- 14 dresses
- sweaters and jumpers
- 1 coat for women
- 7 pyjamas

- 4 night gowns
- 2 school bags
- 3 watches
- 1 wall clock
- 2 sleeping bags
- 1 military jacket
- 6 handbags
- 3 bags for men
- 7 leather belts for men
- 10 kg of sugar
- 25 kg of flour
- curtain tracks
- bathing suits
- furnace
- 2 medical files (from 1980 - spine problems, and 1988 - on II category invalidity)
- 6 towel covers
- 4 handmade woollen covers
- 1 lamp

Kitchen

- sofa
- kitchen table
- 4 frame chairs
- entertainment set
- stove (Smederevac)
- electric cooker (sloboda Čačak)
- fridge (Obodin)
- washing machine (Obodin Lux)
- sink
- cupboards (2x120)
- 3 shelves
- 1 carpet 5 x 2.5
- chest for firewood
- mixer (Gorenje)
- toaster
- 3 electric coffee grinders
- meat mincer
- nut grinder
- kitchen scales
- juice extractor
- coffee cups and saucers
- tea cups and saucers
- 2 tableware sets (for 6 persons)
- radio set
- cover for the sofa
- digital blood pressure measuring set
- dishes (pots, pans, bowls, etc.)
- 3 sets of cutlery
- 2 thermos bottles
- food
- jars for food
- tablecloths - crocheted & dining
- bell for cakes
- lamp

Children bedroom

- sofa
- wardrobe
- 3 shelves
- small table

REPORT

ON THE MATERIAL AND FINANCIAL DAMAGE CAUSED BY THE NATO AGRESSOR BOMBING OF ALEKSINAC ON 5 APRIL 1999, AT ABOUT 9:35 P.M.

This report was made in the trade firm Tekstil, Aleksinac, at No. 4 Majora Tepića St., by the Board formed by the firm, with the objective to establish both the material and financial damage from the bombing.

The Board made a report on the material damage to the sales and business facilities, and the other one on the evaluated financial damage as a result of the bombing.

The established material damage:

1. Overall broken glass surfaces - 426.70 sq.m., valued at 149,345.00
2. Roof structures - 2,000 tiles and 300 meters of strips of wood.
3. Damaged shop and management building walls, as well as windows, doors, metal and wooden structures, shop windows with damaged blinds and shutters, wall paneling, electric installations and lights, lids, other installations and equipment in the shops (dolls, shelves, counters, and the similar). The value of the goods under item No. 3 is about 50,000.00 Dinars
4. Damaged goods, in the value of 93,500.00 Dinars.
5. The firm invested the amount of about 20,000.00 Dinars for temporary repairs, necessary for protection of its goods and facilities.

The precise extent of the damage will be established by subsequent procedures, and a report will be made.

SUPPLEMENTS: 1. Board report on the material damage
2. Board report on the financial damage

Aleksinac
Date: 16 April 1999

Manager
stamp and signature

REPORT
ON THE DAMAGE DONE TO THE FACILITIES OF THE FIRM TEKSTIL,
ALEKSINAC, IN THE N A T O BOMBING OF ALEKSINAC IN THE EVENING
HOURS ON 5 APRIL 1999

The Board, formed by the Managing Board of the firm Tekstil, found the following damage on the following shops of the firm:

JELKA RADULOVIĆ

- Shop windows, overall surface 11.65 sq.m. (thickness 4mm)
- Damaged roof (tiles have to be arranged)
- Damaged goods in the shop window, about 5,000.00 Dinars

UKRAS

- Shop windows, overall surface 59.31 sq.m.
- 15.58 sq.m. (thickness 4mm)
- 43.73 sq.m. (thickness 6mm)

Shop window ceiling, damaged

Damaged blinds (3 x 1, 50 x 2)

Damaged goods in the shop window, about 2000.00 Dinars

MODNA KONFEKCIJA

- Shop windows, overall surface 53.57 sq.m.
- 16.34 sq.m. (thickness 4mm)
- 35.96 sq.m. (thickness 6mm)
- 1.27 sq.m.

Mirror, overall surface

- | | | | |
|--------|-------|-------------|--------------|
| Blinds | 8 pcs | in total | |
| | 7 pcs | the size of | 1.5 x 2.40 m |
| | 1 pc | the size of | 2.3 x 2.40 m |

Venetian blinds in the entire shop

5 shop window dolls

Damaged upholstery on the wooden doors on 2 doors

Damaged goods in the shop window, about 50,000.00 Dinars

TKANINA

- Shop windows, overall surface 20.06 sq.m.
- 8.99 sq.m. (thickness 4mm)
- 8.91 sq.m. (thickness 6mm)
- A window and its wooden frame 2.56 sq.m.

NOVI DOM

- Shop windows, overall surface 108.25 sq.m.
- 17.13 sq.m. (thickness 4mm)
- 2.06 sq.m. (thickness 4mm)
- 9.20 sq.m. (thickness 6mm)
- 79.86 sq.m. (thickness 8 mm)
- Neon light covers 25 pcs
- Spherical light fixtures 1 pc
- Shop window dolls 2 pcs

Aluminum ceiling paneling	about 300 sq.m.
Damaged upholstery on the wooden door	on 1 door
Damaged goods in the shop window, about	12,000.00 Dinars
NOVITET	
Shop windows, overall surface	23.51 sq.m.
	6.41 sq.m. (thickness 4mm)
	17.10 sq.m. (thickness 6mm)
UZOR	
Shop windows, overall surface	57.93 sq.m.
	0.70 sq.m. (thickness 6mm)
	2.31 sq.m. (thickness 6mm)
	54.92 sq.m. (thickness 10 mm)
	vacuumed
	tempered
Damaged venetian blinds	
Damaged goods in the shop window, about	15,000.00 Dinars
Aluminum ceiling paneling	about 150 sq.m.
SNEŽANA	
Shop windows, overall surface	14.62 sq.m.
	11.09 sq.m. (thickness 4mm)
	3.53 sq.m. (thickness 6mm)
Damaged goods in the shop window, about	3,500.00 Dinars
ROBNA KUĆA	
Shop windows, overall surface	5.48 sq.m.
	4.02 sq.m. (thickness 3mm)
	1.46 sq.m. (thickness 4mm)
Cracked glass-beam in the shop window	
Entrance door and a part of the building above the door damaged	
Storage door on the 1st floor damaged (wooden construction)	
The side of the roof facing the courtyard damaged	
TREVIRA	
Shop windows, overall surface	0.30 sq.m. (thickness 4mm)
MODA	
Shop windows, overall surface	5.78 sq.m.
	0.92 sq.m. (thickness 4mm)
	4.86 sq.m. (thickness 6mm)
DEKOR	
Shop windows, overall surface	5.85 sq.m. (thickness 6mm)
Damaged goods in the shop window, about	4,000.00 Dinars
MORAVICA	
Shop windows, overall surface	0.62 sq.m (thickness 4mm)
TEKSTIL	
Shop windows, overall surface	10.59 sq.m.
	1.97 sq.m. (thickness 3mm)
	8.62 sq.m. (thickness 6mm)

SINTELON

Shop windows, overall surface	4.57 sq.m.
	3.44 sq.m. (thickness 4mm)
	1.13 sq.m. (thickness 6mm)

MANAGEMENT BUILDING.

Glass (windows and doors) overall surface 26.79 sq.m. (thickness 4mm)

Wall cracked

Roof damaged (tiles and strips of wood)

SHOPS RENTED BY „TEKSTIL“, BELONGING TO PUBLIC SERVICES:

BAZAR

Shop windows, overall surface	8.99 sq.m.
	3.22 sq.m. (thickness 4mm)
	5.77 sq.m. (thickness 6mm)
Damaged goods in the shop window, about	2,000.00 Dinars

SHOP SINTEKS

Shop windows, overall surface	10.46 sq.m.
-------------------------------	-------------

NOTE: All the above mentioned shops are in Knjaza Miloša Street in Aleksinac.

SUMMARY

1. Glass in the overall surface of 426.70 square meters, its value being 149,345.00 Dinars.
2. Roof - about 2000 tiles and 300 meters of strips of wood.
3. Plastering of cracked walls in the shops and management building.
4. Repair of wooden window-frames and doors.
5. Replacement and repair of blinds
6. Replacement and repair of roller-shutters
7. Replacement and repair of wooden paneling
8. Neon light covers
9. Shop-window dolls, 7 pcs.
10. Goods damaged in the shop windows in the value of 93,500.00 Dinars.

In order to enable the shops to start work investments in the amount of 20,000.00 Dinars have been made (for purchasing plastic foils, metal structures, various wooden panels, welding, and the similar).

The establishing of the full extent of the damage is in progress. Therefore, every damage which hasn't been established by now will be reported subsequently and will present a supplement to this report.

Aleksinac, 14 April 1999

Members of the Board:

1. Dragoslav Radojić
2. Ljubiša Milojković
3. Srbijanka Milčić

Verified by
Chairman of the Managing Board

REPORT

Made on 19 April 1999 in the Municipal Court in Aleksinac

Court officials present:
INVESTIGATIVE JUDGE,
Vladica Simonović

COURT CLERK
Slavica Aleksić

SLOBODAN TODOROVIĆ, from Aleksinac, born in 1960, father's name Staniša, who is representing the firm EMPA, Aleksinac, being capable and warned, states:

On 5 April 1999, in the evening, at about 9:40 p.m., three NATO missiles fell near the firm EMPA damaging its buildings, equipment, finished products, partly finished products, raw material and semi-products, and also injuring a worker.

A report on the entire damage was submitted to the Republic Board for Establishing the Damage from the Bombardment.

The NATO projectile injured a member of the security staff, Veroljub Milutinović, born in 1947, who was inflicted major injuries and is now being treated in the Health Center in Aleksinac.

According to a rough estimate the damage to the buildings is about 3,000,000.00. The full extent of the damage will be established by the construction firm Moravica, i.e. by a board that will be formed.

A rough estimate of the damage to the equipment for production, to the transportation means, and to other equipment, as well as the damage to the finished products, partly finished products, raw material, semi-products, and to the glass surfaces is 3,560,000.00 Dinars.

The firm EMPA is located in the industrial zone of Aleksinac and there are no military installations in its vicinity.

I wish to add that the firm EMPA, Aleksinac, is losing 70,000.00 Dinars each day because it couldn't continue production after the NATO aggressor bombing.

Court clerk
signature

signature

Seal affixed

Investigative judge
signature

To the Investigative judge
Municipal Court in Aleksinac
Date: 21 April 1999

**SUBJECT: Expert findings on the damage to
the civilian facilities in the Dušana Trivunca
and Vuka Karadžića St., which are the result
of the bombing on 5 April 1999**

DESCRIPTION:

- I. The ground floor houses that are along the left side of the Dušana Trivunca St., in its section between the dispensary and the market, have all been destroyed. Destruction extends to the depth of 70-80 meters. The houses were built of hard construction material, i.e. of bricks.

The following ground floor houses have been destroyed:

- No. 56 lot number 2188 with auxiliary buildings
- No. 58 lot number 2187 with auxiliary buildings
- No. 60 lot number 2186 with auxiliary buildings
- No. 62 lot number 2184 with auxiliary buildings
- No. 64 lot number 2185 with auxiliary buildings
- No. 66 lot number 2183 with auxiliary buildings
- No. 68 lot number 2182 with auxiliary buildings
- No. 17 lot number 2178 with auxiliary buildings

Buildings in the dead end street, on lot number 2180

- No. 2 lot number 2181
- No. 4 lot number 2179 with auxiliary buildings
- No number lot number 2164 with auxiliary buildings

The extent of the damage to the roofs, ceiling, brick walls, installation, joinery, and other construction and craft works is 100%. All these objects have been designated by the expert republic board to be demolished. Some construction material in the debris can be used again (tiles, beams, bricks, and stone), and this presents 10% of the market prices of the houses prior to the bombing.

Right-hand side of the Dušana Trivunca St.

The ground floor houses built of hard construction material have been destroyed 100%, just like the left-hand side of the street.

- No. 29 lot number 2039
- No. 33 lot number 2046
- No. 36 lot number 2047, 2048
- No. 37 lot number 2053

These facilities will be demolished, except for those where reconstruction is planned.

The extent of the damage to the roofs, ceiling, brick walls, installation, carpentry, and other construction and craft works is 100%. All these buildings have been designated by the expert republic board to be demolished. Some construction material in the debris can be used again (tiles, beams, bricks, and stone), and this presents 10% of the market prices of the houses prior to the bombing.

II Left-hand and right-hand side of Vuka Karadžića St., section between the apartment buildings.

The objects are individual houses with ground and upper floor, built of bricks laid in reinforced concrete frames, most of them built 20 years ago. The extent of their damage is as follows:

A. Left-hand side of Vuka Karadžića St. - where the bomb fell. Twin houses with ground and upper floor.

- No. 27&29 lot number 2503 with auxiliary buildings
- No. 31&33 lot number 2500&2499 with auxiliary buildings

The extent of the damage to these two twin houses is 100%, and these houses have been designated by the expert republic board to be demolished.

- No. 25 lot number 2504 with auxiliary buildings
- No. 35&37 lot number 2498 with auxiliary buildings

The extent of the damage to these buildings and to their auxiliary buildings, which was caused by the bombing and explosion, ranges from 80-100%.

According to the expert findings of the republic board these objects have been designated to be demolished.

B. The extent of the damage to the private individual and twin ground + upper floor houses along the right-hand side of Vuka Karadžića St. ranges from 80-100%. The roofs, joinery, facade, installations, and interior decoration have been damaged.

- | | |
|---------------|------------------------|
| - No. 6&8 | lot number 2480 & 2481 |
| - No. 11&12 | lot number 2482 & 2483 |
| - No. 14 & 16 | lot number 2484 & 2485 |
| - No. 4 | lot number 2147 |

The extent of the damage is such that the republic board has designated them to be demolished.

Manager, Budimir Marković, Bach. of civil eng.
Technical Manager, Kiro Stojkovski, architect
Executive Manager, Novica Pešić, Bach. of civil eng.

In the village of Dubinje

On April 6, 1999, at 8:45 p.m., due to a missile attack in the form of a so-called „carpet bombing“, considerable damage was inflicted on civilian buildings in Dubinje and Sjenica. Also heavily damaged in Dubinje are DP PIK „Pešter“ administration building, dairy, workers' premises and several auxiliary facilities within the company's compound. In addition, apartment buildings with many flats and a large number of passenger cars were damaged. Telephone, electrical and underground power supply cables were cut, as well as water supply and an overhead high-voltage line. This caused a total cutoff of water and power supply and telephone traffic.



Photo 29 Demolished house in Dubinje village, Sjenica municipality

In Podgorica

On April 6, 1999, at 9:00 a.m, the Seismological Institute, insurance company building and sports shooting range were damaged in the missile attack in Podgorica.

In Priština

On April 7, 1999, at 12:40 p.m., the main Post Office and surrounding buildings in downtown Priština were targeted by three missiles. The Post Office is completely destroyed, as well as the nearby apartment buildings. Four persons died (Adem Beriša, Radovan Aleksić, Dejan Vitković and an unidentified old woman), who were in the vicinity of the post office at the time of bombing. According to the available information, several persons were left under the ruins. Among them was the Gaši family (father Mesud, mother Dijana, children Dea, Rea and Demis). Eight persons - post office employees and other citizens -suffered severe injuries, while a large number of citizens sought medical help on account of minor injuries. During the attack on downtown Priština, the buildings of the National Bank of Yugoslavia, Udružena kosovska banka and former the Provincial Assembly, now the seat of the temporary Executive Council of Kosovo, were damaged. The building of the Republic Pension and Disability Fund is completely destroyed, as well as many other industrial facilities and shops.



Photo 30 Damaged building of the National Bank in Priština, April 7, 1999



Photo 31 Damaged building of the provincial and municipal insurance company in Priština, April 7, 1999



Photo 32 Damaged department store "Grmija" in Priština, April 7, 1999



Photo 33 Demolished houses around Priština Post Office, where several people died, April 7, 1999



Photo 34 Clearing of debris in Kosovska St. where five members of the Gaši family were killed, April 7, 1999



*Photo 35 Remains of burned parts of bodies and bones of the Gaši family,
April 7, 1999*



*Photo 36 One of the demolished houses in the vicinity of Priština Post Office,
April 7, 1999*



Photo 37 Damaged apartment buildings in Dardanija estate in Priština, April 13, 1999



Photo 38 Completely destroyed house on Zanatska St.



Photo 39 Body of Radovan Aleksić from Zanatska St.



Photo 40 Body of Dejan Vitković killed outside house No. 12, Meto Barjaktari St., Priština

In Čuprija

On April 8, 1999, during the bombing of Čuprija in the period from 12:42 p.m. till 12.50 p.m., several apartment buildings and family houses were either destroyed or damaged. Three people were hurt, while Zlatka Lukić (1945) died.



Photo 41 Demolished family house of Radivoje Stepanović, 64 Milan Toplica St., Čuprija



Photo 42 Demolished houses of Milivoje Stepanović and Radivoje Stepanović, Milan Toplica St. in Čuprija



Photo 43 Damaged houses, Bulevar vojske Jugoslavije St. in Čuprija

INVESTIGATION REPORT

Made on April 8 1999, on behalf of the Jagodina District Court on a location in Čuprija, regarding NATO bombing from the previous night.

Investigative judge,
Ivan Milošević

District Attorney,
Nikola Stanojević

Clerk,
Nevenka Trbusić

Inspectors and forensic
technicians of Jagodina
Secretariat of the Interior and
Čuprija Police Department

Investigation started at 8:00 a.m.

Upon notification by the Jagodina police department in charge, and based on the public attorney's request, the investigative judge of this court visited the location and, in the presence of the above mentioned officials, established the following:

The location of bombing are the barracks in Čuprija and all the surrounding houses, as well as the houses on the main street, starting from the bridge on the Ravanica river, the so-called „Mikić“ bridge, to the bridge on the river Velika Morava.

In the course of the investigation it was established that all buildings on Kursulina street, bordering on the barracks compound, are damaged. Window panes are broken, house and garage doors disjoint, roofs damaged, ceilings cracked, blinds and shutters torn. Also damaged is the electric grid building on the same street. All its doors are disjoint, windows broken and computers damaged. The cafeteria inside the building is considerably damaged. The ceiling mortar fell off and the window panes are broken. In addition, the technical service building is heavily damaged - windows are broken, doors are damaged and the roof is partly damaged. The museum located on the same street is damaged in the similar way as the electricity grid building. Its windows are broken, the ceiling and museum exhibits are damaged.

On the opposite side of the street called Bulevar vojske Jugoslavije, running towards the railway station, is a sports hall whose roof is distorted and all entrance and exit gates are broken, as well as the glass on all windows.

The row of houses on the right-hand side from the barracks, towards the railway station, is either completely or partly damaged. A large crater made by a missile is found on that part of the street. The houses on the left-hand side are also damaged.

The investigation confirmed that the houses and other auxiliary buildings in their courtyards have been damaged on the following streets: Milan Toplica, Nušićeva, Starina Novak and others. Particularly damaged, in fact completely destroyed, are the houses Nos. 6 and 8 on Milan Toplica St. owned by Radivoje and Milivoje Stepanović. A large crater made by a missile was found in the backyard. A car Renault 8 on the left from the crater is completely demolished.

Windows are broken on apartment buildings, shops and restaurants on the main and intersecting side streets.

During the investigation, the police inspectors from Jagodina and Čuprija, together with forensic technicians, photographed each building, indicating the names of streets and house numbers. The same procedure was applied to public buildings, such as the power grid building, sports hall, service administration building, etc.

After the investigation, the investigative judge, the district attorney and a clerk, with the assistance of cameramen from RTS studio in Čuprija, filmed all demolished and damaged buildings in the following order:

First they filmed the houses on Karadjordjeva street, starting from the bridge on the Velika Morava, towards the Mikić bridge, Paraćin and Knez Lazar street. Then the building of the Pension and Disability Fund, the lateral part of the department store facing Rade Simenović street, elementary school „Djura Jakšić“, a high school, Jugobanka and Zmaj Jovina street.

They moved on to the street where the secondary medical school of OUP Čuprija is located and filmed again the lateral part of the Pension and Disability Fund building. Finally, destroyed and damaged houses were filmed on Bulevar vojske Jugoslavije, on Starina Novak street, on Nusiceva street from No. 10 and Milan Toplica street.

Forensic technical documentation compiled by the Jagodina Secretariat of the Interior and Čuprija police department, as well as the video tape, shall constitute an integral part of this report.

Ended at 1:30 p.m.

Clerk,

(sgd) Nevenka Trbusić

Investigative judge,

(sgd) Ivan Milošević

In the village of Osečenica

On April 9, 1999, at 1:55 p.m., 14 family houses in the village of Osečenica, Mionica municipality, were damaged by bombing.

In the village of Pričevići

On April 9, 1999, at 1:00 p.m., five missiles were fired at the village of Pričevići, Valjevo municipality. They fell on the hamlet of „Boškovići“. As a result, the family house of Radovan Živković was destroyed, and the houses of Milić Živković, Tomislav Živković and Milosav Mirković sustained heavy damage. One missile fell into the wood of Tomislav Živković destroying 1,000 square meters of forest.



Photo 44 Damaged house of Miodrag Petrović in Pričevići village, Valjevo municipality, as a result of repeated bombing for several days

In the village of Merdare

On the night of 10/11 April 1999, several dozens of powerful missiles were fired during three assaults on the area of Kuršumlija municipality. About 20 missiles of great destructive power were fired on Merdare village alone, as well as 30 other missiles and cluster bombs. Five people were killed in this attack: Božin Tošović (born 1969) from Belgrade, Dragan Bubalo (born 1968) from Podujevo, Bojana Tošović (born 1998), Goran Djukić from the village of Ploče, Aleksinac municipality, and an unidentified male. Marija Tošović, six months pregnant, suffered severe injuries. Minor bodily injuries were sustained by Vučica Dabetić and Zagorka Paunović (both from Merdare). The bombs damaged the main road Prokuplje-Podujevo and rendered it unusable, as well as the Prokuplje-Podujevo railroad section.

In the village of Samaila

On April 11, 1999, at 4:00 a.m., the surroundings of Samaila village, Kraljevo municipality, were hit by missiles, causing considerable damage on civilian buildings. Two family houses are completely demolished and another 20 or so sustained severe damages. Also damaged are elementary school „Petar Nikolić“ and private enterprises.

In the village of Turekovac

On April 11, 1999, at 4:30 a.m., one missile hit the village of Turekovac, Leskovac municipality, and heavily damaged a large number of family houses.



Photo 45 Demolished houses of Alja Vešković in Merdare village, Kuršumlija municipality; five people were killed, including a one-year old infant



Photo 46 Close-up of one of the demolished houses



Photo 47 Damaged houses in Turekovac village, Leskovac municipality



Photo 48 Damaged house of Zoran Nikolić in Turekovac village



Photo 49 Fragments of an exploded missile



Photo 50 Body of an aircraft missile which exploded in the air over Turekovac village



Photo 51 Aircraft fuel tank which fell into the courtyard of Dušan Despotović's house, Dušmanići village, Prijepolje municipality



Photo 52 Aircraft fuel tank which fell into the courtyard of "Miša Cvijović" kindergarten in Prijepolje

In the village of Ljubište

No. Kri - 440/99

MINUTES OF THE TESTIMONY OF WITNESS

Taken on April 14, 1999 before the investigative judge of the Belgrade District Court in the criminal proceedings against John Doe for the criminal act under Article 141 of the Penal Code of FRY.

Investigative judge

Ilija Simić

Court clerk
Stana Mitrić

Witness:

Nrec Čolaku

Also present at the hearing:
Public Prosecutor

The accused

Defense Counsel

The hearing began at: 11:00 a.m.

The witness was warned of his/her duty to tell the truth and not to withhold anything and of the consequences of perjury. He/she was also warned that he/she was under no obligation to answer specific questions likely to expose himself/herself or next of kin to disgrace, considerable material damage or prosecution (Art. 229 of the Law on Criminal Procedure). The witness answered general questions as follows:

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------|
| 1) Name and family name: | Nrec Čolaku |
| 2) Father's name | Prek |
| 3) Occupation | teacher |
| 4) Domicile | Špendija, Prizren municipality |
| 5) Place of birth | Prizren |
| 6) Date of birth | 20 August 1960 |
| 7) Relationship with the
accused or the injured party | injured party |

With regard to the merits of the case, the witness stated the following:

I am of Albanian nationality, but I can speak Serbian and therefore do not require an interpreter.

Having been warned of the consequences of perjury, I may state the following:

I live in the village of Špendija, around 9 km from Prizren. On April 8, 1999 I was in Prizren. Around noon I was returning from Prizren, driving my „Golf“ car. When I reached the village of Ljubište I found myself in the vicinity of the police station. I must have been about 30 m far from the police station when suddenly the bombing started and I know that I

was hit and fell out of the car. I realized that NATO aircraft were bombing the police station and that I was hurt by the explosion because I had been close to the police station.

I lost consciousness and have no knowledge of what happened afterwards. All I know is that I am now in the Military Hospital in Belgrade receiving therapy and being treated kindly.

I have read the record and having no objection thereto, I sign it as my own.

Nree Ćolaku
(signature)

Recording clerk,
Stana Mitric
(signature)

Investigative judge,
Ilija Simic

MEDICAL EXPERT: Dr. Neven Ćvorović, chest surgeon, physician at the chest surgical ward of the Clinic for Chest and Cardiac Surgery of the Military Hospital, unrelated, warned, stated the following:

Injured Nree Ćolaku is being treated in my ward. He has been transported to the Military Hospital in a Yugoslav Army helicopter since his condition was grave and required emergency and appropriate surgical assistance without which he would have died.

He was admitted on April 9, 1999, promptly received adequate medical assistance and was urgently operated on. We noted the injuries of the left cardiac ventricle and the left lung, accompanied by massive hemorrhage in the thoracic cavity, especially in the right thoracic cavity (1,200 ml). A large hematoma was removed from the left-hand side of the thoracic cavity, followed by the binding of the internal mammary artery which was the source of bleeding. The above 1,200 ml of blood were drained from the right-hand side of the thoracic cavity.

The patient's condition after the operation is stable, the post-operational process is developing without any complications, his general condition is good and full recovery may be expected.

The patient is fully conscious, has a good sense of orientation and is able to communicate; he is therefore capable of making a statement before the court.

In view of the gravity of injuries, they would have certainly been fatal without an adequate surgical intervention.

An undoubted opinion may be given that the wounds were inflicted by a shell-like/explosive device, such as bombs and missiles.

These are my findings and my statement to that effect which I sign as my own, after having read it.

Recording clerk,
(signed) Stana Mitric

Investigative judge,
(signed) Ilija Simic

Medical expert,
(signed) Dr. D. Ćvorović

In the village of Pavlovac



Photo 53 Damaged houses in the village of Pavlovac, Vranje, with the body of Mijalko Trajković who was killed by a cluster bomb on 14 April 1999



Photo 54 The house of the late Mijalko Trajković, with damage inflicted by cluster bombs



Photo 55 The body of Mijalko Trajković



Photo 56 An outbuilding behind Mijalko Trajković's house where 12-year old girl Milica Stojanović was killed in the yard



Photo 57 The body of Milica Stojanovic



Photo 58 Crater on the arterial road through the village of Pavlovac created by the explosion of a cumulative explosive mine from a cluster bomb



Photo 59 The point of impact of a missile in Ferenci Iboja Street, Mali Radanovac near Subotica, 16 April 1999



Photo 60 Demolished house of Mihalj Radfalfi, No. 39 Ferenci Iboja Street in Subotica

In Batajnica

On April 17, 1999, at 9:30 p.m., during a NATO air raid on Batajnica and a subsequent missile explosion, Milica Rakić, a child born in 1996, lost her life. Dražen Janković (1977) from Batajnica suffered minor injuries.



Photo 61 Front view of the building No. 8, D.L. Raša St., Batajnica



Photo 62 Left side of the same building with damage on the facade and bathroom window of flat No 2



Photo 63 Front door of flat No. 2 owned by Žarko Rakić, father of the late Milica Rakić



Photo 64 View of the bathroom in flat No. 2 where Milica Rakić was killed



Photo 65 Damaged bathroom window



Photo 66 Injuries on the body of the late Milica Rakić

Republic of Serbia
Ministry of the Interior
Belgrade Secretariat
Entry No. /KU,PU,D/
K.T. entry No. 100 1620 /99
 OUP Code entry No. year
Date: April 18, 1999

REPORT
on forensic and technical on-site inspection

1. Type of act or event: Photographing of damage
2. Place and date: Belgrade, Batajnica, Dimitrije Lazarev-Raša Street, Nos. 7,8,9 and 10 and Posavskih odreda Street Nos. 76 and 74
April 18, 1999
3. Involved: injured parties: Zlata Lukić, Milena Gavrilović, Vesa Djukelić, Miloje Isailović, Žarko Rakic, Jova Mitrašinović and Vera Mirilović
4. Method: Described in the report
5. Performed forensic and technical operations:
Forensic and technical inspection and photographing of the location
6. Clues and objects found:
 - a) Traces of papillary lines (place of discovery, developing and fixing methods)
 - b) Other clues and objects found on the location (type of clues, place of discovery and method of fixing) and remarks of relevance for further treatment of clues.
 - The below described damage on Dimitrije Lazarov Raša St. have been fixed by taking photographs of the following:
 - Frontage of the house No. 7 (facade damage in the form of several small holes)
 - Loft of the house No. 7/3 owned by the injured party Z.L. (a hole in the nursery ceiling and a hole in the living room wall under the window facing the opposite side of the street and a broken window in the living room)
 - Left side of the house No. 8 (several small holes on the facade).
 - Back side of the house No. 8/1 owned by the injured party V.Dj. - small holes on shutters and room doors and broken windows.
 - Back side of the house No. 8/3 owned by the injured party M.I. - small holes on shutters of the kitchen, dining room and terrace and broken windows.

- House No. 8/2 owned by the injured party Ž.R. - damage visible on the inside and outside of the front door in the shape of several small holes, as well as a broken bathroom window and the inside of the bathroom.
- House No. 9/2 owned by the injured party M.G - broken kitchen window.
- House No. 10 - several small holes on the facade and right lateral part.
- The below described damage on Posavskih odreda Street has been fixed by taking photographs of the following:
 - House No. 76 owned by the injured party J.M. - damaged roof/broken roof tiles
 - House No. 74 owned by the injured party V.M. - a large hole on the top of the back side
 - One missile was handed over to OKT by Mladen Lukić.

Forensic technician
Staff sergeant
(signed) Dejan Bošković

INVESTIGATION REPORT

Made on behalf of the Serbian Ministry of the Interior, Belgrade Secretariat of the Interior, pursuant to Article 154, paragraph 2, in connection with Article 238 of the Law on Criminal Procedure.

Batajnica Date April 17, 1999
(location of investigation)

Investigation conducted
by an official person:

An expert participating in investigation:

Predrag Ojdanic
(full name)

Branislav Uskokovic
(full name)

Danijela Vukojić
recording clerk (full name)

Before the investigation, the following has been established:

The scene was visited upon notification
that _____ on April 17, 1999, at 9:30 p.m.
forensic description of event

Present during investigation _____ witnesses _____

The investigation began at 10:40 p.m.

The following was established by inspecting the scene:

The scene is located in Batajnica, Dimitrije Lazarev-Raša Street. Broken tree branches were found behind the house No. 8, viewed from the direction of the street. On the side opposite the street, all window panes on the said house are broken. Punctures outside lateral walls are noticeable on the buildings Nos. 8 and 10, as well as broken window panes of flats on the first storey. The heaviest damage is noticeable close to the bathroom window of the flat No. 2 owned by Žarko Rakić. No pieces of an unidentified explosive device were found on the ground around the buildings.

Žarko Rakić's flat is on the first floor of a one-storey building facing the building No. 10. Traces of blood were found in the hall outside the flat. In the bathroom, where the late Milica was during the event, broken glass from the bathroom window was found, a damaged washbasin and a chamber pot under it.

On the roof of the building No. 7, located across the building No. 8, in the loft of the flat owned by Mladen Lukić, two holes are visible in the ceiling made by fragments of an unidentified explosive device.

In Batajnica Health Centre, in a doctor's surgery, the naked body of deceased Milica Rakić was seen lying on the bed on her back. Head injuries were noticed on the body, as well as bandages on her left upper leg and her left arm.

No other clues have been found.

Second lieutenant,
(signed) Predrag Ojdanic

Republic of Serbia
MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR
BELGRADE SECRETARIAT
CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION POLICE DEPARTMENT
Investigation and operations division
No.
April 17, 1999
Belgrade

REPORT

On April 17, 1999, around 9:30 p.m., during the strike of NATO warplanes, an unidentified explosive object fell in Batajnica in the vicinity of building No. 8 on Dimitrije Lazarev-Raša Street, inflicting injuries on the child MILICA RAKIĆ, father's name Žarko, born in Belgrade on 9 January 1996, ID No. 0901996715113. She died of the injuries in Batajnica Health Centre. The death was established at 10:05 p.m. and duly certified in writing by Dr. Vesna Petković-Todorović, the physician on duty in the health centre.

On the same occasion, DRAŽEN JANKOVIĆ, father's name Milad, born in Zemun on 31 December 1977, resident address in Batajnica, 11 D. Lazarev-Raša St., was wounded and thereafter received medical help in Batajnica Health Centre. The physician on duty, Dr. Vesna Petković-Todorović, noted a minor bodily injury - a laceration on his left upper leg. After he had been taken care of, he was released.

The event was reported to the investigative judge on duty at the Belgrade District Court, Dušan Slijepčević, on whose orders the body of the late Milica Rakić was transported to the Forensic Institute for autopsy.

In the course of the event, damage was inflicted on apartment buildings Nos. 8, 10 and 7. Window panes are broken on Nos. 8 and 10, and there are two holes on the roof of No. 7.

Father of the deceased, Žarko Rakić from Batajnica, resident address 8 D. Lazarev Raša St., was interviewed on the spot. He stated that at the time he was in the bedroom with his wife Dušica and their son, while their daughter Milica was in the bathroom, sitting on a chamber pot next to the bathtub. After he had heard a detonation, he went to the bathroom where he saw that the glass of the bathroom window was broken and that Milica was hurt. He called the ambulance and she was taken to the Health Centre in order to receive medical help.

Also interviewed was Dražen Janković, tel. No. 8486-425, who stated that at the time he was with his neighbours Dragan and Dejan Marinković, living at No. 15 of the same street, and Afrim Ahmeti living at No. 10 of the same street. They were near the area between the buildings Nos. 8 and 10 when they suddenly saw a red-yellow light between the buildings 8 and 10, after which there was a detonation and an explosion which knocked them down to the ground. He felt pain in his left leg. An ambulance took him to Batajnica Health Centre where he received medical aid.

Branislav Uskoković, Forensic technician, photographed the body as found, whereas the scene will be treated later by applying a forensic-technical procedure.

Attachment: Report on investigation

Second lieutenant,
Predrag Ojđanić

Republic of Serbia
Ministry of the Interior
Belgrade Secretariat

Entry No. / / _____
K.T. entry No. 100 1629 / 99
OUP Code entry No. year

Date: April 17, 1999

REPORT
on forensic and technical on-site inspection

1. Type of act or event: Found dead, during assault of NATO warplanes
2. Place and date: Batajnica, Health Centre, April 17, 1999
3. Involved: Late MILICA RAKIĆ
4. Method: Described in a separate report
5. Performed forensic and technical operations:
Photographing the body of the deceased
6. Clues and objects found: None
 - a) Traces of papillary lines (place of discovery, developing and fixing methods)

-/

b) Other clues and objects found in the location (type of clues, place of discovery and method of fixing) and remarks of relevance for further treatment of clues.

The body of the deceased Milica Rakić was photographed at Batajnica Health Centre, and then transported by order of the investigative judge on duty to the Forensic Institute.

Forensic technician
Staff sergeant
(signed) Branislav Uskoković

MINUTES OF THE TESTIMONY OF WITNESS

Taken on April 21, 1999 before the investigative judge of the Belgrade District Court in the criminal proceedings against John Doe for the criminal act under Article 141 of the Penal Code of FRY.

Investigative judge
Pavao Vujasić

Witness:
Žarko Rakić

Court clerk
Stana Mitrić

Also present at the hearing:
Public Prosecutor

The accused

Defense Counsel

The hearing began at:

The witness was warned of his/her duty to tell the truth and not to withhold anything and of the consequences of perjury. He/she was also warned that he/she was under no obligation to answer specific questions likely to expose himself/herself or next of kin to disgrace, considerable material damage or prosecution (Art. 229 of the Law on Criminal Procedure). The witness answered the general questions as follows:

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1) Name and family name: | Žarko Rakić |
| 2) Father's name | Rade |
| 3) Occupation | car mechanic |
| 4) Domicile | Batajnica, 8/2 Dimitrije Lazarev-Raša Street |
| 5) Place of birth | Village of Kolunje, Bosanski Petrovac |
| 6) Date of birth | 7 April 1956 |
| 7) Relationship with the
accused or the injured party | father of late Milica |

With regard to the merits of the case, the witness stated the following:

The witness was reminded and warned to tell the truth, and then gave the following answers to the questions asked by the court:

I live with my family in Batajnica, No. 8 Dimitrije Lazarev-Raša Street, in a two-room flat of 46 m², on the first floor of the building with the total of three flats - one on the ground floor and two on the first one. My family consists of my wife Dušica, nine-year old son Nikola and until April 17, 1999 my now late daughter Milica, born on January 9, 1996 in Belgrade, Savski venac Municipality.

On April 17, 1999, the air raid alert was announced around 9:00 p.m. All members of my family were in the flat at the time. We closed all the shutters on windows and the balcony door and opened the windows. The bathroom window is always kept open. After the alert sound, we acted in a usual manner and were mainly gathered in the dining room in order to avoid being in a room with a lot of glazing. We secured the dining room from broken glass or air blasts with planks from a dismantled, unusable shelf cupboard. We had taken every precaution so that our small children would be safe in case of glass breaking or fragmentation.

After dinner, we decided to make a bed in the dining room and get ready to go to sleep, as we normally did in such situations. Then Milica asked her mother to take her to the bathroom, which she did and stayed with her until she told her mother that she did not need to go to the toilet. They returned from the bathroom to the dining room. After a short while, Milica asked again to be taken to the bathroom. Her mother complied and put her on a chamber pot. Since mother had started making the bed in the dining room, she left Milica on the chamber pot in the bathroom and went back to continue making the bed.

Soon after the mother came to the dining room, we heard a strong bang and the sound of glass breaking. I went to the bathroom with my wife and saw Milica lying in a pool of blood. Pieces of glass were not on the floor beside her but in the bathtub. I grabbed the child and my wife was trying to find out if there were any pieces of glass in her head and to identify the injuries in order to give her first aid if necessary. After that we alarmed the neighbours who quickly drove us to Batajnica Health Centre where there were doctors on duty. Milica was giving signs of life all along and at the time I put her down in a doctor's surgery and handed her over to the staff on duty. The members of the staff removed me from the office and I waited in another room for any kind of information on her condition and the actions they were going to take. Due to suspense without any information whatsoever and probably exhaustion and excitement, I collapsed. They gave me an injection and when I regained consciousness I was driven home and told that I would duly be notified on the health condition of my daughter Milica. Since we did not receive any information, we telephoned several hospitals in order to find out if she had been admitted in one of them. We were told from one of the hospitals to watch TV and listen to the news. I could not realize what that meant, but in retrospect, apparently it was said on TV that a child had been killed by bombing in Batajnica. We did not see or hear such news and our neighbours probably did not want to tell us that Milica was dead. We learned about her death around 2:00 a.m. on April 18, 1999.

Only after everything was over and the official investigation completed was I able to think clearly and accept the reality. I searched the bathroom more closely and came to the conclusion that Milica was not wounded by broken glass, but by fragments which came through the window and broke it. Some came through the outside wall.

I cannot say and I have no expert knowledge as to what actually happened, but the fragments must surely have come from a missile or a cluster bomb which is indicated by a large number of fragments scattered around a vast area.

Anyway, an official investigation was conducted, samples of fragments were taken and, to my knowledge, a conclusion was reached that the fragments came from a cluster bomb.

The house where I live is in the residential area of Batajnica. There are no military facilities in the vicinity. The closest one is Batajnica airfield which is at least 4-5 km away from my house.

I am aware that nobody can bring back my child, but I wish, although I know it is going to be difficult, that those who are guilty of this crime, whether directly or indirectly, be punished no matter when. Therefore, I am prepared to make my statement at any time and before any court or institution and to lodge an indemnification claim to such court or institution.

I have read the record and having no objections thereto, I sign it as my own.

(sgd) Rakić Žarko

Recording clerk,
(sgd) Stana Mitrić

Investigative judge,
(sgd) Pavao Vujasić

In Rakovica

On April 17, 1999, at 10:30 p.m., during the attack on Straževica hill in Belgrade, Rakovica municipality, Kijevo-Kneževac estate, severe damage was inflicted on family houses in the area, as well as on other dwellings. The house No. 12B Hajduk Veljko Street, owned by Dragutin Bekčević, is completely destroyed, and the family houses of below listed owners are damaged: Sarajka Vukosavljević, Budimir Davidović, Boško Bojić, Nebojša Pjevac, Djordje Jeremić, Sladjana Čingelić, Kostadin Stajić, Srboľjub Djokić, Slavoljub Petrović, Branislav Djujević, Branko Nikolić, Ljubivoje Jovičić, Stamenka Petković, Milorad Milinković, Dušan Obradović, Jelisaveta Stojanović, Marjan Andjelković, Dragomir Radivojević, Sloboda Vitorović, Vitomir Randjelović, Milorad Čipranić, Miroslav Simonović, Živko Narandžić, Zoran Svrkota and Milivoje Cvetković.



Photo 67 House at 12B Hajduk Veljko St. on Straževica hill, Rakovica municipality, owned by Dragutin Bekčević, damaged by a NATO missile which made a crater next to the house foundation



Photo 68 Picture of the crater next to Dragutin Bekčević's house, diameter 1.5 x 1.5 m, 6 m deep

In Niš



Photo 69 A view of the bombed civilian facilities in Šaka Estate in Niš, Bujmirska Street, where many houses were demolished on 19 April 1999



Photo 70 A close-up of the crater in Bujmirska Street



Photo 71 Demolished house of Svetolik Mladenović, 7b Bujmirska Street



Photo 72 The house of Milivoje Stamenković, 9 Bujmirska Street, razed to the ground



Photo 73 The body of Milen Milojković, 5/17 Koste Vujinovića Street, Niš, killed by bombing on 19 April 1999



Photo 74 A few of the score of houses damaged on April 20, 1999 in the village of Dolovi, Novi Pazar



Photo 75 A cow and a horse killed in the stable of Samih Koljši in the village of Dolovi, Novi Pazar

In Djakovica



Photo 76 Broad view of the refugee camp "Maja" Djakovica, in which the refugees from the Republic of Srpska found shelter. During the bombing on April 21, 1999, four persons were killed and twenty severely injured



Photo 77 Killed animals near the refugee camp "Maja"



Photo 78 A demolished building in the camp "Maja"



Photo 79 Ruins from which the bodies of the following persons were pulled out: Gordana Ilnić, Davor Ularević and Darko Ularević.



Photo 80 The place in ruins where the body of Gordana Ilić was found



Photo 81 Close-up of the bodies pulled out from the ruins of the refugee camp "Maja"

Bombing of Medical Facilities

This report has been compiled on the basis of daily reports submitted by medical establishments. Since many areas sustained repeated bombing, some medical facilities appear in a number of daily reports on damage.

REPORT ON MEDICAL FACILITIES DAMAGED BY THE BOMBING

Status as at 31 March 1999

1. In the area under the jurisdiction of the Raška District Office in Kraljevo, the following facilities have been damaged:

- Studenica Medical Center, Kraljevo - Outpatient Clinic in Ladjevci (broken windows and partially damaged building),
- Outpatient clinic in the village of Miločaj (broken windows),
- Pharmacy in the Outpatient Clinic Ladjevci - damaged.

2. In the Nišava District, Niš, the following facility has been damaged:

- Student Medical Center, Niš - broken windows

3. In the Jablanica District, Leskovac, the following medical facilities have been damaged:

- Medical Center in Leskovac - General Hospital: 80% of glass broken, roof damaged 30%, joinery: broken window frames, doors, closing mechanisms - broken locks (approximate damage 10%), sewerage ducts (30% damaged), approximately 50% of the hospital facade has been damaged.
- Health Care Institute, Leskovac - broken windows.

4. In the Kosovo District, Priština, the following damage has been sustained:

- Priština Outpatient Clinic - Dental Department, located in downtown Priština: 100% damage.

5. In the City of Belgrade, the following medical establishments have been damaged:

- Rakovica Outpatient Clinic - facilities in Labudovo Brdo, Resnik and infirmary in DMB factory (broken glass). The greatest damage is recorded in the DMB infirmary (750 m² of 4-mm thick glass broken).

- Zemun Outpatient Clinic - infirmary „13 Jul“ within PKB Zemun on Batajnica Road (broken glass).

- „Dr Sima Milošević“ Outpatient Clinic on Banovo Brdo sustained damage on the following facilities:

1) Outpatient Clinic in Sremčica:

- cracked partition walls,
- three breaks on the sewerage pipe,
- water supply pipe broken in six places,
- about 100 m² of floor sunk in the pharmacy,
- 116 window panes broken (150 x 90 cm each),
- entrance door glass broken in three places,
- three door frames put out of place.

- outer walls cracked and water penetrated into the shelter (suspected sliding of the building in foundation and damage to the drainage system).

2) Damage in the Outpatient Clinic in Železnik:

- several vertical fissures on walls
- several horizontal fissures on the roof
- wall cracked at the joint between the old and new buildings
- all partition walls in the Dental Department cracked
- a central heating pipe broke in the Gynecology Department and flooded the floor

below.

- 38 window panes broke (80 x 70 cm each)
- 15 door frames cracked
- 18 window frames cracked.

6. In the Kosovo-Pomoravlje District, Gnjilane, the following medical facilities have been damaged:

Pharmaceutical Enterprise, Gnjilane - broken glass on the Pharmacy No. 1 in Gnjilane,

Outpatient Clinic in Kosovska Vitina - infirmary in the village of Vrhovac shattered to the ground.

1 April 1999 update

7. In the Jablanica District, Leskovac, the following medical facilities have been damaged:

Medical Center Leskovac - General Hospital:

- 1) 80% of glass surface (900 m²) broken.
- 2) in the rehabilitation, infectious, psychiatric and pneumo-phthisic wards, the roof structure with roof tiling has been damaged (estimated damage app. 30%),
- 3) in all hospital facilities, joinery has been damaged, window panes broken, doors cracked, closing mechanisms and locks broken - estimated damage app. 10%.
- 4) cast sewerage pipes have cracked on many points - approximate damage 30%.
- 5) the hospital facade - some 50% of the surface - has been damaged.

Health Care Institute, Leskovac:

- 1) skylight glasses broken (10 panes),
- 2) 81 window panes broken

Pharmaceutical Enterprise Leskovac

- 1) „Hipokrat“ Pharmacy - broken glass on the pharmacy
- 2) „Centrala“ Pharmacy - broken glass on the pharmacy
- 3) „Sutjeska“ Pharmacy - broken glass on the pharmacy

2 April 1999 update

8. In the Peć District, Peć, the following medical facilities have been damaged:

- General Hospital in Djakovica - broken windows,
- Outpatient Clinic in Djakovica - inoperative due to the damage caused by the NATO air strikes in the vicinity.

9. The following medical establishments have been damaged in the Kosovska Mitrovica District, Kosovska Mitrovica:

- Medical Center in Kosovska Mitrovica - Kosovska Mitrovica Outpatient Clinic - 17 windows broken,
- Outpatient Clinic in Leposavić - several windows broken,
- Outpatient Clinic in Vučitrn - several windows broken.

4 April 1999 update

10. In the Raška District, Raška, the following facilities have been damaged:

- Outpatient Clinic in Raška - broken glass on doors and windows (app. 150 m²).
- 13 windows blown out, 10 doors damaged, plaster damaged at various spots; medical equipment damaged (centrifuge, galvanizer, diadynamic and ultrasound).

5 April 1999 update

11. In the Nišava District, Aleksinac, the following facilities have been damaged:

- Medical Center in Aleksinac - the Outpatient Clinic building in Aleksinac has been completely demolished by a missile which struck 10 m away. The building housed the Emergency Medical Care, General Medical Services, Dental Services, Sanitary and Epidemic Control Service and At-Home Care. The mentioned services have been relocated to the hospital section of the Medical Center in Aleksinac.

Medical Center in Aleksinac - all windows on the second floor of the hospital section have been broken.

6 April 1999 update

12. In the Nišava District, Aleksinac, the following facilities have been damaged:

Medical Center in Aleksinac - heavy damage to the facilities housing the Outpatient Clinic, Emergency Medical Aid, Infirmary and Dental Clinic, as well as hospital building.

13. In the Nišava District, Niš, the following facilities have been damaged:

- Infirmary and Occupational Medical Center within the Outpatient Clinic for Industrial Employees in Niš have been heavily damaged.
- Infirmary in JNA Square No. 7 - broken glass, app. 24 m³.

7 April 1999 update

14. In the Moravica District, Čačak, the following facilities have been damaged:

- Medical Center Čačak - Outpatient Clinic in Lučani: broken windows, several doors blown away, venetian blinds damaged.

15. In the Jablanica District, Leskovac, the following facility has been damaged:

- Medical Center, Leskovac - Outpatient Clinic: broken windows.

16. In the Moravica District, Čačak, the following facility has been damaged:

- Medical Center Čačak - Outpatient Clinic in Lučani: damaged roof structure, broken roof tiles and doors blown away. The building is no longer fit for use.

9 April 1999 update

17. In the Nišava District, Niš, the following facilities have been damaged:

- Infirmary at the Tobacco Factory: 90% of window panes have been broken (app. 1000 m³) and the main entrance door on the building has been broken. In repeated bombing, additional 200 m³ of glass surface broke.

- Infirmary „Jastrebac“, broken window panes (approximately 200 m³).
- Infirmary housed in the Engineering Faculty building: broken window panes in the dental department, general medical service department, waiting room, entrance door frame out of place, cracked entrance door staircase and window panes in general medical service department.

18. In the Nišava District, Aleksinac, the following facility has been damaged:

- Medical Center, Aleksinac

14 April 1999 update

19. In the Zlatibor District, Čajetina, the following facility has been damaged:

- „Čigota“ Institute for Thyroid Gland and Metabolism - the lodge of the „Tornik“ sports and recreational center has been demolished.

15 April 1999 update

20. In the Southern Banat District, Pančevo, the following facility has been damaged:

- „Južni Banat“ Medical Center, Pančevo: damaged kitchen and laundry.

21. According to the report for 15 April 1999 the damage sustained on 24 March 1999 in the Toplica District, Prokuplje, refers to the following:

Medical Center in Prokuplje, organizational unit Outpatient Clinic in Prokuplje; broken glass, 27.5 m³ of airtight glass, 12 m³ plain glass (10 mm) and 2.1 m³ 6-mm glass.

22. According to the report submitted on 15 April 1999, referring to the damage caused by the bombing on the night of 7/8 April 1999, the following facilities were damaged in the Pomoravlje District, Čuprija:

- Čuprija Medical Center, organizational units General Hospital and Outpatient Clinic: damaged walls and roof structure, windows and doors blown out of place, broken glass 485.46 m³.

23. According to the report submitted on 15 April 1999 (update of the report of 31 March 1999) the following facilities have been damaged in Belgrade:

- Outpatient Clinic in Rakovica sustained damage on the following facilities within its scope:

- Kraljeve Jelene Street Nos. 11 and 22 - broken glass, three windows and two doors blown out of place;

- Infirmary in DMB factory - broken glass, cracked walls and ceilings;

- Kanarevo Brdo - many windows broken;

- Labudovo Brdo - many windows broken;

According to the findings of the committee for the assessment of damage, the total area of broken glass is approximately 200 m³.

24. According to the report submitted on 15 April 1999, due to the bombing on 8 April 1999 the following facility was damaged in the Moravica District, Čačak:

Medical Center Čačak, organizational unit Outpatient Clinic, Čačak - damaged roof structure, broken roof tiles, doors blown out.

16 April 1999 update

25. In the area of the Toplica District, Prokuplje, the following facility was damaged by repeated bombing:

- Outpatient Clinic, Kuršumlija:

Damage on 24 March 1999:

- cracked walls in the administrative building, general medical service and dispensary,

- damaged facade (app. 50 m³) of the administrative building and general medical service,

- broken window panes (60 m³) and wallboards in the administrative building (30 m³),
- damaged drain pipes (30 m).

Damage on 2 April 1999:

- further widening of fissures which appeared after the first bombing on 24 March 1999,
- further damage of the facade on old buildings (app. 40 m³),
- broken window panes (30 m³),
- damaged drain pipes (20 m).

Damage on 14 April 1999:

- facade damage (60 m³)
- broken window panes (40 m³)
- damaged drain pipes (10 m)

19 April 1999 update

26. According to the report submitted on 19 April 1999, the following facility in the City of Belgrade was damaged by the bombing on the nights of 12/13 April 1999 and 14/15 April 1999:

- Orthopedic and Surgical Institute „Banjica“ - most window panes and glazed doors were broken, fissures and damage appeared on the walls, plaster fell off, vertical walls were damaged in addition to other damage on the building.

27. According to the report submitted on 19 April 1999, the following facility was damaged in the Nišava District, Niš, due to the bombing on the night of 5/6 April 1999:

- Medical Center Aleksinac, organizational unit Outpatient Clinic Aleksinac - the building was demolished with all equipment, services relocated to other facilities within the Medical Center.

28. According to the report submitted on 19 April 1999, the following facility was damaged in the Kolubara District, Valjevo:

- Medical Center Valjevo, organizational unit General Hospital Valjevo - windows partially broken in all hospital wards.

21 April 1999 update

29. According to the report submitted on 21 April 1999, the following facility was damaged by air strikes on 20 April 1999 in the Kolubara District, Valjevo:

- Medical Center Valjevo, organizational unit General Hospital Valjevo - broken windows, skylights and glazed doors (125), cracked ceilings and walls in hospital buildings.

22 April 1999 update

30. According to the report submitted on 22 April 1999, the following facility was damaged by the bombing on 20 April 1999 in the territory of the Toplica District, Prokuplje:

Outpatient Clinic Kuršumlija - window panes broke on all facilities (500 m³) due to detonations in the close vicinity.

31. According to the report submitted on 22 April 1999 the following facilities were damaged by the bombing on 12 April 1999 in the Moravica District, Čačak:

- Medical Center Čačak, organizational unit Outpatient Clinic Ivanjica:
 - Infirmary in Medjurečje - broken window panes (10 m³ x 5 mm), damaged plaster on a partition wall 10 m³;
 - Infirmary in Prilike - broken all glass (5 mm) on windows, doors and skylights, 55 m³.

32. According to the report submitted on 22 April 1999, the following damage of medical facilities occurred in the Kolubara District, Valjevo:

- Medical Center Valjevo, organizational unit General Hospital Valjevo:
 - Damage on 21 April 1999:
 - broken window panes (65), skylights (20), ceiling plates (20), window frames out of place, cracked walls and ceilings on the building;
 - Damage on 22 April 1999:
 - broken window panes (50), skylights (9), elevator glass (2), several ceiling plates, over 30 neon lights fell out and broke, a large glass of the rehabilitation pool broke, several window frames and doors were blown out, walls and ceilings cracked.

REVIEW OF EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES DAMAGED OR
DEMOLISHED BY NATO AGGRESSION

Item No.	District/Municipality/Educational facility	Type of damage
I	BELGRADE	
1.	Čukarica Municipality	
	Elementary schools (OŠ)	
1.1.	OŠ "Vuk Karadžić", Školska 4, Sremčica	- broken glass 180 m ² (plain and reinforced glass) - some joinery damaged
1.2.	OŠ "Duško Radović", Tomasa Edisona 3, Sremčica	- broken glass 250 m ² - some joinery damaged
1.3.	OŠ "Brace Jerković", Stjepana Supanca 12	- broken glass - cracked walls in the gym area
1.4.	OŠ "Vladimir Nazor", Milana Mijalkovića 11, Železnik	- broken glass 150 m ² - cracked walls - damaged flat roof
1.5.	OŠ "Đorđe Krstić", Živka Nastića 12	- broken PROFILIT glass on the skylight
1.6.	OŠ "Filip Kljajić Fica", Gogoljeva 40	- broken glass 6 m ²
1.7.	OŠ "Banović Strahinja", Kneza Višeslava 15	- broken glass
1.8.	OŠ "Karadorde", Ostružnica, Vuka Karadžića 11	- broken glass 15 m ² - damaged ceiling in one classroom

Item No.	District/Municipality/Educational facility	Type of damage
1.9.	Elementary and Secondary School "Sveti Sava", Umka, Milije Stanojlovica 30	- broken glass (3 mm thick) 150 m ²
	(9 facilities)	Total
	Secondary schools	
1.1.	Chemical and Food Processing School, Lješka 82	- broken glass 65 m ² - damaged metal structure of the ventilating shaft 10 m ² - multiple wall fissures
	(1 facility)	Total
2.	Rakovica Municipality	
	Elementary schools (OŠ)	
2.1.	OŠ "Kosta Abrašević", 13. oktobra 82, Resnik	- all glass has been broken (plain, insulating and PROFILIT curtain walls) - the building structure seriously damaged
2.2.	OŠ "Branko Ćopić", Partizanska 73	- broken glass 25 m ² - on the night of 14/15 April additional 150 m ² of glass was broken as well as the glass domes in the gym
2.3.	OŠ "14. Oktobar", department in Kneževac	- broken glass 75 m ² - some joinery damaged
2.4.	OŠ "Vladimir Rolović", Omladinsko šetalište 10	- broken glass 180 m ² (plain, insulating and PROFILIT curtain walls) - some joinery damaged
2.5.	OŠ "Nikola Tesla", Dr. Milivoja Petrovića 12	- broken glass 200 m ² (plain and insulating) - on the night of 14/15 April all glass was broken and joinery damaged
2.6.	OŠ "France Prešern", Stanka Paunovića 45	- 80% of glass has been broken and many door and window frames have been blown out of place

Item No.	District/Municipality/Educational facility	Type of damage
2.7.	OŠ "Djura Jakšić", Kanarevo brdo 2	- broken glass 150 m ²
2.8.	OŠ "Ivo Andrić", Ivana Mićurina 38a	- broken glass (160 m ² insulating and 30 m ² of PROFILIT curtain walls)
	(8 facilities)	Total
	Secondary schools	
2.1.	Music School "Davorin Jenko", Miška Kranjca 7	- 12 windows with frames blown out of place, part of ceiling with lighting was damaged and glass broken
2.2.	Mechanical Engineering School "Radoje Dakić", Miška Kranjca 17	- broken glass 25 m ² and computer equipment damaged - on the night of 14/15 April all glass was broken
2.3.	Special School "Petar Leković", Vukasovićeve 21a	- building structure damaged and glass broken 60 m ²
2.4.	Fifth Economics School, Matije Gupca 46	- broken glass 20 m ² and some joinery blown out of place
	(4 facilities)	Total
3.	Voždovac Municipality	
	Elementary schools (OŠ)	
3.1.	OŠ "Bora Stanković", Paunova 19a	- broken glass and partially cracked walls
3.2.	OŠ "Zmaj Jova Jovanović", Meštrovićeve 19	- broken glass
3.3.	OŠ "Veselin Masleša", Kumodraška 72	- broken glass 25 m ²
3.4.	OŠ "Vasa Čarapić", Beli Potok, Avalska 48a	- broken insulating glass 250 m ² - joinery partially damaged
3.5.	Music School "Petar Konjović", Grčića Milenka 71	- damaged facade

Item No.	District/Municipality/Educational facility	Type of damage
3.6.	OŠ "Jajinci", Ilije Petrovića 12	- broken glass 30 m ²
3.7.	OŠ "Karadorde", Jove Ilića 2	- broken glass 20 m ²
3.8.	OŠ "Filip Filipović", Bulevar JNA 317	- broken glass
3.9.	OŠ "Đura Daničić", Meštrovićeva 19	- broken glass 20 m ²
	(9 facilities)	Total
	University education	
	Transport Engineering Faculty, Vojvode Stepe 306	- broken glass (6 m ² × 10 mm and 3 m ² ISOPAN glass)
	(1 facility)	Total
4.	Zemun Municipality	
	Elementary schools (OŠ)	
4.1.	OŠ "Vuk Karadžić", Surčin, Bratstva-jedinstva 1	- broken glass 40 m ²
4.2.	OŠ "Ilija Birčanin", Braće Krnješevac 2	- broken glass 35 m ²
4.3.	OŠ "Ilija Birčanin", detached department in Batajnica (13. maj)	- wall fissures appeared
4.4.	Music School "Kosta Manojlović", Nemanjina 9	- broken glass
	(4 facilities)	Total
	Secondary schools	
4.1.	High School, Gradski Park 1	- damaged ceiling structure in the auditorium, library and corridor - broken glass
	(1 facility)	Total

Item No.	District/Municipality/Educational facility	Type of damage
	University education	
4.1.	Agricultural Faculty, Nemanjina 6	- broken glass: 220 m ² × 4mm, 25 m ² PROFILIT curtain wall, 110 m ² × 6 mm insulating glass - damaged reinforced concrete structure, ceilings (HUNTER DOUGLAS) 210 m ² , installations, joinery, vertical troughs and ventilating chamber
	(1 facility)	Total
5.	Savski Venac Municipality	
	Elementary schools (OŠ)	
5.1.	OŠ "Vojvode Putnika", Boška Petrovića 6	- broken glass 20 m ²
5.2.	OŠ "Stefan Nemanja", Vasilija Gaceše 2a	- broken glass and damaged structure of the building in V. Gaceše 2a
5.3.	OŠ "Stefan Nemanja", Vasilija Gaceše 2a	- broken glass on the southern side of the building in Petra Čajkovskog 2a
5.4.	OŠ "Petar Petrović-Njegoš", Generala Ždanova	- broken windows 100 m ² and 3 door frames blown out of place - roof partially damaged
5.5.	OŠ "Radojka Lakić", Aleksandra Kostica 1-7	- 40 window panes broken and walls partially cracked
	(5 facilities)	Total
	Secondary schools	
5.1.	Designing School, Krupanjska 3	- broken glass 10 m ²
5.2.	Fourth High School, Teodora Drajzera 25	- almost all glass broken - damaged joinery, ceilings, minor wall fissures
	(2 facilities)	Total

Item No.	District/Municipality/Educational facility	Type of damage
	Junior Colleges	
5.1.	Junior College for Kindergarten Teachers, Ljutice Bogdana 46	- broken glass, walls partially damaged
	(1 facility)	Total
	University education	
5.1.	Medical Faculty, Dr. Subotića 8	- app. 500 m ² windows broken - 230 venetian blinds broken - 125 door and window frames damaged
	(1 facility)	Total
6.	Zvezdara Municipality	
	Elementary schools (OŠ)	
6.1.	OŠ "Marija Bursać", Milana Rakića 81	- broken glass: 75 m ² (3mm and 4 mm thick), reinforced glass (5 m ²) and curtain wall (5 m ²)
7.	Palilula Municipality	
	Elementary Schools (OŠ)	
7.1.	OŠ "Vasa Pelagić", Kotež, Milana Zečara 2	- broken glass 80 m ² - on the night of 28/29 April broken glass on the gym
7.2.	OŠ "Stevan Filipović", Patrisa Lumumbe 5	- broken glass 20 m ²
7.3.	OŠ "Stevan Sremac", Borča, Trg oslobođenja 3	- 47 window panes broken
	(3 facilities)	Total
8.	Novi Beograd Municipality	
	Elementary schools (OŠ)	
8.1.	OŠ "Jovan Dučić", Milentija Popovića 16a	- broken glass 15 m ²

Item No.	District/Municipality/Educational facility	Type of damage
8.2.	OŠ "Žarko Zrenjanin", Aleksinačkih rudara 22	- broken glass: 60 m ² × 3 mm, 20 m ² 6 mm, 10 m ² reinforced glass and 20 m ² insulating glass
8.3.	Elementary Music School "Stanislav Binički", Senjačka 31	- the building of the detached department in Novi Beograd, in the close vicinity of the Chinese Embassy, sustained great damage and is no longer fit for use
8.4.	OŠ "Vladimir Iljič Lenjin", Otona Župančiča 4	- broken glass 30 m ²
8.5.	OŠ "Đuro Strugar", Treći bulevar 148	- broken glass 20 m ²
8.6.	OŠ "Mladost", Gandijeva 99	- broken glass
	(6 facilities)	Total
	Secondary schools	
8.1.	10th High School "Mihajlo Pupin", Proleterske solidarnosti 1a	- 6 window panes broken
8.2.	Mechanical Engineering School "Prvi maj", Omladinskih brigada	- broken glass
	(2 facilities)	
9.	Obrenovac Municipality	
	Elementary schools (OŠ)	
9.1.	OŠ "14. oktobar", Barič, Obrenovački put 132	- broken glass 100 m ²
	(1 facility)	Total
10.	Sopot Municipality	
	Elementary schools (OŠ)	
10.1.	OŠ "Jelica Milovanović", Kneza Miloša 14	- 2 glass domes, insulating glass broken and damaged joinery

Item No.	District/Municipality/Educational facility	Type of damage
10.2.	OŠ "Janko Katić", Rogača, Kosmajaska 153	- all glass broken
	(2 facilities)	Total
	(62 facilities)	Total Belgrade
II	Bor District	
1.	Bor	
	Elementary schools (OŠ)	
1.1.	OŠ "Branko Radičević", Moše Pijade 31	- broken glass: 245 m ² × 4 mm and 25 m ² reinforced glass - several doors and windows with frames blown out of place
1.2.	OŠ "Vuk Karadžić", Moše Pijade 6	- broken glass 60 m ² (4 mm)
1.3.	OŠ "Sveti Sava", Moše Pijade 31	- broken glass: 210 m ² (4 mm), 6 m ² reinforced glass, 2 skylights (15 m ²), one window completely demolished, one partition wall cracked
1.4.	OŠ "9. srpska udarna brigada", Kralja Petra I 10	- broken glass: 8 m ² (6 mm) and 20 m ² (4 mm)
1.5.	Elementary and Secondary School "Vidovdan", Moše Pijade 31	- broken glass: 45 m ² (4 mm) and 5 m ² reinforced glass - one window blown out of place
1.6.	Music School "Miodrag Vasiljević", Moše Pijade 1	- broken glass: 4 m ² (4 mm) and 5 m ² (8 mm)
	(6 facilities)	Total
	(6 facilities)	Total Bor District
III	JABLANICA DISTRICT	
1	Leskovac	
	Elementary schools (OŠ)	
1.1.	OŠ "Petar Tasić", Vlajkova 24	- broken glass 200 m ² - joinery partially damaged

Item No.	District/Municipality/Educational facility	Type of damage
1.2.	OŠ "Trajko Stamenković", Dubočica 72	- broken glass 180 m ² - joinery partially damaged
1.3.	OŠ "Vasa Pelagić", Vase Pelagica 5	- broken glass 220 m ² - joinery partially damaged
1.4.	OŠ "Kosta Stamenković", Norvežanska 36	- broken glass 320 m ² - damaged gym
1.5.	OŠ "Vožd Karadorde", Đure Đakovića bb	- broken glass - doors and windows blown out
1.6.	OŠ "Vuk Karadžić", Save Kovačevića 69	- broken glass
1.7.	OŠ "Josif Kostić", Učitelja Josifa 18	- broken glass 185 m ² - some joinery damaged
1.8.	OŠ "Svetozar Marković", Leskovačkog odreda 6	- broken glass 50 m ² - damaged roof and facade
1.9.	OŠ "Milutin Smiljković", Vinarce	- broken glass 30 m ² - damaged joinery
1.10.	OŠ "Đura Jakšić", Turekovac	- broken glass 75 m ²
1.11.	OŠ "Nikola Skobaljic", Veliko Trnjane	- broken glass 30 m ² - facade partially damaged
1.12.	OŠ "Veljko Vlahović", Pečenjevce	- broken glass (plain, insulating and PROFILIT curtain walls) 1350 m ² - damaged building structure
1.13.	OŠ "Desanka Maksimović", Grdelica	- broken glass, cracked walls and ceilings, damaged joinery and other structural elements
1.14.	OŠ "Desanka Maksimović", Grdelica	- broken glass, damaged roof, walls and ceilings in the detached department in Oraovica
1.15.	OŠ "Desanka Maksimović", Grdelica	- broken glass, fissures on walls and ceilings in the detached department in Velika Sejanica
1.16.	OŠ "Desanka Maksimović", Dedina Bara	- the damage on the building is so extensive that it cannot be repaired

Item No.	District/Municipality/Educational facility	Type of damage
1.17.	Special School "11. oktobar"	- broken glass
1.18.	OŠ "Radoje Domanović", Manojlovce	- broken glass
1.19.	OŠ "Radoje Domanović", Bošnjace	- broken glass
	(19 facilities)	Total
	Secondary schools	
1.1.	High School "S. Veljković Zele", Koste Stamenkovića 15	- broken glass 150 m ² - joinery partially damaged
1.2.	Technical School "Rade Metalac", Dimitrija Tucovića bb	- broken glass 240 m ² - broken curtain wall (PROFILIT glass) 70 m ² - damaged workshop for practical instruction
1.3.	Trade, Catering and Tourist School, Dubočica bb	- broken glass 350 m ² - broken curtain wall (PROFILIT glass) 160 m ² - damaged joinery
1.4.	Chemical Processing School, Vlakova 94	- broken glass (PROFILIT curtain wall and insulating glass) 720 m ²
1.5.	Agricultural School, Niška 64	- broken glass 400 m ²
1.6.	First Textile School, V. Pušmana	- broken glass 150 m ² - partially damaged joinery
1.7.	Music School, Mlinska 2	- broken glass 75 m ²
1.8.	Medical School, B. Dimitrijevića 1	- broken glass 20 m ² - joinery partially damaged
1.9.	Wood Processing School, Grdelica	- broken glass 50%
	(9 facilities)	Total
	Junior colleges	
1.1.	Textile Technical College, Filipa Filipovića 20	- broken glass 30 m ² - joinery partially damaged

Item No.	District/Municipality/Educational facility	Type of damage
1.2.	Business Administration College, Koste Stamenkovića 2	- broken glass 120 m ²
	(2 facilities)	Total
	University education	
1.1.	Processing Engineering Faculty, Bul. oslobođenja 124	- broken glass 15 m ² - 25 m ² of ceiling damaged
	(1 facility)	Total
	Students' standard	
1.1.	Boarding House for Secondary School Students, Kajmakčalanska 24	- broken glass 25 m ²
	(1 facility)	Total
	(29 facilities)	Total Jablanica District:
IV	NIŠAVA DISTRICT	
I	Niš	
	Elementary schools (OŠ)	
1.1.	OŠ "Ivo Andrić", Branka Bjegovića bb	- broken glass
1.2.	OŠ "Radoje Domanović", Stanka Paunovića 49a	- broken glass
1.3.	OŠ "Vuk Karadžić", Beogradska 2	- broken glass 265 m ²
1.4.	OŠ "D. Jovanović Stanko", Kosovke Devojke bb	- broken glass
1.5.	OŠ "Moša Pijade", Vojvode Putnika 1	- broken glass
1.6.	OŠ "V. Ilić Mladji", Hum	- broken roof tiles and glass

Item No.	District/Municipality/Educational facility	Type of damage
1.7.	OŠ "Bogdan Blagojević", Medoševac	- broken glass 190 m ² - partially damaged joinery, ceiling and roof - one 6-classroom facility was demolished
	(7 facilities)	Total
	Secondary schools	
1.1.	Technical School "12. februar", Beogradska 22	- broken glass 275 m ² - heavily damaged gym
1.2.	Mechanical Engineering School "15. maj", Beogradska 22	- heavily damaged structure (roof, ceilings), broken glass. Roof needs urgent repair.
1.3.	Mechanical Engineering School, Šumadijska 1a	- broken glass 400 m ² - damaged roof 25% (4000 roof tiles) and some joinery
1.4.	Electrical Engineering School "Nikola Tesla", Beogradska 16	- broken glass 520 m ² - ceiling partly damaged - roof covering and walls partly damaged
1.5.	Civil Engineering School "Neimar", Beogradska 18	- damaged roof structure, roof covering and broken glass
1.6.	Food Processing and Chemical School, S. Paunovića 23	- broken glass - damaged roof
1.7.	Textile School "Filip Kljajić", S. Punovića 23	- broken glass - damaged roof
1.8.	Economics School, Majakovskog 2	- broken glass
	(8 facilities)	Total
	Junior colleges	
1.1.	Junior Technical College, Beogradska 20	- damaged structure, roof and broken glass (115 m ²)

Item No.	District/Municipality/Educational facility	Type of damage
1.2.	Junior Music College, Oktobarske revolucije 10	- broken glass 110 m ² , damaged roof covering, ceilings, joinery, curtains, lights and some equipment
	(2 facilities)	Total
	University education	
1.1.	Electronics Faculty, Beogradska 14	- damaged secondary structure (cracks and sliding of partition walls) - damaged joinery, locks and broken glass
1.2.	Mechanical Engineering Faculty, Beogradska 14	- damaged roof cover - damaged joinery, locks and broken glass
1.3.	Law Faculty, Trg Vojske Jugoslavije 11	- broken insulating glass 75 m ²
1.4.	Economics Faculty, Trg Vojske Jugoslavije 11	- broken insulating glass 135 m ²
1.5.	Civil Engineering and Architecture Faculty, Beogradska 14	- damaged primary structure (roof plate and supports) - damaged secondary structure (cracked partition walls) - damaged joinery, locks and broken glass
1.6.	Medical Faculty, Braće Tasković 81	- broken insulating glass 65 m ²
1.7.	University building, Univerzitetski trg 2	- damaged partition walls, joinery and broken glass
	(7 facilities)	Total
	Students' standard	
1.1.	Boarding House for Secondary School Students, Kosovke devojke 6	- facility in Beogradska 10 heavily damaged (roof covering damaged, ceiling cracked, some glazed doors and windows broken, damaged installations, etc.)

Item No.	District/Municipality/Educational facility	Type of damage
1.2.	Student dormitory near the Law and Economics Faculties, Topličina 1	- damaged facade and broken glass
1.3.	Students' Center, dormitory No. 4 near the Technical Faculty	- damaged secondary structure (facade portal and partition walls) - damaged joinery, locks, equipment and broken glass
1.4.	Students' restaurant and central kitchen	- damaged secondary structure (facade panels, partitions walls, etc.) - broken insulating glass 70 m ²
1.5.	Students' restaurant in Trg Vojske Jugoslavije Square	- damaged gas supply installation and some equipment
	(5 facilities)	Total
2.	Aleksinac	
	Elementary schools (OŠ)	
2.1.	OŠ "Ljupče Nikolić", Tihomira Djordjevića 10	- broken glass and some doors and windows damaged
2.2.	OŠ "Aca Milojević", Lole Ribara 2	- broken glass 280 m ²
2.3.	OŠ "Vladimir Djordjević", Dušana Trivunca 15	- broken glass
	(3 facilities)	Total
	Secondary schools	
2.1.	Electrical and Mechanical Engineering School, Dr Tihomira Djordjevića bb	- damaged joinery and broken glass
2.2.	High School, Dr Tihomira Djordjevića bb	- broken glass
	(2 facilities)	Total

Item No.	District/Municipality/Educational facility	Type of damage
	Junior colleges	
2.1.	Junior College for Kindergarten Teachers, Lole Ribara 2	- broken glass - one inner wall cracked (laboratory out of use)
	(1 facility)	Total
	Students' standard	
2.1.	Student Boarding House, Bucekova 2	- broken glass and damaged joinery
	(1 facility)	Total
	(34 facilities)	Total Nišava District
V	PČINJA DISTRICT	
1.	Vranje	
	Elementary schools (OŠ)	
1.1.	OŠ "Jovan Jovanovic Zmaj", Vase Smajevića 9	- broken glass 35 m ²
1.2.	OŠ "Radoje Domanovic", Partizanski put 3	- broken glass 120 m ²
1.3.	OŠ "Branko Radičević", Kosovska bb	- broken glass and roof domes
1.4.	OŠ "Dositej Obradović", Omladinska 20	- broken glass 600 m ²
1.5.	OŠ "Vuk Karadžić", Pionirska 5	- broken glass, joinery partially damaged
1.6.	OŠ "Branislav Nušić", Rataje	- broken glass in the detached department in Pavlovac
	(6 facilities)	Total
	Secondary schools	
1.1.	Technical School, Bulevar AVNOJ-a 2	- broken glass 60 m ²

Item No.	District/Municipality/Educational facility	Type of damage
1.2.	Textile School, Bulevar AVNOJ-a 2	- broken glass 25 m ²
1.3.	Agricultural School, Partizanska 12	- broken glass on 4 windows
1.4.	Economics School, Esperanto bb	- broken glass
1.5.	High School, Partizanska 12	- broken glass and damaged joinery
	(5 facilities)	Total
	University education	
1.1.	Teachers' Faculty, Partizanska 14	- 70 windows broken, damaged doors, entrance hall and joinery
	(1 facility)	Total
2.	Surdulica	
	Elementary schools (OŠ)	
2.1.	OŠ "Jovan Jovanović Zmaj"	- all glass broken glass, damaged structure (walls, roof, ceilings, joinery, etc.)
2.2.	OŠ "Vuk Karadžić", Jadranska bb	- broken glass
	(2 facilities)	Total
	Secondary schools	
2.1.	Technical School "Nikola Tesla"	- damaged roof structure, roof covering, all glass broken, joinery partially damaged
	(1 facility)	Total
3.	Bujanovac	
	Elementary schools (OŠ)	
3.1.	OŠ "Vuk Karadžić", Levosoje	- damaged building of the detached department in Borovac
	(1 facility)	Total

Item No.	District/Municipality/Educational facility	Type of damage
	Secondary schools	
3.1.	Technical School "Sveti Sava", Karadordla Petrovića 240	- broken glass 200 m ²
	(1 facility)	Total
4.	Vladičin Han	
	Elementary schools (OŠ)	
4.1.	OŠ "Branko Radićević", Bore Stankovića 40	- broken window panes (60%), damaged walls and joinery
4.2.	OŠ "Sveti Sava", Đure Jakšića bb	- most window panes broken, roof structure partially damaged
	(2 facilities)	Total
	Secondary schools	
4.1.	High School "Jovan Skerlić", Moše Pijade 21	- broken glass, damaged joinery
	(1 facility)	Total
5.	Preševo	
	Elementary schools (OŠ)	
5.1.	OŠ "9. maj", Reljan	- damaged building of the detached department in Buštranje
	(1 facility)	Total
	(20 facilities)	Total Pčinja District
VI	RAŠKA DISTRICT	
1.	Kraljevo	
	Elementary schools (OŠ)	
1.1.	OŠ "Dragan Djoković", Ladjevci	- broken glass 100 m ²

Item No.	District/Municipality/Educational facility	Type of damage
1.2.	OŠ "Djura Jakšić", Konarevo	- on the night of 7/8 April 1999 the detached department in Bogutovac was completely demolished (794 m ²)



Photo 1 Demolished new school building and damaged old school building, Elementary School "Djura Jakšić", Bogutovac

1.3.	OŠ "Milutin Ivanović", Ušće	- partially chipped plaster, broken roof tiles and broken glass (60 m ²) in the detached department in Lozna
1.4.	OŠ "Petar Nikolić, Samaila	- broken glass 85 m ² and damaged asphalt (8 m ²)
	(4 facilities)	Total
2.	Raška	
	Elementary schools (OŠ)	
2.1.	OŠ "Sutjeska", 27. novembra bb	- structure heavily damaged and broken glass

Item No.	District/Municipality/Educational facility	Type of damage
2.2.	OŠ "Raška", Omladinski centar 3	- broken glass: 175 m ² plain and 60 m ² PROFILIT curtain wall - 5 doors blown out of place - wall fissures
2.3.	OŠ "Josif Pančić", Baljevac	- broken glass 10 m ² in the detached department in Biljanovac
2.4.	OŠ "Josif Pančić", Baljevac	- broken glass 80 m ² in the detached department in Brvenik
	(4 facilities)	Total
	Secondary schools	
2.1.	Mechanical Engineering School, Omladinski centar bb	- broken glass 250 m ² - damaged joinery (12 windows, 5 doors and skylight)
2.2.	High School, Omladinski centar bb	- broken glass 130 m ² - chipped plaster around doors and window frames
	(2 facilities)	Total
	Students' standard	
2.1.	Boarding House for Secondary School Students "Beograd" (on Mt. Kopaonik)	
	(1 facility)	Total
3.	Novi Pazar	
	Elementary schools (OŠ)	
3.1.	OŠ "Bratstvo", Gorka Baćanin 50	- broken glass 500 m ² - 17 windows and 10 doors damaged - cracked walls
3.2.	OŠ "Aleksandar Stojanović Leso", Deževa	- damaged roof covering (100 roof tiles) - broken glass 30 m ² - wall fissures
	(2 facilities)	Total
	(12 facilities)	Total Raška District

Item No.	District/Municipality/Educational facility	Type of damage
VII	MORAVICA DISTRICT	
1.	Čačak	
	Elementary schools (OŠ)	
1.1.	OŠ "Ratko Mitrović, Blagoja Parovića 26	- broken glass 365 m ²
1.2.	OŠ "Dr Dragiša Mišović", Bulevar Vuka Karadžića 1	- broken glass 48 m ²
1.3.	OŠ "Vuk Karadžić", Cara Dušana 25	- broken glass in the gym 30 m ²
	(3 facilities)	Total
	Secondary schools	
1.1.	Technical School, Cara Dušana 20	- broken glass 15 m ²
1.2.	Mechanical Engineering School "Branko Milošević-Metalac", Dr D. Mišovića 146	- broken glass: 310 m ² × 4mm and 16 m ² insulating glass - 24 door and window frames damaged
	(2 facilities)	Total
2.	Lučani	
	Elementary schools (OŠ)	
2.1.	OŠ "Milan Blagojević", 4. decembra 35	- broken glass 280 m ² - 11 window frames blown out of place
2.2.	OŠ "Milan Blagojević", detached department in Petrišora	- ceiling cracked in two classrooms
2.3.	OŠ "Milan Blagojević", detached department in Krstan	- damaged roof, ceiling cracked, doors and windows blown out, broken glass
2.4.	OŠ "Milan Blagojević", detached department in Negršora	- broken glass 4 m ²

Item No.	District/Municipality/Educational facility	Type of damage
2.5.	OŠ "Milan Blagojević", detached department in Puhovo	- broken glass 5 m ²
	(5 facilities)	Total
3.	Ivanjica	
	Elementary schools (OŠ)	
3.1.	OŠ "Sreten Lazarević", Prilike	- broken glass 110 m ² - broken roof tiles (200 pcs.)
	(1 facility)	Total
	(11 facilities)	Total Moravica District
VIII	RASINA DISTRICT	
1.	Kruševac	
	Elementary schools (OŠ)	
1.1.	OŠ "Dragoslav Cekić", Jasike	- broken glass (130 m ² × 4 mm, 75 m ² × 6 mm, 115 m ² PROFILIT curtain wall) - damaged doors, window frames and ceiling
1.2.	OŠ "Branko Radičević", Bivolje	- broken glass 83 m ² (4 mm) and PROFILIT (double) curtain wall (120 m ²)
	(2 facilities)	Total
2.	Trstenik	
	Elementary schools	
2.1.	OŠ "Miodrag Čajetina Čajka", Branka Radičevića 1	- broken glass: 225 m ² (3 mm) and 15 m ² PROFILIT curtain wall
	(1 facility)	Total
	Secondary schools	
2.2.	OŠ "Živadin Apostolović", Kneginje Milice	- broken glass 160 m ²
	(2 facilities)	Total

Item No.	District/Municipality/Educational facility	Type of damage
	Secondary education	
2.1.	Technical School, Vuka Karadžića 11	- broken glass 100 m ²
	(1 facility)	Total
	(5 facilities)	Total Rasina District
IX	BRANIČEVO DISTRICT	
1.	Požarevac	
	Elementary schools (OŠ)	
1.1.	OŠ "Desanka Maksimović", Šesta lička bb	- broken glass and damaged roof covering
	(1 facility)	Total
	Secondary schools	
1.1.	High School "Jovan Šerbanović", Sime Simića 1	- broken glass 125 m ²
	(1 facility)	Total
	(2 facilities)	Total Braničevo District:
X	DANUBIAN DISTRICT	
1.	Smederevo	
	Elementary schools (OŠ)	
1.1.	OŠ "Jovan Jovanović Zmaj", 16. oktobra bb	- broken PROFILIT curtain wall (28 m ²) and plain glass (17 m ² × 4 mm)
1.2.	OŠ "Branko Radićević", Crvene Armije 142	- broken glass
	(2 facilities)	Total

Item No.	District/Municipality/Educational facility	Type of damage
	Secondary schools	
I.1.	Technical School, Vuka Karadžića 13	- broken glass 160 m ² - damaged ceiling (Hunter Douglas) in the gym 61 m ² - 12 lights damaged
I.2.	Railway School, M. Velikog 39	- broken glass 6 m ²
	(2 facilities)	Total
	(4 facilities)	Total Danubian District
XI	Šumadija District	
I.	Kragujevac	
	Elementary schools (OŠ)	
I.1.	OŠ "Moma Stanojlović", JNA 40	- broken glass, damaged roof structure, ceilings and joinery
I.2.	OŠ "Vuk Karadžić", Čegarska 3	- broken glass
I.3.	OŠ "21. oktobar", Milovana Glišića 13	- broken glass
I.4.	OŠ "Dragiša Mihailović", Stanovo, Knez Mihailova bb	- broken glass - damaged joinery
I.5.	OŠ "Stanislav Sremčević", Laze Marinkovića 54	- broken glass 257 m ²
I.6.	Music School for Children with Damaged Hearing, Starine Novaka 33	- broken glass
I.7.	OŠ "19. oktobar", Marsić	- broken glass
I.8.	OŠ "Đura Jakšić", Kajmakčalanska 59	- broken glass
I.9.	OŠ "Sveti Sava", Belodrimska bb	- broken glass 30 m ²
I.10.	Music School, Bože Petrovića 1	- broken glass
	(10 facilities)	Total

Item No.	District/Municipality/Educational facility	Type of damage
	Secondary schools	
1.1.	Technical School for Mechanical Engineering and Traffic, Španskih boraca 8	- damaged roof covering, partially cracked walls, some doors and window frames damaged, broken glass 220 m ²
1.2.	First Technical School, Radoja Domanovića 8	- broken glass, damaged ceiling
1.3.	Second Technical School, Španskih boraca 8	- broken glass 60 m ² and chipped ceiling 10 m ²
1.4.	First Kragujevac High School, Školski trg 1	- broken glass 50 m ² and damaged door of auditorium
1.5.	Music School, Bože Petrovića 1	- broken glass - damaged roof
1.6.	Economics School, Radoja Domanovića 6	- broken glass
1.7.	Medical Boarding School "Sestre Ninković", Radoja Domanovića 2	- broken glass 20 m ²
	(7 facilities)	Total
	Junior colleges	
1.1.	Junior Technical College, Španskih boraca 8	- broken glass on 10 windows - one door blown out
	(1 facility)	Total
	University education	
1.1.	Mechanical Engineering Faculty, Sestre Janjić 6	- broken glass
1.2.	Faculty of Sciences and Mathematics, Radoja Domanovića 12	- broken glass
	(2 facilities)	Total

Item No.	District/Municipality/Educational facility	Type of damage
	Students' standard	
1.1.	Student Center	- 690 m ² of insulating glass broken in "Sloboda" restaurant and dormitory - 20 m ² (6 mm) glass broken in the restaurant of the Student Home
	(1 facility)	Total
2.	Knić	
	Elementary schools (OŠ)	
2.1.	OŠ "Rade Šubakić", Gruža	- cracked walls and ceiling
	(1 facility)	Total
	(22 facilities)	Total Šumadija District
XII	KOLUBARA DISTRICT	
I	Valjevo	
	Elementary schools (OŠ)	
1.1.	OŠ "Ilija Birčanin", Stave in Pričević	- broken glass in the detached department in Pričević
1.2.	OŠ "Andra Savčić", 7. jula 5	- broken glass (plain and insulating)
1.3.	OŠ "Valjevski NOP odred", Vladimira Nazora 2	- broken glass on 7 windows and 2 skylights
1.4.	OŠ "Nada Purić", Valjevski NOP odred 25	- broken glass 40 m ²
1.5.	OŠ "Žikica Jovanović Španac", Karadordeva 122	- two reinforced concrete beams cracked
1.6.	OŠ "Milovan Glisic", Dr Pitovića 6	- broken glass
	(6 facilities)	Total

Item No.	District/Municipality/Educational facility	Type of damage
	Secondary schools	
1.1.	Agricultural School, Valjevskog odreda 42	- damaged roof covering 1380 m ² , damaged walls, broken glass 50 m ² , damaged ceilings and joinery
1.2.	Economics and Trade School, Daničičeva 1	- broken glass 190 m ²
	(2 facilities)	Total
	(8 facilities)	Total Kolubara District
XIII	MAČVA DISTRICT	
1.	Šabac	
	Elementary schools (OŠ)	
1.1.	OŠ "Laza K. Lazarevic", Masarikova 136	- building heavily damaged
	(1 facility)	Total
	(1 facility)	Total Mačva District
XIV	POMORAVLJE DISTRICT	
1.	Čuprija	
	Elementary schools (OŠ)	
1.1.	OŠ "Đura Jakšić", Karadordeva 46	- damaged roof covering and broken glass
1.2.	OŠ "13. oktobar", Alekse Šantića bb	- broken glass (80 m ²) and damaged roof
	(2 facilities)	Total
	Secondary schools	
1.1.	High School "Čuprija", Karadordeva 57	- damaged roof covering, joinery and broken glass 90%

Item No.	District/Municipality/Educational facility	Type of damage
1.2.	Medical School, Rade Končara 3	- damaged walls, ceiling, installations, almost all glass broken
1.3.	Sports Hall	- heavily damaged roof structure, roof domes and all glass broken
	(3 facilities)	Total
	Junior colleges	
1.1.	Junior Medical College, Rade Končara 3	- damaged walls, ceiling and broken glass
	(1 facility)	Total
	(6 facilities)	Total Pomoravlje District
XV	TOPLICA DISTRICT	
I.	Prokuplje	
	Elementary schools (OŠ)	
1.1	OŠ "9. novembar", Zmaj Jovina 1	- broken glass 40 m ² - joinery partially damaged - part of ceiling damaged - facade partially damaged (30%)
	(1 facility)	Total
	Secondary schools	
1.1	Agricultural School "Radoš Jovanović Selja", Vuka Karadžića 1	- broken glass 150 m ² - facade partially damaged - roof covering partially damaged - ceiling partially damaged
1.2.	Technical School "15. maj", Ratka Pavlovića 194	- broken glass 90 m ²
1.3.	Medical School, Ratka Pavlovića 20	- broken glass 50 m ²
	(3 facilities)	Total

Item No.	District/Municipality/Educational facility	Type of damage
	Secondary schools	
1.1.	Agricultural School, Valjevskog odreda 42	- damaged roof covering 1380 m ² , damaged walls, broken glass 50 m ² , damaged ceilings and joinery
1.2.	Economics and Trade School, Daničićeva 1	- broken glass 190 m ²
	(2 facilities)	Total
	(8 facilities)	Total Kolubara District
XIII	MAČVA DISTRICT	
1.	Šabac	
	Elementary schools (OŠ)	
1.1.	OŠ "Laza K. Lazarević", Masarikova 136	- building heavily damaged
	(1 facility)	Total
	(1 facility)	Total Mačva District
XIV	POMORAVLJE DISTRICT	
1.	Čuprija	
	Elementary schools (OŠ)	
1.1.	OŠ "Đura Jakšić", Karadordeva 46	- damaged roof covering and broken glass
1.2.	OŠ "13. oktobar", Alekse Šantića bb	- broken glass (80 m ²) and damaged roof
	(2 facilities)	Total
	Secondary schools	
1.1.	High School "Čuprija", Karadordeva 57	- damaged roof covering, joinery and broken glass 90%

Item No.	District/Municipality/Educational facility	Type of damage
1.2.	Medical School, Rade Končara 3	- damaged walls, ceiling, installations, almost all glass broken
1.3.	Sports Hall	- heavily damaged roof structure, roof domes and all glass broken
	(3 facilities)	Total
	Junior colleges	
1.1.	Junior Medical College, Rade Končara 3	- damaged walls, ceiling and broken glass
	(1 facility)	Total
	(6 facilities)	Total Pomoravlje District
XV	TOPLICA DISTRICT	
1.	Prokuplje	
	Elementary schools (OŠ)	
1.1	OŠ "9. novembar", Zmaj Jovina 1	- broken glass 40 m ² - joinery partially damaged - part of ceiling damaged - facade partially damaged (30%)
	(1 facility)	Total
	Secondary schools	
1.1	Agricultural School "Radoš Jovanović Selja", Vuka Karadžića 1	- broken glass 150 m ² - facade partially damaged - roof covering partially damaged - ceiling partially damaged
1.2.	Technical School "15. maj", Ratka Pavlovića 194	- broken glass 90 m ²
1.3.	Medical School, Ratka Pavlovića 20	- broken glass 50 m ²
	(3 facilities)	Total

Item No.	District/Municipality/Educational facility	Type of damage
	Students' standard	
1.1.	Boarding House for Secondary School Students, Avalska 10	- in the old building, heavily damaged roof structure, roof covering, attic structure, all glass has been broken, joinery heavily damaged, as well as equipment and furnishings - in the new building, roof structure and ceiling damaged, all glass and some furnishings broken
	(1 facility)	Total
2.	Kuršumlija	
	Elementary schools (OŠ)	
2.1.	OŠ "Drinka Pavlović", Vuka Karadžića 54	- broken glass on the main building 105 m ² - structural damage of the building
2.2.	OŠ "Drinka Pavlović", detached department in Kuršumlijska Banja	- broken glass - structural damage of the building
2.3.	OŠ "Drinka Pavlović", Vuka Karadžića 54 – detached department in Merdari	- the building (200 m ²) is completely demolished and no longer fit for use
2.4.	OŠ "Drinka Pavlović", Vuka Karadžića 54 – detached department in Rača	- damaged roof covering and partially broken glass
	(4 facilities)	Total
	(9 facilities)	Total Toplica District
XVI	ZAJEČAR DISTRICT	
1.	Boljevac	
	Secondary schools	
1.1.	Technical School "Nikola Tesla"	- broken glass 6 m ²
	(1 facility)	Total
	(1 facility)	Total Zaječar District

Item No.	District/Municipality/Educational facility	Type of damage
XVII	ZLATIBOR DISTRICT	
1.	Čajetina	
	Elementary schools (OŠ)	
1.1.	OŠ "Dimitrije Tucović", Dobro Selice	- damaged part of ceiling structure
	(1 facility)	Total
2.	Nova Varoš	
	Elementary schools (OŠ)	
2.1.	OŠ "Gojko Drulović", Radoinja	- all glass broken
2.2.	OŠ "Dobrisav Rajić", Bistrica, department in D. Bistrica	- damaged roof structure, roof covering, joinery and broken glass
	(2 facilities)	Total
3.	Kosjerić	
	Elementary schools (OŠ)	
3.1.	OŠ "Mato Igumanović", Jordana Đukanovića 2	- broken glass 2 m ²
	(1 facility)	Total
	(4 facilities)	Total Zlatibor District
XVIII	SOUTH BAČKA DISTRICT	
1.	Novi Sad	
	Elementary schools (OŠ)	
1.1	OŠ "Svetozar Marković Toza", Janka Čmelika 89	- broken glass 475 m ² , damaged structure, walls, ceiling, installations, joinery, locks (part of the building is completely demolished)
1.2.	OŠ "Duško Radović", Čenejska 61 and Temerinska 135	- broken glass 505 m ² , damaged walls, roof and joinery

Item No.	District/Municipality/Educational facility	Type of damage
1.3.	OŠ "Prva vojvodanska brigada", Seljačkih buna bb	- broken glass (PROFILIT curtain wall) 110 m ²
1.4.	Elementary and Secondary School "Dr. Milan Petrović", Braće Ribnikar 32	- broken glass 150 m ²
1.5.	OŠ "Đorđe Natošević", Maksima Gorkog 54	- broken glass 90% - much of joinery damaged - fissures appeared on some walls
1.6.	OŠ "Đura Daničić", Dušana Vasiljeva 19	- broken glass on 20 windows
1.7.	OŠ "Veljko Vlahović", VIII ulica 2	- broken glass 120 m ² , damaged roof, floors and joinery
1.8.	OŠ "Dositej Obradović", Filipa Filipovića 3	- broken glass 55 m ²
1.9.	OŠ "Branko Radičević", Futoška 5	- broken glass 24 m ² , damaged walls and joinery
1.10.	OŠ "Žarko Zrenjanin", Despota Stefana 8	- broken glass 45 m ²
1.11.	OŠ "Ivan Gundulić", Gundulićeva	- broken glass 40 m ² and damaged joinery
1.12.	OŠ "Kosta Trifković", Skojevska 2	- broken glass 30 m ²
1.13.	OŠ "Jovan Jovanović Zmaj", Sremska Kamenica	- broken glass 320 m ² and damaged joinery
	(13 facilities)	Total
	Secondary schools	
1.1.	High School "Jovan Jovanović Zmaj", Zlatne grede 4	- broken glass, damaged water supply and sewerage installations
1.2.	High School "Isidora Sekulić", Vladike Platona 2	- cracked walls and ceilings, damaged installations
1.3.	Traffic School "Pinki", Šumadijska 12a	- broken glass 150 m ² and damaged joinery

Item No.	District/Municipality/Educational facility	Type of damage
1.4.	Economics School "9. maj", Đure Daničića 2	- broken glass
1.5.	Art School "Bogdan Šuput", Janka Veselinovića 22	- broken glass
1.6.	Chemical and Processing Engineering School, Šajkaška 34	- broken glass
1.7.	Elementary and Secondary School "Milan Petrović", Braće Ribnikar 32	- broken glass 50 m ²
	(7 facilities)	Total
	Students' standard	
1.1.	Boarding School for Secondary School Students "Brankovo kolo", Visarionova 3	- broken glass 35 m ²
1.2.	Student Restaurant No. 1, Bulevar Mihajla Pupina 20	- broken glass 120 m ²
1.3.	Student Dormitory "Dr. Živojin Ćulum", Bulevar Despota Stefana 7	- broken glass and venetian blinds
1.4.	Student Dormitory "Slobodan Bajić", Dr. Ilije Đurića 3	- broken windows
1.5.	Student Dormitory "Novi dom", Bul. Despota Stefana	- broken glass and damaged venetian blinds
	(5 facilities)	Total
	Junior colleges	
1.1.	Business Management Junior College, Vladimira Perića Valtera 4	- broken glass 40 m ² (4 mm)
	(1 facility)	Total

Item No.	District/Municipality/Educational facility	Type of damage
	University education	
1.1.	Faculty of Philosophy, Stevana Musica 24	- broken glass on 30 windows, damaged central reading room of library, as well as teaching laboratory with equipment
1.2.	Agricultural Faculty, Dositeja Obradovića 8	- broken glass and damaged equipment
1.3.	Process Engineering Faculty, Cara Lazara 1	- broken glass and damaged equipment
1.4.	Faculty of Law, Dositej Obradović Square 1	- broken glass and damaged equipment
1.5.	Faculty of Sciences and Mathematics, Dositej Obradović Square 3	- broken glass and damaged equipment
1.6.	Engineering Faculty, Dositej Obradović Square 6	- broken glass and damaged equipment
1.7.	Faculty of Physical Culture, Lovčenska 16	- broken glass and damaged equipment
	(7 facilities)	Total
	(33 facilities)	Total Southern Bačka District
XIX	WESTERN BAČKA DISTRICT	
1.	Sombor	
	Elementary schools (OŠ)	
1.1.	OŠ "Bratstvo jedinstvo"	- vertical fissures appeared on the building
1.2.	OŠ "Ivo Lola Ribar"	- partition walls and ceilings cracked
1.3.	OŠ "Nikola Tesla", Kljajićevo	- wall fissures and broken glass
1.4.	OŠ "Miroslav Antić", Čonoplja	- broken window 10 m ²

Item No.	District/Municipality/Educational facility	Type of damage
1.5.	OŠ "Jožef Atila", Kupusina	- broken roof covering 200 m ² - broken roof covering 670 m ²
1.6.	OŠ "Avram Mrazovic", Podgorička 2	- broken glass 10 m ² and damaged joinery
1.7.	OŠ "Dositej Obradović", Slaviše Vajnera bb	- damaged structure and broken glass
	(7 facilities)	Total
	University education	
1.1.	Teachers' Faculty, Podgorička 4	- broken glass
	(1 facility)	Total
2.	Kula	
	Secondary schools	
2.1.	Engineering School "Mihajlo Pupin"	- damaged joinery and broken glass
	(1 facility)	Total
	(9 facilities)	Total Western Bačka District
XX	SOUTHERN BANAT DISTRICT	
I.	Pančevo	
	Elementary schools (OŠ)	
1.1.	OŠ "Bratstvo i jedinstvo", Petefijeva 31-33	- broken glass (40%) and damaged roof covering
1.2.	OŠ "Žarko Zrenjanin", Banatsko Novo Selo	- broken glass 150 m ²
	(2 facilities)	Total

Item No.	District/Municipality/Educational facility	Type of damage
	Secondary schools	
1.1.	Chemical, Food Processing and Civil Engineering School, Braće Jovanović 89	- all roof covering (corrugated sheet) broken 1600 m ² and one load-bearing wall damaged - broken glass
1.2.	Medical School "Stevica Jovanović", Pasterova 2	- broken glass 10 m ²
	(2 facilities)	Total
	(4 facilities)	Total Southern Banat District

Belgrade

RAKOVICA MONASTERY in Belgrade, built in the 16th century. During the bombardment of Rakovica, first on 24 March and repeatedly afterwards, the monastery was exposed to strong detonations which have weakened the support wall and counterforts. The church has been shaken, vertical fissures appeared, while all windows have been broken. During the new, most severe bombardment of Rakovica on the night of 14/15 April, lasting from 1:30 a.m. to 3:30 a.m., the monastery sustained a series of new damages: the portal door has been blown out, no window pane remained undamaged and - most serious - the fissures have widened.

TOPČIDER – the complex extends along the Topčider River valley, from Rakovica to its mouth with the Sava River. It is surrounded with urban housing projects. During the 19th century the area around the residential complex built between 1831 and 1834 during the reign of Prince Miloš (encompassing the Residence, the Topčider Church, the Priest's House and service buildings) was continuously developing according to architectural plans and included parks, fountains, public monuments, flower and tree nurseries, orchards and vineyards. The Church of St. Apostles Peter and Paul in Topčider has been built upon the order of Prince Miloš. The monument complex in Topčider has also been damaged during the bombardment of Belgrade.

ADMINISTRATIVE BUILDING, NEMANJINA 9 – A monumental building, the work of Serbian and Russian architects who participated in the rebuilding of Serbia after World War I. On the night of 7 April 1999, during the NATO air strike on Belgrade, this building at Nemanjina 9, in the very heart of Belgrade, was also struck. The building sustained considerable damage. The greatest damage occurred in the east wing, where the destruction was vertical, affecting all floors, and complete. The interior of the building was destroyed as well.

UŠĆE BUSINESS CENTER BUILDING – built between 1961 and 1965 according to the design of the renowned Belgrade architect Mihailo Janković, as the building for social and political organizations. Until the construction of Beogradanka Building, this glass and steel tower was the tallest building in Belgrade and together with the Federation Palace one of the landmarks of Novi Beograd. Given all its characteristics important for the history of Belgrade architecture, the Ušće Business Center Building has been granted the status of property which enjoys preliminary protection. In the early morning hours of 21 April the building was directly struck by four missiles which caused fire.

RESIDENCE IN UŽIČKA 15 – located in the spatial complex Senjak, Dedinje, Topčidersko brdo, which enjoys preliminary protection, in the close vicinity of the Topčider cultural and historic complex, which is of great importance. Located in the residential area of Belgrade, in the street with numerous villas designed by the most

prominent Serbian architects. It is a specific urban area with specific historical development, natural characteristics and residential style of its own, dominated by harmony between natural values and architectural heritage.

Built in 1934 for engineer Acović according to the design of architect Vladislav Vladislavljević as a moderately sized one-storey villa in Romanticist style. After World War II it became the residence of the head of State. It was altered and some additions were built up first in 1948 and then three times afterwards. The last major refurbishing was undertaken between 1970 and 1972, when the building acquired its present-day appearance. The villa houses a valuable collection of paintings and applied plastic art objects. The residence is surrounded with a representative park with a large number of sculptures made by the greatest Yugoslav sculptors. The villa was demolished in the attack of NATO warplanes on 22 April 1999.

RTS OFFICE BUILDING ON ABERDAREVA STREET – once the Students' Boarding House, built between 1938 and 1940 as the endowment of Queen Marija to provide board and lodging for poor students, designed by renowned Belgrade architect Ratko Tadić. The building is an example of the quest for national values in architecture and one of the major works of this author. After World War II the building was converted to suit the needs of the First Movie Company. After the founding of television, it was adjusted to the new function, with minimum intervention on the facades. In 1988 the new wing was built up according to the design of the Belgrade Television's Designing Bureau, while the original building remained unchanged. The Serbian Radio Television building is important by its function, both former and present, as the work of a prominent author, as an example of the search for national style in architecture and as an element of the complex within the Tašmajdan Park (including St. Mark's Church, Russian Church, RTS Building, the Pioneers' Hall - now the Children's Cultural Center and Small Theater - now Theater „Duško Radović“, which enjoys the status of preliminary protection. It was hit by NATO warplanes on 23 April 1999.

CHILDREN'S CULTURAL CENTER, THEATER „DUŠKO RADOVIĆ“ and SERBIAN RADIO AND TELEVISION BUILDING ON TAKOVSKA STREET NO. 10 – Three connected buildings - originally the Pioneers' Hall, the Small Theater and the Belgrade Radio and Television Building - were built after the competition in 1962 won by the renowned Serbian architect Ivan Antić. A complex urban block built between 1963 and 1967 to accommodate a variety of functions, partially connected with the urban core and partially with the Tašmajdan Park, it remains an example of successful blending with the surroundings. The complex is important in various ways - by its function, as a valuable architectural work and as the work of an architect with worldwide reputation. Within the spatial complex „Old Belgrade“ it enjoys the status of preliminary protection. All three buildings were damaged in NATO attacks on the night of 23 April 1999.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH in Tašmajdan was built between 1931 and 1940 next to an old church bearing the same name, which was built by Prince Miloš in 1835 and which was pulled down in 1941. The new monumental church was built after the design of architects Branko and Petar Krstić in the style of old Serbian Medieval architecture. According to the general structural concept and spatial arrangement it closely resembles the church of the Gračanica Monastery. Owing to its dimensions and rich decorations on the exterior it looks impressive. The construction method and facade polychromy imitates the Serbian-Byzantine style. Inside the church is a sarcophagus with the remains of King Dušan (1308-1355) brought from his foundation, St. Archangel's Monastery near Prizren. The tomb of Patriarch German is situated on the northern part.

Due to its architectural value and urbanistic significance it was established as the immovable cultural property - cultural monument in 1975.

On the night of 23 April 1999, when the Television Building was struck, almost all glass on church windows and doors was broken, although it was reinforced glass. Some window frames and metal supports were twisted and blown out by the detonation. Shrapnel and material from the nearby demolished building on Aberdareva Street hit the church, causing minor damage on the facade (alternating rows of stone and bricks), on the eastern side of the church and altar apse, as well as on the copper sheeting on domes and eaves, which was damaged in several spots. Eaves trims and vertical drain pipes on the eastern side of the church were also damaged in several places. Broken glass from many windows was scattered inside the church, while on the southern side of the naos several window panes were blown out of place and remained hanging in the naos area.

THE OLD RUSSIAN ORTHODOX CHURCH – The Russian Church in Tašmajdan, the only Russian church in our country, was built in dramatic years following World War I and the October Revolution, when more than 50,000 Russian refugees came to our country. Hospitable attitude of King Aleksandar and local population contributed to active participation of Russian refugees in day-to-day life. Many facilities were built, the most significant among them include the Russian Church and the Russian Hall. The Russian Church, dedicated to St. Trinity, was designed by architect Valery Stashevski and built in 1924 in the traditional Russian style of church architecture. The church enjoys the status of preliminary protection within the Old Belgrade complex. It was shown in the exhibition „Russian Architects in Belgrade" in October 1998 in Moscow and in February 1999 in Sankt Peterburg.

When the state television building on Aberdareva Street was bombed on 23 April about 2:00 AM, the church walls closest to the point of impact were shaken.

Zemun

THE OLD CITY CENTER consists of an urban core established during the 18th and 19th centuries, in specific historical conditions and specific geopolitical position. The settlement developed upon the foundations of the Roman Taurunum and now encompasses 59 streets, 6 squares and over 900 buildings. St. Archangel's Quarantine Chapel, built in 1766, one of the two remaining witnesses of the economic-sanitary institution of quarantine, is located in the Zemun City Park. During the air strike in the early morning hours on 5 April 1999 the windows on the Quarantine Chapel broke and fissures appeared.

Novi Sad

THE OLD CITY CENTER started to develop in the late 17th century and before 1745 obtained its final spatial arrangement, preserved until the present day. The city center encompasses 21 established objects classified as immovable cultural property. Six among them are classified as immovable cultural property of great importance, and one as being of exceptional importance for the Republic of Serbia. The old city center of Novi Sad - spatial, cultural and historic whole with exceptionally valuable architectural heritage of the 18th-20th centuries - has been continuously threatened since 1 April 1999 by repeated NATO attacks on the city.

THE VARADIN BRIDGE - Built between 1921 and 1928 on the Danube. The Petrovaradin Fortress, built between 1692 and 1780 as a unique example of Austrian fortification architecture, is situated on the right bank of the Danube, some 40-60 m from the bridge. The complex consists of the Upper and Lower Town. On 1 April in the early

morning hours (between 4:30 and 5:00 a.m.) the Varadin Bridge was demolished. During the attack, roofs of the buildings in the Lower Town were damaged. The destruction of the bridge also affected the Monument to the 1942 Raid Victims, erected in 1971.

During the NATO air strike on Novi Sad, which occurred on 1 April 1999 at 4:55 a.m., some cultural and educational institutions also sustained damage. Thus, all glass walls on the new wing of the Vojvodina Museum and glass showcases with over 6,000 exhibits of the permanent exhibition were broken. Elementary School „Djordje Natošević“ was damaged as well. The building of the Faculty of Philosophy was left with 30 large window panes broken. Its main library and the state-of-the-art pedagogical-didactic laboratory were damaged too. The Petrovaradin Fortress, a historic and cultural complex under the state protection since 1947, is located in the close vicinity of the Varadin Bridge. The attack caused damage to the roofs of buildings in the Lower Town of the fortification, which includes residential and public buildings, hospitals, the Orthodox and the Catholic churches. The roof of the monastery Church of St. Juraj (built in 1714) was heavily damaged, while the hospital and all buildings on Beogradska Street built in the 18th and 19th centuries remained without windows and roof tiles. Former „Gunboat“ building, which houses the collections of the Novi Sad City Museum, sustained considerable damage.



Photo 1 Damage in the exhibition area of the Vojvodina Museum in Novi Sad, 1 April 1999

THE BAN'S PALACE – located in downtown Novi Sad, on Mihaila Pupina Boulevard No. 16 was built between 1935 and 1940 according to the plans of architect Dragiša Brašovan in the late Modern style to serve as the seat of the district government (banovina) and the office of the ban for the Danubian Banovina. It is a representative and monumental public building whose unique architectural composition includes two separate buildings: the administrative building and the Ban's Palace. The complex ranks among the highest

achievements of Serbian architecture between two world wars and of the 20th century as a whole. The Ban's Palace is now the seat of the Vojvodina Executive Council.

On 19 April 1999 at 1:40 AM the Executive Council building in downtown Novi Sad was hit by one missile. The missile struck the left side of the building at third floor, but the detonation damaged the whole Executive Council building. It is worth noting that due to its high artistic value, this building is listed in all major international architectural encyclopedias. The architect who designed the building was awarded by the European Association of Architects.



Photo 2 The point where the Executive Council building in Novi Sad was struck on 19 April 1999



Photo 3 The interior of the Executive Council building at the point struck by a missile



Photo 4 A missile found inside the building

Fruška Gora Monasteries

NOVO HOPOVO (New Hopovo) – The center of literacy and culture, with continuity of monastery life since the mid-16th century. The new church of St. Nicholas was built in 1576 in place of the old one. Pursuant to the information by the nuns, a team of experts inspected the site and found out that the church statics had been heavily damaged as the consequence of bombardment on the night of 4/5 April. This is evidenced by the fissures, fallen out bricks and damage of frescos on the south-western arch.

ŠIŠATOVAC – The monastery with the church dedicated to the Birth of the Virgin, located on the Srem (western) slopes of Fruška Gora Mount. According to historical sources, it was founded in 1520 by the prior Teophil with the monks on the site of a small St. Nicholas' church. During the 16th and 17th centuries, the Turkish sources mention a series of constructional interventions on the monastery complex. The present-day church was built in 1778 owing to the endeavours of the Vršac bishop Vićentije Popović. That is a triconchal structure with a dome and high bell tower above the western facade, exhibiting elegant decorative appearance. The frescoes dating from 1794 are the work of Grigorije Davidović Opšić. The center of the cult of St. Stefan Štiljanović, since the mid-16th century the place where his remains were kept until 1942, an important cultural center in the early 19th century, Šišatovac was demolished in the Ustashi campaign in 1941. The systematic restoration of the complex began in 1970 and ended in 1996 with the consecration of the church in 1996.

According to the information furnished by the Cultural Monument Protection Authority in Sremska Mitrovica, on 17 April at 11:30 a.m., a powerful explosion shook the village. The missile struck about 150 meters away from the monastery, on the edge of the monastery ground bordering the forest. The monastery walls were shaken, 5 window

panes broke on the eastern and northern sides of the church, while roof shingles and three window panes broke on the monastery residence building.

STARO HOPOVO (Old Hopovo) – the Fruška Gora monastery with the church dedicated to St. Pantheleimon was founded, according to the legend, by despot Djordje Branković, while the first written mention of the monastery dates back to 1546. The church was erected in 1752 on the place of an older one, as a single-nave structure with a decagonal dome. The decorative quality of the facade and dome foundation is emphasized by an arcade frieze. The painted decoration of the iconostasis dating from 1793 is attributed to Jefrem Isailović, while rich baroque woodcarving is the work of Tomas Firtler from Osijek. Some elements of iconostasis discovered during the research and conservation work might be the work of Janko Halkozović, one of the prominent representatives of the so-called transition style, which incorporated baroque elements in the late Medieval heritage.

During the bombardment of the Fruška Gora slopes on 17 April the monastery church was damaged.

KOVILJ – the monastery with the church dedicated to Saint Archangels Michael and Gabriel is located in the village of Kovilj, east of Novi Sad. The first written mention of the monastery dates from the mid-17th century, while the present-day church was built between 1741 and 1749 as the foundation of Petar Andrejević from Sremski Karlovci. The founder ordered the builders to erect a church after the model of the Manasija monastery. Therefore, the influence of Medieval Morava architecture is evident on the church in Kovilj: the foundation is designed as a combination of a three-naved basilica and a triconch, with a polygonal tambour dome, while the facade made of Fruška Gora stone is decorated with rows of blind arches. The old iconostasis made by Teodor Ilić Češljar burnt in fire in 1848.

On 21 April 1999 NATO bombs exploded some 300 meters away from the monastery, causing fissures on the load-bearing dome arches and church ceilings, while church and residence walls were greatly shaken.

Pančevo

VOJLOVICA MONASTERY with the Church of St. Archangels Michael and Gabriel was founded by despot Stefan Lazarević in 1405. In the bombardment of the oil refinery on the night of 3/4 April, the monastery was threatened. Intense bombardment followed: on the night of 11/12 April four missiles struck the Pančevo refinery, again endangering the church of the Vojlovica Monastery. During the bombing on the night of 13/14 April, walls of the monastery church cracked, windows broke and the roof was damaged. The repeated bombardment of the Pančevo refinery and petrochemical installations on the night of 15/16 April further jeopardized the monastery church. Heavy bombardment on the night of 18 April, when the installations of three main Pančevo industrial facilities in the southern part of the city were struck (Oil Refinery, Petrochemical Industry and Nitrogen Plant), posed additional threat to the Vojlovica Monastery.

Kragujevac

THE OLD CITY CENTER – An oriental town developed into a European city during the 19th century. **THE OLD CHURCH**, the endowment of Prince Miloš, was built in 1818 in the center of the city. **THE UNCLE'S RESIDENCE** (Amidžin konak), built between 1819 and 1824, is the only preserved facility within the Prince Miloš's court complex. **PRINCE MIHAILO'S RESIDENCE** was erected upon the order of Prince Mihailo Obrenović around 1860. **THE HIGH SCHOOL** built between 1885 and 1887 is one of the oldest

school buildings in our country. THE OLD ASSEMBLY BUILDING was built in 1859. THE FIRST BARRACKS BUILDING was built in the old city center, near the High School, at the end of the 19th century during the reign of King Milan. It was built according to standard European design, with the main horizontal and two side wings.

In the heavy bombardment of Zastava plants in Kragujevac on the night of 8/9 April, then on 11/12 April and 12/13 April, this historic complex in the city center was damaged. During the third attack on Zastava plants (14/15 April) the High School and the Old Assembly buildings were also damaged. During the last bombing of the Zastava plants on 21 April, an incendiary bomb hit the central part of the First Barracks, so that the main part of the building was demolished and burnt.

Kraljevo

SAMAILA – a village in the vicinity of Kraljevo. Particularly important for ethnological study is a large group of gravestones known as krajputaši (roadside tombstones). Although the oldest among them date from the latter half of the 19th century, the most significant preserve the memory of the soldiers who laid their lives for the liberation of Serbia between 1912 and 1918.

The village of Samaila was bombarded on three occasions between the 10th and 15th April 1999. Due to detonations the gravestones were shaken.

ŽIČA – A monastery with the church dedicated to Christ's Ascension was founded in the early 13th century. The founder was king Stefan Prvovenčani (The First Crowned). A smaller church of St. Theodore Tiron and Theodore Stratilat, built in the 14th century, is situated east of the main monastery church. On the night of 7/8 April one missile struck between the village of Ribnica and Žiča, thus jeopardizing the monastery. During the bombardment of the vicinity of Kraljevo on the night of 19/20 April one missile struck some 2 kilometers from the Žiča monastery. Although no visible damage occurred, experts justly fear that the detonation might have undermined the wall stability.

THE NEW PAVLICA – The monastery church dedicated to the Presentation of the Virgin Mary is the endowment of Stefan and Lazar Musić. It was erected in the 1380s. THE OLD PAVLICA church is the only surviving part of one-time monastery from the time of the Byzantine rule in this territory. On the night of 7/8 April the bridge near Brvenik was bombed and the monasteries on the right bank of the Ibar are now inaccessible.

Kruševac

THE FORTRESS – Kruševac, the capital of Prince Lazar Hrebeljanović's state, was built between 1374 and 1377. Substantial remnants of the medieval town are situated in the center of the present-day city. LAZARICA - Prince Lazar built St. Stephen's Church between 1377/78 and 1380 inside the fortification to serve as a court chapel. THE GREEK STREET is a group of residential family houses in the center of Kruševac, erected by Tzintzars during the 19th and early 20th centuries. THE SIMIĆ RESIDENCE built in the early 19th century is now a museum. THE DISTRICT GOVERNMENT BUILDING was built between 1900 and 1904.

During the bombing on the night of 11/12 April, the explosions shook the walls of the old fortification, while windows broke on the Simić Residence - now a museum. The old bridge built in 1926 was torn down by bombardment on 13 April at about 3:30 a.m. Subsequent bombing on the night of 14/15 April produced new damage. Repeated bombing on the night of 22/23 April, when the bridge in the direction of Stalać was demolished, further jeopardized the old city center.

Smederevo

One of the important centers of Danube navigation, the city's history spans the period of almost 600 years in continuity. The oldest city core is the FORTRESS built by despot Djuradj in the early 15th century. THE CHURCH OF ASSUMPTION on the Smederevo cemetery was built in the first half of the 15th century. ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH was built in the very center of the new town in 1854. THE DISTRICT GOVERNMENT BUILDING, now the District Court, was built in 1886-88. Bombardment on the night of 3/4 April endangered the city center.

Niš

The second largest city in Serbia is an old settlement, originating in prehistoric age. The Roman town of Naissus was the foundation for the imperial residence of Constantine the Great in the 4th century AD. During the third heavy bombardment of Niš on the night of 5/6 April damage was inflicted on the center of the city and its northern part - Crveni Krst (Red Cross).

THE RED CROSS PRISON CAMP MUSEUM was affected by repeated bombing: the roofs of ground-floor facilities were damaged.

THE TOBACCO FACTORY, protected and rehabilitated complex of early 20th century industrial architecture, has been heavily damaged. The fermented tobacco storage has been completely ruined, the mechanical shop demolished, the infirmary and kindergarten damaged, while facades, doors, windows and roofs of all facilities within the complex have been damaged. The repeated bombardment of the northern part of the city, on the night of 19/20 April, further affected the Tobacco Industry complex. During this attack the rehabilitated facilities of the restaurant and flower nursery were directly struck and demolished, while previous damage on other facilities was further extended by the detonations. During the bombardment of the north-western industrial area on the night of 22/23 April other facilities of the Tobacco Industry and Red Cross Prison Camp sustained additional damage.

Kopaonik

THE PANČIĆ MAUSOLEUM, built in July 1951 on the highest peak of Mt. Kopaonik, is dedicated to Josif Pančić. During earlier NATO air strikes the monument was endangered, and it was heavily damaged by the bombing on the night of 12/13 April.

Brus

MELENTIJA – the monastery with the church dedicated to St. Stephen, the foundation dating from the mid-15th century. KRIVA REKA – St. Peter and St. Paul's Church was erected in 1618. On the night of 13/14 April 1999 one missile struck between the mentioned villages on Mt. Kopaonik and the monuments were put at risk from the detonation.

Kuršumljaja

ST. NICHOLAS' MONASTERY in the city, the center of the Toplica Bishopric, is the foundation of the grand župan Stefan Nemanja, built in the 1160s. THE CHURCH OF THE MOTHER OF GOD is an early Byzantine church restored by Stefan Nemanja in the late 1150s and 1160s. On the night of 1/2 April the city was bombed, and both shrines were damaged. ST. MARK'S CHURCH – remnants of an ancient/early Byzantine basilica (4th-7th centuries).

During the bombardment of the Toplica bridge on the night of 14/15 April, the remains of this complex were severely damaged. During the attack on the bridges on the confluence of the Kosanica and Toplica rivers in the early morning hours of 18 April in the suburb of Kastrat, for the third time since the onset of aggression, St. Nicholas' Church and the Church of the Mother of God were again damaged.

According to the field reports, during the several hours long bombardment of Kuršumlja on the night on 19/20 April the city was damaged, while the medieval monasteries were again put at risk.

During the daytime bombardment on 22 April, the old city center was again shaken.

Prokuplje

ST. PROKOPI'S CHURCH, situated at the foot of the medieval city of Hisar, was built during the 9th and 10th centuries. During the bombardment of the city on the night of 13/14 April the walls of this old church were shaken, while window panes broke.

Vranje

An old town, a trade center, preserves many buildings built in the late 17th century. During the heavy bombardment of Vranje on 5 April the center of the town was destroyed, hence the buildings in the old center were damaged. In addition, St. Petka's Church, built in 1925 on the downtown cemetery, was damaged: vertical fissures appeared, the ceiling dropped in the altar and naos, the church and bell tower facades were damaged, nearby gravestones were damaged as well, while all nine windows on the dome broke.

PAVLOVAC near Vranje – an archaeological locality representing the southernmost settlement of the Starčevo culture in our country. The stratigraphy has been studied from the Vinča-Tordoš to the Vinča-Pločnik phase on two localities: Gumnište and Čukor. Typical ceramic dishes, sacrificial altars - four-legged tables with semi-circular recipients, as well as numerous pillar-like statues relate Pavlovac with the major findings of the Starčevo culture. In addition to movable material, other findings studied on this locality include residential facilities which render possible a reliable reconstruction of their original appearance and structure, owing to their highly preserved condition.

During the last bombardment of Vranje and its vicinity on 15 April 1999, this archaeological locality was damaged.

Loznica

GUČEVO near Loznica – a pyramid-shaped monument built after World War I as a memorial to fallen Serbian soldiers above partially underground charnel house - has been shaken by detonations, while the mortar between blocks cracked.

Ivanjica

THE OLD TOWN CENTER was founded in the 19th century. It encompasses St. Archangel's Church (1835), the monument to liberators 1941-45, the bridge (1906) and an old hydropower plant with a dam on the Moravica river. During the bombardment on 1 April the old town center was greatly shaken.

PRILIKE – the cemetery church of St. Archangels Michael and Gabriel on a hill above the town is a single-nave temple with a dome over square foundations and an altar apse in the width of the nave. It was built in the first half of the 19th century.

Judging by the shape of the building and facade decoration, which repeats the frieze of blind arches under all roof eaves, it was designed after the model church of the Moravica bishopric and King Dragutin's mausoleum from the 13th century - St. Ahilije's Church in Arilje. One of the particularly valuable pieces among the preserved icons of the church in Prilike is Christ's icon dating from the mid-19th century, a mature work of Sreten Molerović Protić, a painter from Dragačevo.

Bombing of the satellite transmitter in Prilike on the night of 19/20 April put the church at risk, as its walls were shaken.

Ovčar

ST. TRINITY MONASTERY – by the shape of its foundation and powerful dome of a 12-side tambour, elegant proportions and stone relief decoration, the church of St. Trinity Monastery was long believed to date back to the 13th century. However, owing to the first written mention in 1594 and research results, it was established that the church was built in the last decade of the 16th century. Wall surfaces over portals were painted in the 17th century, while the church interior has never been painted with frescos. In the 19th century the brotherhood built a residential building north of the church with a cellar made of crushed stone and the first floor made of wooden structure with brickwork - a fine example of folk architecture. Richly carved iconostasis with icons in the manner of Romanticism was made in 1868 by a Vienna student, painter Nikola Marković. The iconostasis underwent restoration and after the conservation works on the church had been completed it was returned to its original position in 1993.

SRETENJE MONASTERY – founded in the late 16th century, it was first demolished as early as 1623. It was restored as late as 1818, owing to the endeavours of the monk Nićifor Maksimović, who subsequently became the bishop of Užice. Considerable remains of the old church have been preserved until the present day: lower parts of the naos, the altar apse, the altar partitions in masonry and a decorative marble rosette. Frescos in the church dating from 1844 are the work of Živko Pavlović from Požarevac, while Nikola Janković is the author of the painted decoration in the parvis. The monastery complex received its present form between 1818 and 1845, when residences were built on the west and south of the church, while the complex was surrounded with a stone wall.

According to the report of the associate of the Republican Institute for the Protection of Cultural Monuments who inspected these two monasteries at the foot of Mt. Ovčar on 17 April, after detonations caused by bombing of the relay on Mt. Ovčar, small fissures appeared on the walls of both churches, while roof tiles fell off the roofs of old residences.

On the night of 22/23 April, during the second bombardment of the transmitter on the peak of Mt. Ovčar, the two monastery complexes were further shaken by detonations.

Kablar

NIKOLJE MONASTERY, mentioned as early as 1489, is one of the oldest monasteries on the slopes of Mt. Kablar near Čačak. When an airplane tank dropped in the village of Rošće in the close vicinity of the monastery on the night of 4/5 April, the monastery and the surrounding area were faced with an environmental hazard.

Užice

A medieval FORTIFICATION mentioned by historical sources in the latter half of the 14th century. A HYDROPOWER PLANT near the fortress, whose construction started in 1899, is the oldest object of technical culture in Serbia of this kind. ST. MARK'S CHURCH,

situated in the old city center, was built in 1828 upon the foundations of an 18th century temple. KADINJAČA hill is the site of a memorial complex dedicated to fallen warriors of the Workers' Battalion from Užice. The repeatedly bombed city is endangered by detonations, while the walls of historical buildings have been markedly loosened. Particularly threatened are parts of the fortification and the Kadinjača memorial complex. On the night of 22 April, during bombardment, one missile hit the post office building in downtown Užice, shaking the old city center and St. Mark's Church.

SIROGOJNO – This village on the slopes of Mt. Zlatibor earned worldwide reputation owing to its OLD VILLAGE ethnic park. The museum was founded in 1980. St. Peter and Paul's Church (17th-19th century) is situated in the close vicinity. On the night of 1/2 April, a shell dropped from a damaged bomber, shaking the complex to a considerable extent.

Zvečan

A medieval city, mentioned for the first time between 1091 and 1094, encompasses the remains of St. George's Church. During the bombardment of Kosovska Mitrovica on 1 April the walls were shaken. The complex was again threatened by the attack on the night of 13/14 April.

Djakovica

THE GREAT BUSINESS CENTER (Velika Čaršija) – A settlement existed here as far back as neolithic time. At the end of the 16th century the HADIM MOSQUE was built in this location. The urban core of the Great Business Center - the complex with typical oriental architecture - developed during the 19th century. The old city center was heavily damaged by the daytime bombing on 10 April and was destroyed by bombardment on the night of 14/15 April.

THE TABAČKI BRIDGE was built in the mid-18th century. It is significant because the Serbian army crossed it during its retreat towards Albania in World War I. During the bombardment of Djakovica on 14 and 15 April the bridge was directly struck.

Priština

THE OLD CITY CENTER – though inhabited as early as the neolithic period, the settlement gained in importance in the late 12th century when it was incorporated into the medieval Serbian state. THE IMPERIAL MOSQUE – the Mehmed Fatih Mosque - was built in 1460. GAZIMESTAN – historically, the central place of the confrontation between the Serbian and the Turkish armies in Kosovo in 1389, is a unique memorial complex dedicated to the Kosovo heroes. The Gazimestan monument was hit during the daytime bombardment on 13 April. Earlier that day, at 2:00 AM, the main railway station was bombed and the nearby historical buildings were damaged.

GRAČANICA – The Church of the Assumption in the Gračanica Monastery, the endowment of King Milutin, was built in the second decade of the 14th century. The monastery keeps a significant collection of icons, the oldest one being the icon of Christ the Merciful from the 14th century, unique by its dimensions (269 x 139 cm). According to UNESCO criteria for cultural heritage, the monastery was included in the Preliminary List of World Cultural and Natural Heritage in 1993. On the night of 30/31 March the village of Gračanica was bombed for the third time, while four shells fell 500 meters away from the Gračanica monastery. With continuous unrelenting bombardment of Priština, Gračanica is further endangered by detonations.

Peć

THE PATRIARCHATE OF PEĆ – The complex of the Peć churches is the spiritual seat and mausoleum of Serbian archbishops and patriarchs, built in the third decade of the 13th century. During the bombardment on the night of 31 March/1 April the pumping station of the city water supply system, situated 500 meters from the monastery of the Patriarchate of Peć, was struck. The old city center was bombed during daytime on 10 April, and after a series of repeated bombings of Peć, on the night of 14/15 April the old city center was heavily damaged.

DJURAKOVAC – ST. NICHOLAS' CHURCH – Built in 1592 on a cemetery on the outskirts of Peć, upon the foundations of an older 14th century building. The church was damaged during the bombardment on 3 April.

Klina

DRSNIK – The Church of St. Paraskeva is situated in the village. The frescos suggest that it dates from the 1570s. This church was damaged during the bombardment on the night of 14/15 April.

Ločane

THE DANILOVIĆ CABIN – Built probably in the first decade of the 18th century, it is significant because, according to the legend, the first fire was brought into the Dečani Monastery from the hearth in this house. The house was burnt down on the night of 14/15 April.

Prizren



Photo 5 General view of the place where the Prizren League building in Prizren was demolished on 28 March 1999



Photo 6 Close-up of the demolished Prizren League building

MINUTES OF THE TESTIMONY OF WITNESS

Taken on 29 April 1999, before the investigative judge of the District Court in Belgrade, in the criminal proceedings against an unidentified person, for the criminal act from Article 141 of the Penal Code of Yugoslavia.

Investigative Judge
Ilija Simić

Witness
Radislav Trkulja

Court Clerk
Stana Mitrić

Also present at the hearing:
Public Prosecutor

The Accused

Defense Counsel

Started at 9.00 a.m.

The witness was warned to tell the truth and withhold nothing and was warned of the consequences of giving false testimony and that he was not obliged to answer questions likely to expose him or his next of kin to disgrace, substantial material damage or prosecution (Article 229 of the Law on Criminal Procedure). He gave the following answers to the general questions:

1. Name and surname
2. Father's name
3. Occupation
4. Place of abode
5. Place of birth
6. Date of birth
7. Relationship to the accused
or the injured party

Radislav Trkulja
Todor
Museum Director
Belgrade, Hladne vode 65
Novo Selo, Pančevo
8 April 1938

With respect to the merits of the case, the witness gave the following testimony.

The witness was warned to tell the truth and gave the following answers to the questions:

On the left bank of the Sava where the river empties into the Danube in New Belgrade, there is a building of the Museum of Modern Art whose director I have been since 1993.

The Museum houses the most valuable 20th century works of art from the territory of the former Yugoslavia.

The permanent exhibition and museum's depots in the same building contain around 10,000 works of art, including 2,000 sculptures and 3,000 paintings. This museum has collected the works of the most famous artists in this century not only from the territory of the present-day Yugoslavia but from the territory of the former Yugoslavia as well. This is the largest art museum in the territory of the entire Yugoslavia and the first of its kind in the Balkans.

The Museum was opened in the mid-sixties of this century. The building was specifically designed to accommodate the Museum's requirements. It is almost entirely made of glass and covers an area of more than 500 sq.m. The building received the October award as an outstanding architectural achievement of the time.

When the aggression started, the Museum was not closed and in addition to the permanent exhibition we mounted two shows. The Museum was opened for visitors on a daily basis.

We have not taken away the works of art and they are still either in the Museum or in its depot which does not have special protection. It is partially dug in, with glass covering and it is easily accessible.

In the wake of NATO bombing, our Museum was first damaged on 21 April 1999 at 3.15 a.m. and for the second time on 27 April 1999 at 1.30 a.m. I was not in the building at the time, but I was informed of the damage to the Museum by the guard.

The Museum is in the area of Novi Beograd where there are no military facilities. The building of the "Ušće" business center is 500 m away and it was directly targeted on those days - 21 and 27 April 1999.

There were no other bombing raids and our Museum was damaged on both occasions when the building of the "Ušće" business center was hit.

As a consequence, the building itself and the Museum exhibits were substantially damaged. I cannot anticipate the precise amount of damage at this moment.

As I said, the building is almost entirely made of glass, including side walls and roof structure which was specifically designed to provide more light. Around 40 per cent of outer glass surfaces were damaged. They are 7 to 10 mm thick. The glass has broken or fell out allowing rain to come inside on unprotected exhibits, including the depot.

According to my random assessment, around 400 sqm of outer glass surface was damaged. Last year, when we replaced 1 sqm we paid 24,000 Dinars. The value of the damaged glass surfaces can be easily calculated on this basis.

In addition, several dozen sculptures were damaged or destroyed. Some can be repaired while others are gone for ever. The paintings in our collection may also suffer damage since the air conditioning system has also been put out of work. We are therefore not in a position to protect adequately the works of art. On the other hand, we are not in a position to relocate the exhibits since we could not have assumed that we shall ever face such a situation - that the building will be substantially damaged and that invaluable works of art not destroyed in the bombing will be directly threatened.

The first bombing had ten times lesser consequences than the second one.

I would like to note that our collection includes the sculptures of our most renowned sculptors (Meštrović, Augustinčić, Vuković, etc.). They weigh about 1500 kg and were mounted in the Museum while it was still under construction and therefore cannot be removed.

I am hereby submitting the report of our commission for the assessment of damage that was established. This is only a rough estimate.

Therefore, it is too early to state what the final damage will amount to. As I already said it is incalculable, since the Museum houses the most invaluable works of art.

This is all I had to state. I was listening while the minutes were dictated out loud. I have no further comments to make and sign them as my own.

Concluded at 9.45 a.m.

Court Clerk,
(Sgd) S. Mitrić

(sgd) R. Trkulja

Investigative judge
(sgd) I. Simić



Airfield Golubovci

On 25 March 1999 at 9:20 a.m. cruise missile destroyed oil storage tanks in the civilian part of airfield Golubovci.

Varadin Bridge

On 1 April 1999 at 4:55 a.m. the old Varadin Bridge in Novi Sad was hit by two missiles and demolished. The bridge built in 1928 across the Danube, a symbol of Novi Sad, connected Novi Sad with Petrovaradin and other places on the Srem side of the river. The entire length of the bridge was sunken. The metal structure protrudes from the water, while the concrete posts remained undamaged. The main drinking water pipe, which connected Petrovaradin with the parts of the city on the Srem side of the river, extended along the bridge structure. The demolition of the bridge disrupted water supply to these parts of the city.

Demolition of this bridge will interrupt the traffic on this part of the Danube for a long time, thus affecting all Danubian countries.

Beška Bridge

On the same day at 5:05 a.m. the bridge across the Danube, on the Belgrade-Novı Sad road, near Beška, Indjija Municipality, was bombed and damaged. The missile came from the direction of Belgrade and hit 300 meters from the entrance to the bridge, above the first support pillar in the water. The impact damaged 4.5 meters of the metal bridge structure and about 20 meters of metal fence on both sides of the bridge as well as the foundation beneath the fence.

Liberty Bridge in Novi Sad

On 3 April 1999 about 7:50 p.m., the NATO aggressors fired three missiles, hitting and demolishing the Liberty Bridge in Novi Sad. One missile struck and sunk the middle of the bridge, while the other hit and brought down the right part of the bridge, on the Srem bank. Five persons were severely wounded and hospitalized, while three persons were injured.

Varadin Bridge



Photo 1 Demolished Varadin Bridge (facing the fortress)



Photo 2 A part of demolished Varadin Bridge structure in Novi Sad



Photo 3 The point of missile impact – Beška Bridge near Novi Sad



Photo 4 Damaged Beška Bridge opposite the point of impact

Liberty Bridge in Novi Sad



Photo 5 Sunken Liberty Bridge, Novi Sad - Sremska Kamenica



Photo 6 View of the damage from the Srem bank



Photo 7 View of the sunken bridge from the Danube



Photo 8 View of the sunken bridge from the Novi Sad side

MINUTES OF THE TESTIMONY OF WITNESS

Taken on April 19, 1999 before the investigative judge of the Novi Sad District Court in the criminal proceedings against _____ for the criminal act under Article _____ of the Penal Code.

Investigative judge
Zlata Radić Knežević

Witness:
Željko Čolaković

Court clerk
Ljiljana Vuković

Also present at the hearing:
Public Prosecutor

The accused

Defense Counsel

The hearing began at:

The witness was warned of his/her duty to tell the truth and not to withhold anything and of the consequences of perjury. He/she was also warned that he/she was under no obligation to answer specific questions likely to expose himself/herself or next of kin to disgrace, considerable material damage or prosecution (Article 229 of the Law on Criminal Procedure). The witness answered the general questions as follows:

- | | |
|---|----------------------------------|
| 1) Name and family name: | Željko Čolaković |
| 2) Father's name | Momo |
| 3) Occupation | salesman, unemployed |
| 4) Domicile | Novi Sad, 5 Dragiša Brašovan St. |
| 5) Place of birth | Vrbas |
| 6) Date of birth | 26 years old |
| 7) Relationship with the
accused and the injured party | witness-injured party |

With regard to the merits of the case, the witness stated the following:

On April 3, 1999, around 8:00 p.m., I was driving from Sremska Kamenica to Novi Sad. At the moment when my car was somewhere in the middle of the bridge, I heard a bang and the car started bouncing up and down. At first I thought that it was bumping against the edge of the bridge, but when the car was later pulled out of the water, I realized that it had bounced by itself, for there were no indentations on either side of the car. The car had stopped diagonally across the driving lane. I told my fellow passengers (my girlfriend and her mother) to get out of the car. We headed for the tunnel up the bridge which was already falling down. I saw my car also falling down into the water and soon only its roof could be seen. When we almost climbed to the top, we realized that the bridge had been severed on that side and that we could not go any farther. We decided to

go back towards the water. A policeman who happened to be there in his private car suggested that we jumped off the bridge. When we climbed down to the water, a man with a boat came by and took us to Štrand. When we were about 20 m far from the bridge, on our way to Štrand, another detonation was heard. The bridge was hit again. Missile fragments and pieces of the bridge were flying and falling into the water all around us. After that we went to the Provincial Hospital for examination. It was established that my lumbar vertebra was fractured. I enclose a copy of the medical record.

Present on the bridge at the time, besides us, were the already mentioned policeman, whose name I do not know, driving an orange van behind us; a taxi driver from "Dunav" association, driving a Mercedes 123; a boy from Kamenica by the name of Kristijan, riding a bicycle; and a tall man with a beard, driving an orange van in the opposite direction. His van has remained on the bridge, while he crossed over to our lane immediately after the detonation. A young man driving a "Diana" also crossed over to our lane. His car went into the river. The young man works as a janitor in an elementary school at Petrovaradin. We all embarked on the boat and I did not see that anybody was seriously hurt.

My car, the policeman's orange van and the taxi were pulled out of the water to the shore by the members of "Vojvodina" sailing club. The "Diana" was never found as it was probably washed away by the Danube, while the other orange van is still standing in the opposite lane of the bridge.

The injured party hereby submits an indemnification claim.

I have nothing more to declare.

I have listened to the minutes and do not wish to have them read to me.

Investigative judge
(sgd) Zlata Radić Knežević

Witness-injured party
(sgd) Željko Čolaković

Recording clerk

NOVI SAD CLINICAL CENTRE

Institute for Surgery
7-9 Hajduk Veljko St.
21000 Novi Sad

Urgent surgery ward
telephone: 021 21-338

Date: April 3, 1999

No. of protocol _____

Full name: ŽELJKO ČOLAKOVIĆ

DIAGNOSIS: Fractura verth.L i. Contusio reg. Lumbalis

Applied: Examination, X-ray (enclosed)

No neurological deficit

Th: resting, analgesics as required, non potest laborare

Next check-up: In 4 weeks

Doctor's signature,
(sgd) Dr Bojat

Report immediately to your physician. For the next check-up, please bring a new physician's request and the previous medical record with diagnosis.

MINUTES OF THE TESTIMONY OF WITNESS

Taken on April 23, 1999 before the investigative judge of the Novi Sad District Court in the criminal proceedings against _____ for the criminal act under Article ____ of the Penal Code.

Investigative judge
Aleksandar Tatic

Witness:
Zvonimir Breber

Court clerk
Ljiljana Vukovic

Also present at the hearing:
Public Prosecutor

The accused

Defense Counsel

The hearing began at:

The witness was warned of his/her duty to tell the truth and not to withhold anything and of the consequences of perjury. He/she was also warned that he/she was under no obligation to answer specific questions likely to expose himself/herself or next of kin to disgrace, considerable material damage or prosecution (Article 229 of the Law on Criminal Procedure). The witness answered the general questions as follows:

- 1) Name and family name: Zvonimir Breber
- 2) Father's name: Ljudevit
- 3) Occupation: computer operator, employed at Novi Sad Town Hall
- 4) Domicile: Novi Sad, 1 Djula Molnar St.
- 5) Place of birth: Titel
- 6) Date of birth: 41 years old
- 7) Relationship with the
accused and the injured party: witness-injured party

With regard to the merits of the case, the witness stated the following:

On April 3, 1999, sometime around 7:50 p.m., or a little later, I was riding a bicycle down the far right lane, from Novi Sad to Sremska Kamenica. I did not see any other vehicle moving in the same direction on that part of the bridge. I had with me on the bicycle a bag with a cellular phone and some clothes. The bridge was lighted as usual. While I was crossing the bridge and reached the first third thereof, in an instant I saw a missile, but I did not realize momentarily that it was a missile coming downstream. At first, I thought it was a low-flying plane, but then I realized it was a dark object. Immediately thereafter, it hit the first pillar of the bridge, the one closer to Novi Sad. A terrible explosion followed and the first third of the bridge started to collapse into the water, together with me and the bicycle. This section of the bridge and my bicycle fell into

the river. The bicycle was never recovered. I managed not to fall into the water. During the collapse of the bridge structure, I sustained severe injuries because I was lying on the ground. While the structure was falling, I hit the ground with my chin and broke my jaw and teeth. In spite of an excruciating pain, I tried to climb up the remaining part of the bridge and managed to reach the very edge, i.e. the beginning of the bridge structure closest to Novi Sad. That part of the bridge structure remained suspended at the height of approximately 6 m. I decided to jump off the edge and by doing so, I did not fall into the water, but landed on the soil and most probably remnants of the concrete structure. Due to the fall, I injured my right leg. Despite that, I somehow managed to pull myself up and jump over the locked fence of the Štrand beach. A car stopped and took me to the hospital where I was first taken care of at the maxillary-facial ward because of the fractured jaw and teeth. Then I was taken to the orthopaedic hospital for the treatment of my broken leg. I stayed in the hospital from April 3, 1999 (Saturday) till Thursday, when I was discharged for further medical treatment at home. Although I am still not cured, I came to the court today, and after that I will go for a final check-up of my injured leg. Most probably I will attach to this statement a complete set of photostat copies of my medical records in evidence of the injuries I have sustained. On account of the said injuries, I submit an indemnification claim, but I will provide specific details thereof at a later stage of the procedure, pending the final outcome of the ongoing treatment.

I also claim damage compensation for the bicycle in the value of Din. 2,000 (countervalue of DM 300), and for the cellular phone in the same amount. I repeat that I reserve the right to state my definite claim in the course of the subsequent proceeding.

I have nothing more to declare.

I have listened to the minutes and do not wish to have them read to me.

Investigative judge
(sgd) Aleksandar Tatic

Witness-injured party
(sgd) Zvonimir Breber

Recording clerk

"25 May" Bridge near Bačka Palanka

On 3 April 1999 at about 8:05 p.m., the enemy NATO warplanes struck the "25 May" bridge on the Danube, located between Bačka Palanka and Ilok. One missile hit the bridge on the right side looking towards Ilok and damaged the pedestrian lane about 4 m in length and app. 2 meters in width.

The Bridge near the Village of Jezgovići

On 4 April 1999 at 11:15 p.m. four airplane missiles were fired in the area of the village of Jezgovići, Tutin Municipality, two of which hit the bridge on the arterial road Kosovska Mitrovica - Ribarići. The bridge was completely demolished and fell into the river.

The Bridge in Biljanovac

On 4 April 1999 at 11:25 p.m. two missiles hit the bridge in Biljanovac on the arterial road Raška-Kraljevo. The bridge sustained considerable damage and the traffic on this stretch of the road is interrupted.

The Railway Bridge in Novi Sad

On 5 April 1999 at 9:15 p.m. a concrete railway bridge on the Danube, which connects Novi Sad with Petrovaradin, was struck by two missiles. The bridge was hit in its first segment. About 30 meters of track and power network were damaged as well. Traffic across the bridge is suspended while the necessary repairs are undertaken.

The Bridge on the Ibar near Brvenik

On 6 April 1999 at 3:30 a.m. the bridge for road traffic on the Ibar river in the village of Brvenik, Raška Municipality, was bombed. The bridge was damaged in the area of the supporting pillar, while 20 meters of the roadway on the bridge were destroyed. Due to the effect of detonation, a large number of family houses near the bridge were damaged, as well as the high voltage grid and transformer station.

25 May Bridge near Bačka Palanka



Photo 9 Bomb damage on the "25 May" Bridge on the Danube, connecting Bačka Palanka, FR Yugoslavia, and Ilok, Croatia, 3 April 1999



Photo 10 Close-up of the damaged bridge viewed from Bačka Palanka towards Ilok

The Bridge near the Village of Jezgovići



Photo 11 Sunken road bridge in the village of Jezgovići, Tutin Municipality, on the Ribarići-K. Mitrovica road



Photo 12 Close-up of the demolished bridge

The Bridge in Biljanovac



Photo 13 Damage of the bridge across the Ibar river in the village of Biljanovac, Kraljevo Municipality



Photo 14 Close-up of the damage on the bridge in Biljanovac

The Railway Bridge in Novi Sad



Photo 15 Damaged Petrovaradin railway bridge in Novi Sad



Photo 16 Close-up of the point of damage

The Bridge on the Ibar near Brvenik



Photo 17 Destroyed bridge on the Ibar in the village of Brvenik, Kraljevo Municipality



Photo 18 Close-up of the damaged bridge

The Bridge in Bogojevo



Photo 19 Road bridge across the Danube in Bogojevo, Sombor Municipality



Photo 20 Close-up of the damaged bridge in Bogojevo



Photo 21 Damaged summer cottage of Branko Vučinić and Vljeko Mladjenović near the Bogojevo bridge



Photo 22 Damaged railway bridge on the Danube in Bogojevo

The Bridge near Lozno



Photo 23 Destroyed railway bridge across the Ibar river on the Kraljevo-Raška railway line in the village of Lozno near Kraljevo



Photo 24 Close-up of the damaged bridge

Railway Tracks near Bogutovac



Photo 25 Damaged railway tracks, railway station and Beopetrol pumping station in Bogutovac, Kraljevo Municipality

Kraljevo–Lapovo Railway Line

On 6 April 1999 at 3:30 a.m. the railway line Kraljevo-Lapovo was struck with five missiles in the village of Vitanovac. The tracks were damaged in the length of 150 meters. The explosion brought a large quantity of earth on the nearby arterial road, due to which the road traffic was interrupted.

Kraljevo–Lapovo Railway Line



Photo 26 Damaged Kraljevo-Lapovo railway with a crater in the village of Vitanovac, Kraljevo Municipality



Photo 27 View of the demolished railway

The Post Office in Priština



Photo 28 Post Office No. 1 in Priština - the point where it was hit by a missile on 7 April 1999



Photo 29 View of the damaged post office building



Photo 30 An unidentified female body in the rubble near the post office



Photo 31 Customer service area in the Post Office No. 1

Priština Airport

On the night of 11/12 April 1999 Priština and its close vicinity were bombarded. On this occasion the building of Priština Airport in the village of Velika Slatina, Kosovo Polje Municipality, was struck. The administrative and passenger service buildings were completely destroyed, while the auxiliary warehouse was damaged. The passenger service building included an international border crossing, several duty free shops, several travel agencies, offices of Jugobanka and Vojvodjanska banka, a restaurant and rooms for security police.



Photo 32 Airport building in Priština damaged on 11/12 April 1999

The Bus Station in Priština



Photo 33 View of the damaged bus station in Priština, 13 April 1999



Photo 34 Close-up of the point where a missile struck the bus station

The Railway Bridge and "Sarajevo" Bridge near Grdelica

On April 12, 1999, at 11:40 a.m., "Sarajevo" bridge on the road between Leskovac and Vranje, 12 kilometers from Leskovac, was hit by two missiles. Also hit by two missiles was a railway bridge near the town of Grdelica, where a passenger train, from Belgrade en route to Ristovac, was at the time. The train was hit, too. Two carriages were completely destroyed, while other carriages were heavily damaged. Nine persons died. Their bodies were charred. Out of sixteen injured persons, nine were released home after medical examination, whereas seven persons with minor injuries were retained in the hospital in Leskovac for further treatment. During the assault, 15 meters of railway tracks were torn apart, due to which the traffic on this particular railway section was rendered impossible. Also damaged was the telephone coaxial cable which caused the cut off of telephone traffic with southern Serbia, Macedonia and Greece.

With regard to the missile attack on the bridge in Grdelica gorge and on the passenger train which happened to be on the bridge at that moment, 12 persons were killed. They were identified as follows: Zoran Jovanović (1964) from Niš, Petar Mladenović (1952) from Niš, Verka Mladenović (1952) from Niš, Jasmina Veljković (1971) from Vranje, Divna Stanijanović (1959) from Prčilovica village, Aleksinac municipality, Simeon Todorov (1968), Vidosav Stanijanović (1954), Branimir Stanijanović (1993), Svetomir Petković (1934), Radomir Jovanović (1954), Ivan Marković (1973) and Ana Marković (1973) from Leskovac.

Five persons have not been identified.

Three persons are missing.

The Railway Bridge near Grdelica



Photo 35 Broad view of the railway bridge and passenger train No. 393 attacked by NATO bombers



Photo 36 Close-up of damage of the second and third carriages



Photo 37 Damaged second carriage where no bodies were found



Photo 38 Close-up of damaged second and third carriages



Photo 39 View and damage of the bridge and the fourth carriage



Photo 40 View and damage of the second carriage photographed facing Leskovac



Photo 41 View and damage of the second carriage, including the severed part



Photo 42 View of the burnt second carriage where the bodies were found



Photo 43 Close-up of the damaged and severed front part of the second carriage



Photo 44 Close-up of the carriage interior



Photo 45 Charred bodies of nine passengers in the second carriage



Photo 46 View and damage of the interior of the second carriage



Photo 47 A woman's body found in the grass on the left side of the second carriage



Photo 48 Close-up shot of head injuries of the late Zoran Jovanović, born 1964



Photo 49 Body of Petar Mladenović, born 1952



Photo 50 Unidentified body marked No. 3



Photo 51 Unidentified body marked No. 4



Photo 52 Unidentified body marked No. 5



Photo 53 Unidentified body marked No. 6



Photo 54 Unidentified body marked No. 7



Photo 56 Unidentified body marked No. 9



Photo 55 Unidentified body marked No. 8

ON-SITE INVESTIGATION REPORT

Made on April 12, 1999 by the investigative judge of Leskovac Municipal Court, Nebojša Stojičić, regarding a missile attack by NATO warplanes on the highway bridge "Sarajevo", the railway bridge and the passenger train which was near the highway bridge "Sarajevo", in the area of Grdelica, the village of Oraovica mahala "Gornje Polje", in the region of Leskovac municipality.

PRESENT AT THE HEARING

Investigative judge
Nebojša Stojičić

Forensic inspector
Zoran Andjelkovic

Leskovac police inspectors
Goran Mitic
Ljubiša Kitanović

According to the information by the Leskovac criminal investigation police on duty, a missile attack was carried out on April 12, 1999 by NATO warplanes on the highway bridge near Grdelica, the so-called "Sarajevo" bridge, as well as on the railway bridge and a passenger train in close proximity to the said bridge. Both the highway and the railway bridges were damaged on the occasion, while several persons aboard the train were killed, and many severely or slightly wounded. The investigative judge inspected the scene together with the criminal investigation police team from Leskovac and established the following:

The location is secured by members of Leskovac police forces.

The assault by NATO warplanes on the highway and railway bridges and the passenger train took place on Monday, April 12, 1999, at 11:40 a.m. The train No. 393 found on the location was travelling on the Belgrade-Ristovac route. The train was composed of an electric locomotive and 4 carriages. The train had left Grdelica station for Vranje at 11:37 a.m.

The so-called "Sarajevo" highway bridge is located about 2 km from the highway exit towards Grdelica, southwards in the direction of Vranje. The bridge represents a segment of the international highway Belgrade-Niš-Vranje-Yugoslav border-Macedonia. It is about 200 meters long, in the shape of an arch curving to the right towards Vranje. The bridge has two lanes of the total width of 8 m and elevated pedestrian lanes 60 cm wide and 0.60 m high, with a metal fence made of metal pipes of 8 cm in diameter. At the very point where the bridge begins, on the right-hand side in the direction of Vranje, there is a crater in the nearby ground and the damage of the bridge asphalt and metal structure 3 m long, at about 1 m from the right edge of the bridge, along the line north-south (Leskovac-Vranje). Several telephone and other cables were cut at the place of damage. Traces of scorched earth are noticeable in the large area of surrounding land, probably caused by heat from the missile launched from a plane. In the middle of the bridge, where wire mesh is installed for protection from the electrified railway lines running under the bridge, also on the right-hand side in the direction Vranje, another damage was detected caused by a second aircraft missile. It covers the entire right lane in

the direction of Vranje (north-south), i.e. Leskovac-Vranje and is about 6 m long. There is a round hole in the concrete of about 2.5 m in diameter. Parts of twisted, but not completely cut reinforcement bars can be seen through the hole. The fence and the pedestrian lane are completely destroyed. On the opposite side of the bridge from the above damaged place, the left-hand side of the pedestrian lane and metal fence (towards Vranje) are also damaged. Otherwise, the bridge sustained no other damage. According to the information gathered on the spot, there are no damaged vehicles on the bridge or casualties.

On the east side of the above described highway bridge (so-called "Sarajevo" bridge), at about 100 m straight distance, i.e. on the left-hand side of the bridge facing Vranje, there is a railway leading from Leskovac to Vranje, via Girdelica, and then further towards the Yugoslav-Macedonian border. By turning right, the railway passes under the mid-bridge and is about 30 m below it. At the section of the railroad between that point and 30 m onwards towards Vranje, an electric locomotive No. 441-420 of the train Belgrade-Ristovac No. 393 was sighted. Apart from the broken glass, there is no other major damage on the locomotive metal structure. All its wheels were on the tracks. Since the railroad electrical installation was ruined, the locomotive was not in contact with it. Behind the locomotive, northwards in the direction of Leskovac, the first carriage is also fully positioned on the tracks. Its windows are broken and the rear end of its roof is dented downwards. There were no casualties in the carriage, nor any traces of blood, human tissue, organs, etc. The second carriage was found coupled to the first carriage. However, only one quarter of the front part of it was coupled to the first carriage because the carriage was directly hit by a missile and split in two in the area of front wheels. This part of the carriage is completely demolished, metal sheets are horribly distorted and torn with visible traces of explosion and fire. Completely ruined are paint, windows and all interior parts which are not made of hard metal. There were no casualties in the carriage, nor any traces of blood, human tissue, organs etc. The second part of the carriage (3/4) was found at about 50 m away from the first part, backwards toward south and north (Leskovac), and about 30 m from the southern end of the railway bridge. This part is entirely demolished and extremely deformed - there is no roof, the sides are either blown away or compressed towards the floor. All this was caused by the missile impact and subsequent detonation and fire. It should be noted that strong odour of explosive could be felt during the investigation and it still persists. The carriage and all non-metal parts are completely destroyed. In this part of the carriage, 7 totally charred bodies were found, covered with metal pieces from the carriage interior and burnt remnants of non-metal parts. This other part of the carriage is positioned partly on the tracks and is partly derailed because of the damaged tracks behind it. The third carriage is coupled with it. Its rear part is exactly on the southern end of the railway bridge, whereas its front part is facing south towards Vranje. This section of the railroad is slightly damaged. The carriage is partly derailed, but not overturned. This third carriage is completely destroyed, probably by a direct missile hit. Strong odours of gunpowder gases can be felt on the site of fire and around it. The only part left is the carriage chassis. Everything else is destroyed - glasses are broken, metal parts are terribly smashed, torn, bent or missing. Some metal pieces were found as far as 30 m from the carriage. Except for metal parts, non-metal parts were not found, nor the bodies of passengers, human tissue, or anything else. However, this is probably due to the effects of a direct impact of an aircraft missile which left behind nothing but extremely deformed and twisted metal parts which have clearly visible traces of being exposed to high temperature.

At about 20 m from the rear part of the third carriage backwards towards north (Leskovac), the front part of the fourth carriage was found in the middle of the bridge. It is partially derailed and remained on the bridge which itself is damaged, but not to the extent which would cause dislocation or sinking of the tracks. The fourth, and last, carriage is not completely destroyed. There are no traces of fire, explosion or alike, although all the windows and inside doors are broken and twisted from detonation. There are no casualties in the carriage, nor traces of tissue, organs, etc. The carriage is above the mid-stream of the river Južna Morava which runs 10 m below the bridge.

The railway bridge itself is damaged in the middle, close to the spot where the fourth carriage was found, as well as on the southern side to the right, i.e. on the south-western rear end of the metal structure whose parts have fallen off or are twisted.

Apart from the described damage on the railway and highway bridges, substantial damage was inflicted on the house of Vladimir Nikolić from Oraovica mahala "Gornje polje" located approximately 100 m to the west from the railway bridge and slightly above the level of the railway bridge. The windows of the house are broken, the roof is considerably damaged and the walls of the house have cracked. On the opposite west side of the bridge, about 50 m away, three houses and farm buildings are damaged, owned by Borivoje Kostić from Oraovica, mahala "Gornje Polje". The window panes are broken, roofs are considerably damaged and some of the walls have cracked.

Apart from the mentioned houses, there are no other houses in the vicinity of these bridges.

Two dead bodies were found beside the train - one on the east side of the locomotive and the other one on the east side of the rear part of the second carriage.

The total of nine dead bodies were found next to the train: five adult males and four adult females. The following have been identified so far:

1. Zoran Jovanović, father's name Jugoslav, born 28 February 1964, resident address: Niš, 87 Knjaževačka St.

2. Petar Mladenović, father's name Stanko, born 29 July 1952, resident address: Niš, 4/11 Dimitrije Tucović St.

Identification of the remaining seven bodies has not been performed at this stage. According to the pathologists from Leskovac hospital and the situation on the spot, the identification will be very difficult since the bodies are completely charred, including the teeth. To facilitate the identification, jewelry and small burnt pieces of clothes have been taken off the bodies.

Sixteen wounded persons were admitted to the hospital in Leskovac and their identity has been established by inspectors of the Leskovac police.

In addition to the 9 bodies, parts of the body of one or more persons were found in the burnt rear part of the second carriage: one segment of a rib cage, one right foot and one left lower leg with foot.

At this particular stage of the procedure it is impossible to determine the total number of killed passengers in view of the degree of damage inflicted on the second and third carriages, and especially the total devastation of the third carriage and the unknown number of passengers in the third carriage. Based on the statements of eye-witnesses, a number of passengers from the fourth carriage were thrown by detonation to the torrential Južna Morava river. Therefore, the criminal investigation police of Leskovac

was instructed to find out, through competent administration services and field work, the exact number of passengers on board the train at the time of its departure from Grdelica station, with a view to establishing the number and identity of the killed people.

According to initial information, statements of eye-witnesses and the damage of bridges, 4 aircraft missiles of unknown type were fired. Pieces of missiles were not found on the location and its surroundings. Two missiles hit the highway bridge (so-called "Sarajevo" bridge), and another two hit the train en route Belgrade-Ristovac which happened to be on the bridge at the time of the attack. There are no traces of direct aircraft missile impact on the bridge. Thus, it may be stated with certainty that one or two missiles hit the second and third carriages of the passenger train.

The forensic inspector present on the spot has photographed the location and those photographic documents will constitute an integral part of this report.

Following the order of the chief of criminal investigation police of the Republican Ministry of the Interior, broad and close-up shots of the location, as well as the damage of bridges and other objects, have been taken by a video camera. This VHS video tape will also constitute an integral part of this report.

The investigation commenced on April 12, 1999 at 12:50 p.m. and was concluded at 9:45 p.m. of the same day.

April 12, 1999. LESKOVAC MUNICIPAL COURT

Recording clerk
(sgd) Ljubiša Stanković

Investigative judge
(sgd) Nebojša Stojičić

OFFICIAL MEMO

Made on April 12, 1999 by an authorized official of the Leskovac police department, regarding the inspection of the scene and informative interviews with eye-witnesses of a NATO attack on the passenger train No. 393, travelling on the Belgrade-Thessaloniki route, and the so-called "Sarajevo" bridge.

On April 12, 1999, around 12:30 p.m., after the inspection of the scene on which a separate report was made, we proceeded with searching for eye-witnesses.

An informative interview was conducted with Živojin Stanojević, born 31 July 1935 in Bojišina, permanently residing in Gdelica, 130 Bora Pešić Street, a bridge guard and civil defense commissioner. In the course of the interview, he stated that on April 12, 1999, at approximately 11:40 a.m., he was near the so-called "Sarajevo" bridge when he heard the buzzing sound of an airplane which came from the west and flew over the "Sarajevo" bridge. Immediately thereafter, another plane came and fired two missiles. The first missile hit the central part of the railway bridge, and the second one hit the second carriage of the train. Soon after that, one more aircraft flew in and also fired two missiles which hit the middle and foremost parts of the so-called "Sarajevo" bridge, viewed from the direction of Leskovac. Živojin Stanojević, the eye-witness, Predrag Stojiljković from Bočevica and a few other persons immediately started rescuing and helping the passengers who were trying to get out of the first carriage through windows and doors. Živojin noticed that there were many wounded persons among them. Since the second, third and fourth carriages were on fire, he could only hear the screams and cries of passengers. Živojin assumes that the passengers from the other half of the third carriage fell together with that part of the carriage into the river Južna Morava and were beyond help. After the intervention of the fire brigade, Živojin inspected the burning carriages and, according to his words, saw 8 scorched bodies.

During an initial inspection of the first carriage, we found a green bag with a passport in the name of Živojin Pavlović, an engine driver from Niš. We also found a black bag and a black leather jacket which we identified, with the help of Miodrag Živković, assistant in the railway transport unit, as the belongings of Vesna Veljković from Ristovac.

The above statement of eye-witness Živojin Stanojević was corroborated by Predrag Stojiljković from Bočevica who was also an eye-witness of the event and took part in rescuing and pulling out of injured passengers from the train.

Criminal investigation police officer
(sgd) Ljubiša Kitanović, sergeant major

OFFICIAL MEMO

Made on April 12, 1999 by an authorized official of the Leskovac police department, regarding the NATO warplanes missile attack on "Sarajevo" bridge and the railway bridge, both on the river Južna Morava, near Grdelica, Leskovac municipality.

On April 12, 1999, at about 11:39 a.m., the NATO aggressor launched an attack with three warplanes on the above mentioned bridges. The first plane flew over the bridges, the second one fired two missiles hitting the railway bridge and the passenger train on it, while the third plane struck the so-called "Sarajevo" bridge with two missiles. During the attack, two railway carriages, the second and the third, were directly hit which caused the death of nine people, out of whom seven are completely charred, and two partially burned in the fire which caught the carriages after the missile assault.

A railway section crew from Niš was found on the spot and it attended the investigation conducted and assessed the damage on the railway bridge. Andjelković Zoran, chief engineer for bridges with ZOP Niš, was interviewed. He stated that the foremost part of the railway bridge from the direction of Leskovac is approximately 30% damaged, while the remaining part is approximately 10% damaged. The said assessment refers only to the bridge structure, while 15 m of the bridge railway tracks are torn apart.

Also interviewed was Miroslav Stojanović, head of the electrical system maintenance crew from ETP Niš, who stated that about 300 meters of the contact line was cut and its three poles completely damaged. In his opinion, the repair would require between 5 and 6 hours.

During the NATO aggressor's missile attack, also hit was the highway bridge (so-called "Sarajevo" bridge) causing the damage of the bridge structure and breaking the international PTT coaxial cable which resulted in the cutting of telephone lines with the southern part of Serbia, Macedonia and Greece. A "Telekom Srbija" crew arrived on the site and began repairing the cable breakage about 4-5 m long.

On the train and in its immediate surroundings, the total of nine dead bodies were found of adult males and 4 adult females. Four bodies have been identified so far. These are:

1. Zoran Jovanović, father's name Jugoslav, born 28 February 1964, resident address: Niš, 87 Knjaževačka St.
2. Petar Mladenović, father's name Stanko, born 29 July 1952, resident address: Niš, 4/11 Dimitrije Tucović St.
3. Verka Mladenović, born 21 March 1952 in the village of Kopanjce, Vranje municipality, resident address: Niš, 4/11 Dimitrije Tucović St.
4. Jasmina Veljković, father's name Nikola, born 1971 in the village of Gornje Trebišnje, Vranje municipality, resident of Vranje, address unknown.

All the bodies were transported to the chapel of Leskovac hospital where identification of other bodies will be made.

In view of the fact that the two carriages which happened to be on the bridge during the attack are completely ruined, and according to eye-witnesses, it is possible that the number of killed and wounded persons is larger, especially since quite a few passengers were thrown by detonation into the torrential Južna Morava river. Therefore, Leskovac Police Department sent out a circular dispatch No. PU 834/99 aimed at collecting information on the passengers who were on board the train at the time of bombardment by the NATO enemy forces.

Criminal investigation police captain
(sgd) Goran Mitić

EXPERT FINDINGS

Upon request of Nebojša Stojičić, the investigative judge of Leskovac Municipal Court, I was appointed court expert for the purpose of this investigation procedure.

In complying with the court order, a civil engineer expert is hereby presenting his professional findings and opinion on the assessment of civil engineering reconstruction costs relating to the damage inflicted on the highway and railway bridges in Grdelica.

The expert investigation was made on April 13, 1999.

By means of a direct on-site inspection and measurements taken, the following findings were made as to the state of affairs:

Attached herewith are sketches and layouts of both bridges.

By means of a direct visual on-site inspection carried out on April 13, 1999, the following findings were made contained in separate technical descriptions of the damage sustained by the two bridges.

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION OF DAMAGE ON THE HIGHWAY BRIDGE

The said bridge is located on the main road M1, at 864 km + 600 m.

This bridge, as well as the railway bridge, was damaged on 12 April 1999 at 11:50 a.m. by missiles fired from the air.

The bridge is 205.70 m long, with a span of 197.50 m. The entire length of the bridge is curve shaped. The bridge is made of reinforced concrete. In the northern part (from the direction of Leskovac) it has an arch buttress of 18.6+3x16.8+3x16.8 m span. The southern section of the bridge is a continuous girder support made of reinforced concrete.

Two missiles caused the following damage:

One missile damaged the northern entrance of the bridge in the area of the protective embankment. The upstream right wing and the concrete cover upholding the embankment are damaged. On the right-hand side (upstream) part of the pavement there is a crater about 4-5 m deep and about 5 m in diameter (cross-section 2-2 shown in the attached sketch).

The second missile damaged the southern section of the bridge. The location of the damage is on the fourth buttress, viewing from the arch end towards south, i.e. the right river bank. The railway runs between the fourth and fifth buttresses (cross-section 1-1). The railway bridge is situated 50 m downstream from the highway bridge.

Owing to a direct missile impact, the main right (upstream) support is destroyed, together with the pedestrian lane and fence. Part of the concrete structure of 4 m in diameter is completely gone. The main supporting reinforcement is protruding and noticeably distorted and torn apart. On this cross-section (2-2), the secondary impact of the missile on the railway bridge caused the damage 6 m long on the left (downstream) pedestrian lane and fence. The concrete there is partly broken off and deformed.

The cross-section (1-1) represents the above described damage at the point of the railroad passage under the highway bridge.

I note that the technical description of the damage made after the visual inspection needs to be supplemented by a detailed inspection of the bridge structure, its static stability and bearing capacity. Subject to those findings, a permanent technological solution for reconstruction will be proposed. The cost of repair works is given for visible damage described in the technical description.

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION OF DAMAGE ON THE RAILWAY BRIDGE

The metal bridge is $37.5 \times 2 = 75$ m long. Two sections are divided by a central buttress made of stone, as well as the two river bank supports.

One missile partially destroyed the right-hand side river bank support and the entire bridge structure on that side - both the upper and lower metal structures and one section of lattice girders.

The left-hand half of the bridge, at the entry side from Leskovac, is completely destroyed. The lower structure is dislocated and broken at its upstream part towards the river. The entire cancellated bearing structure on both sides of the bridge is damaged at the mentioned point, as well as the upper bracing.

The damage is such that the possibility of any reconstruction is ruled out. The demolished structure will have to be removed and a new bridge constructed, as indicated in the reconstruction assessment specification.

Also completely destroyed is about 200 m of the railroad superstructure, sleepers, rails and auxiliary elements.

About 300 m of high voltage lines have been destroyed, including metal high voltage poles in the length of 150 m.

The infrastructure installations running along the bridges, such as telephone installations and alike, are not subject to description and evaluation of this expert.

ASSESSMENT OF CIVIL ENGINEERING COST OF RECONSTRUCTION WORKS

HIGHWAY BRIDGE:

Cross-section 2-2 damage:

Repair of concrete structure, embankment and pavement Din 150,000

Cross-section 1-1 damage:

Repair of main longitudinal buttress, pavement and pavement plate,
pending inspection of the structure condition Din. 3,700,000

Total costs: Din. 3,850,000

RAILWAY BRIDGE

Reconstruction works include complete removal of the existing damaged bridge and construction of a new steel bridge of the same characteristics - two sections with the span of 75 meters.

Cost evaluation:

$400,000 \text{ Din/m} \times 75 \text{ m} =$ Din. 30,000,000

SUMMARY OF RECONSTRUCTION COSTS:

- Highway bridge Din 3,850,000

- Railway bridge Din 30,000,000

Grand total: Din. 38,850,000

The above evaluation is made as at 13 April, 1999.

, Leskovac, April 13, 1999

Permanent Court Expert
for Civil Engineering

Dušan Kalijadis, B.Sc. Civil Eng.
Pursuant to resolution of Ministry
of Justice of Serbia No. 740/0310/92

Republic of Serbia
Ministry of the Interior
Leskovac Secretariat
Entry No. /KU,PU,D/834/99
K.T. entry No. 401 212 / 99
OUP code entry No. year

Date: 12 April, 1999

REPORT

on forensic and technical on-site inspection
regarding missile attack by NATO warplanes

1. Type of act or event:
2. Place and date: Near Grdelica towards Vranje at the so-called "Sarajevo" bridge and the railway bridge on the river Južna Morava, 12 April, 1999
3. Involved: Investigative judge of Leskovac Municipal Court and a police officer
4. Method: NATO aircraft fired missiles at the so-called "Sarajevo" bridge, the railway bridge and the passenger train
5. Performed criminological and technical operations:
Photographing and video shooting of the location
6. Clues and objects found:
a) Traces of papillary lines (place of discovery, developing and fixing methods)

- b) Other clues and objects found in the location (type of clues, place of discovery and method of fixing) and remarks of relevance for further treatment of clues.

A fragment of the missile printed board was found, parts of passenger train carriages and nine scorched and partly charred bodies.

Forensic technician,
(sgd) Zoran Andjelković

MINUTES OF THE TESTIMONY OF WITNESS

Taken on April 27, 1999 before the investigative judge of the Belgrade District Court in the criminal proceedings against John Doe for the criminal act under Articles 141, 142, 148 of the Penal Code of FRY.

Investigative judge
Ilija Simić

Court clerk
Stana Mitrić

Witness:
Petar Mihajlović

Also present at the hearing:
Public Prosecutor

The accused

Defense Counsel

The hearing began at 10:30 a.m.

The witness was warned of his/her duty to tell the truth and not to withhold anything and of the consequences of perjury. He/she was also warned that he/she was under no obligation to answer specific questions likely to expose himself/herself or next of kin to disgrace, considerable material damage or prosecution (Art. 229 of the Law on Criminal Procedure). The witness answered the general questions as follows:

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1) Name and family name: | Petar Mihajlović |
| 2) Father's name | Milan |
| 3) Occupation | pensioner |
| 4) Domicile | Belgrade, 50/39 Stevan Opačić Street |
| 5) Place of birth | Village of Gornje Kormiljane near
Kosovska Kamenica |
| 6) Date of birth | 17 June 1927 |
| 7) Relationship with the accused
or the injured party | injured party |

With regard to the merits of the case, the witness stated the following:

The witness was reminded and warned to tell the truth, and then gave the following answers to the questions asked by the court:

I have been living in Belgrade since 1974 with my wife and three sons.

In my home town I have a house which I use as a summer house.

When the bombardment of Belgrade started, I wanted to leave Belgrade and find shelter. Therefore, on 12 April 1999 I took a train from Belgrade to Ristovac. We set off from Belgrade around 6:30 a.m. I was in the second carriage from the locomotive. In our compartment were two brothers from Vladičin Han whom I did not know before. The journey was regular and nothing unusual happened on the way.

Around 11:30 a.m., after having passed Grdelica, we were on the bridge on the river Južna Morava. Suddenly I heard a strong bang. At first I did not know what had happened. Only later did I realize that our train was bombed. For a while I was not completely conscious and through a kind of mist I saw chaos all around me. I was in a destroyed carriage with only its skeleton left. Suddenly, a young man was beside me offering help. Our carriage was leaning towards the river and somehow, with the help of the young man, I managed to pull myself out of the debris. He also helped me walk towards the highway which was around 100 m away.

When I reached the highway I saw that the locomotive and the first carriage was about 100 m from the bridge. The remnants of three carriages were on the broken bridge. While I was getting out of the carriage I could smell smoke. When I came to the highway I saw that all three carriages which remained on the bridge were on fire. A large flame burst and the wind was carrying the smoke while I was heading for the highway.

I was injured during the explosion. I had cuts and bruises and could barely walk. I was given first aid in Grdelica and thereafter transported to the hospital in Leskovac where I also received medical care - bandages and an injection. At the time I did not feel much pain, but now I have pains in my back which force me to stay in bed most of the time. I hardly found strength to come today before this court and make a statement.

Therefore, I cannot say how the bombardment of our train occurred. It was completely unexpected for me. I was not aware of what had taken place and only now I realize that our train was bombed.

I do not know what has become of the other two passengers who were with me in the compartment. I do not know how many people were on the train and how many were killed. I also do not know the number of wounded people, except that six of us were transported in a van first to Grdelica, and then to Leskovac.

Electric power was cut in Grdelica so that there was no electricity in the health centre.

My personal luggage consisted of two bags which were lost.

This is all I have to say.

I listened to the dictation of this record, I acknowledge it as mine and sign it without any objections.

Ended at 11:30 a.m.

(sgd) Petar Mihajlović

Recording clerk
(sgd) Stana Mitric

Investigative judge
(sgd) Ilija Simić

AUTOPSY REPORT

Name and surname: Zoran Jovanović
 Place of birth: Niš
 Domicile: Niš
 Occupation: Railway worker

Date of birth: 28 February 1964
 Admitted for treatment: /
 Died on: 12 April 1999 at 11:40 a.m.
 Autopsy performed on: 13 April 1999

Clinical diagnosis:

Autopsy requested by: Nebojša Stojičić, Investigative judge of the Municipal Court in Leskovac
Autopsy performed by: Dr Milosav Stefanović, pathologist
At: Pathology Department of the hospital in Leskovac
Present at the autopsy: Dr Goran Stanojević, Nebojša Milošević, and Nenad Milošević

According to received investigation data the victim was killed in the bombed train on the bridge near Grdelica.

IDENTIFIED on grounds of personal documents that were found on the victim, and recognized by close relatives.

External findings on the corps

The corps was brought in a railway workers' uniform, which has several greasy smears on it and smells of smoke. The uniform is torn at several places and around most of these torn places are large irregular shaped bloodstains.

After the clothes had been taken off the corps the following was found:

It is a male corps, about 35 years old, 173 cm long, medium skeleton and muscles build, and well nourished. Rigor mortis present in all joints. Minor and singled death spots, mostly present on the back.

Graying hair, about 5 cm long. Eyelids are closed, anemic conjunctiva, greenish iris, and round pupils of equal size.

There is no foreign content in the ear cavities.

Both nasal cavities are filled with moderately clotted blood.

There is also moderately clotted blood in the mouth cavity. Some of the teeth are missing, mostly anterior and left.

Short normal neck. Lymph glands and thyroid gland are normal. Cylinder shaped and symmetric thorax.

The abdomen is slightly above the level of the chest.

Male pubic eminence. There is no foreign content in the genital and anal holes.

There are no congenital deformities on the upper and lower limbs.

There is an irregular gaping wound on the right side of the neck, medially, which is 12 cm long and about 9 cm wide. The edges and sides of the wound are ragged and bruised. Above and below this horizontal wound the muscles are completely cut and torn and the brachial plexus nerves, right carotid artery, and right jugular vein are exposed. The superior and inferior sides of the laceration meet deep in the neck, exposing in the level of the thyroid gland cartilage the torn and severely mechanically damaged larynx. The esophagus, which is gashed under the larynx, and the crushed 4th and 5th cervical vertebrae, are also exposed. In fact, these vertebrae are not distinguishable because their small fragments are mixed with pieces of security glass, plywood and rusty iron chips. The spinal cord in this region resembles a grayish mass pouring from within, and it is mixed

with blood and plywood. There is a small quantity of moderately clotted blood in the retracted blood vessel ends. There is an irregular linear wound 3 cm long just below the right auricle. It is horizontal, 5 mm deep, and its sides and edges are rough and bruised.

On the right side of the nose, 3 mm above the nostril, there is a horizontal linear laceration 2 cm long and not more than 2 mm deep, with bruised edges.

There are two oval lacerations on the left side of the neck, medially, one 5 and the other 7 mm long, with crushed and bruised edges and sides and with pieces of security glass in each. There is a rhomboid laceration under the left auricle and above the temporal mandibular joint. It is the size of 2 x 1 cm and it is full of security glass pieces and rusty metal chips. The edges and sides of this laceration are ragged and the wound reaches down to the bone. Multiple fractures were found by palpation on the left side of the mandible.

There is an oval 1 cm long laceration in the left corner of the lips which has the same characteristics as the previously described wounds.

On the left shoulder, anterior, there is an oval laceration 2 cm long, reaching down to the synovial membrane.

There are various irregular bruises and excoriation on the thorax, anterior, and on the abdomen.

There is a horizontal linear laceration 2 cm above the left knee. It is 9 cm long with its bottom reaching the femoral bone.

By palpation it was found that the left femoral bone, medially, is completely fractured and the ends of the bone can be parted.

There are many small linear cuts on both backs of the hands.

There are no other injuries or changes found on the body.

INTERNAL FINDINGS

Head and neck

The scalp tissue on the forehead and in both temporal regions is colored by blood. The vertex is pear-shaped, the size of 17 x 13 cm and 5-7 mm thick. There are no fractures on the vertex and skull base. There is a small quantity of liquid blood in the dura and pia mater straits. Standard contents in the cranial ventricles. Mild atherosclerosis in the artery circle in the base of the brain. There is no foreign content in the fossa Silvi. Anemic ependyma in the cranial cavities. Clear liquor. The sections of the cranial parenchyma show mildly anemic tissue.

The right lobe of the thyroid gland is totally destructed, as well as the larynx cartilage in this region (see previous description). The esophagus in this region is also torn. The 4th and 5th cervical vertebrae, as well as the spinal cord in the cervical region, are completely destructed.

Thorax and abdomen

On the left thoracic wall, medially, the 2nd - 6th ribs are fractured and the pleura in these regions is partly torn by the sharp bone-ends impacted into the thoracic cavity.

On the right side of the thorax the 1st and 2nd ribs are fractured in the same manner as those on the left side.

The right upper and both left pulmonary lobes have torn pleura and the parenchyma in the torn regions is bruised (by the impact of fractured ribs).

There is about 150 ml of liquid blood in the right side of the thoracic cavity, and about 100 ml in its left side.

Small fragments of plywood and security glass pieces are found from the place where the larynx was completely destructed (the major destruction on the right side of

the neck) down to the 2mm wide bronchiole. These are mixed with a slimy mass which has some traces of blood in it. Some sections of lung parenchyma show regions of strong blood coloration at places where the parenchyma was damaged by the sharp rib ends. The remaining blood tissue is very anthracotic.

The cardiac sac is normal and the heart corresponds to the age and height of the victim. All cardiac valves are normal. The left chamber muscle is slightly thick (20 mm) and the entire myocard is mildly pale. Mild atherosclerosis in nutritive and functional blood vessels in the heart showing no signs of degeneration. There are three dot-like bruises under the left ventricle endocard.

There is about 100 ml of liquid blood in the abdominal cavity, the result of the spleen bleeding. Namely, there is an irregular linear split on its capsule superior end, through which one can almost reach the hilus. The gap is filled with moderately clotted blood.

The liver, pancreas, kidneys, prostate, urethra and urinary bladder are normal and correspond to the victim's age. The contents in the stomach and intestine are standard and don't smell of alcohol.

Muscles and bones

All bones of the head, trunk and limbs have been examined and no other changes have been found, except for those described.

PATHOLOGICAL-ANATOMIC FINDINGS

Mors violenta. Destructio medullae spinalis partis cervicalis. Effusio sanguinis. Sectio traumatica arteriae carotis dextrae et venae jugularis dextrae. Destructio plexus brachialis dex., sternocleidomastoidei et musculorum coli lat. dex. Destructio corporis vertebrorum cervicalis IV et V. Haematothorax et haematoperitoneum. Fracturae costarum II;VI lat. sin. et I-II lat. dex. Rupturae pulmonum. Ruptura lienis. Fractura femoris lat.sin. Fracturae mandibulae lat. sin., multiplices. Vulnura lacerocontusa cutis regi omnibus gomi sinistri, faciei, femoris sin. et thoracis anterior lat. sin. Contusiones cutis corporis et capitis multiplices.

CONCLUSION

I . The death was violent and it was caused by several factors:

- destruction of the cervical spinal cord,
- tearing of major artery and vein blood vessels,
- multiple and bilateral destruction of the lung parenchyma,
- multiple fractures of ribs, femoral bone, and of facial bones, and
- ruptured spleen with bleeding into the abdominal cavity.

Because of these injuries blood circulation and breathing stopped instantly, causing death.

II All the above mentioned injuries were inflicted while the victim was still alive.

III The injuries were inflicted by very strong blows with both sharp and blunt mechanical weapons.

IV Security glass pieces, rusty metal chips, and plywood were found in most of the damaged tissue, which implies that the accident could have happened in a train, since it does have this kind of glass, metal and wood.

V There is no doubt that such injuries imminently caused death.

Dr Milosav D. Stefanović, Master of Medicine
Pathologist

AUTOPSY REPORT

Name and surname: Petar Mladenović
 Place of birth: v. Preobraženje, Vranje
 Domicile: Niš
 Occupation: Railway worker

Date of birth: 29 July 1952
 Admitted for treatment: /
 Died on: 12 April 1999 at 11:40 a.m.
 Autopsy performed on: 13 April 1999

Clinical diagnosis: *Autopsy requested by:* Nebojša Stojičić, Investigative judge of the Municipal Court in Leskovac
Autopsy performed by: Dr Milosav Stefanović, pathologist
At: Pathology Department of the hospital in Leskovac
Present at the autopsy: Dr Goran Stanojević, Nebojša Milošević, and Nenad Milošević

According to received investigation data this is one of the victims killed in the bombed train on the bridge near Grdelica.

IDENTIFIED on grounds of personal documents that were found on the unburned parts of the victim's clothes, and also recognized by close relatives.

EXTERNAL FINDINGS ON THE CORPS

A male corps, about 45 years old. About 90% of the skin is carbonized. Both feet and two thirds of the shin are missing. The remaining part of the corps is 130 cm long. Rigor mortis present in all non-carbonized joints. The corps has the so-called combat posture.

The entire scalp is carbonized. The earlobes and parts of the nose are burnt. The lips are carbonized. The right side of the vertex is completely missing. There are contours of the cerebrum and cerebellum in the cranial cavity. The right eyeball is missing and the left one is carbonized. The mandible bones break on attempts to open the mouth. The teeth and tongue are carbonized. The right forearm is torn away from the carbonized elbow joint and it is missing.

The wall of the right side of the thorax and abdomen is missing. The partially burnt right lung wing, right side of the heart and liver, and part of the omentum and carbonized right kidney are protruding from this gape.

The edges from where the parts of the thoracic cavity and abdomen were torn away are ragged, carbonized and brittle, and they have many splits and cracks extending to the middle of the trunk, both anterior and posterior. Cutis of the scrotum has major albuminous degeneration. Cutis of the penis is partially carbonized. The skin and superficial muscles on the shin stumps are carbonized as well as the remaining bones in this region.

INTERNAL FINDINGS

Head and neck

The remaining left side of the vertex, which isn't carbonized, is brittle and it crumbles easily. The brain is carbonized.

The thyroid gland is missing. The larynx cartilage is carbonized.

Thorax and abdomen

The remaining left side of the thoracic wall has major albuminous degenerative changes. The right lung wing is amorphous because it is carbonized, as well as the right side of the heart and major arteries in this region. The left lung wing has albuminous degeneration, and it is shrunken and almost dry. The left side of the omentum, stomach and parts of the intestine and colon in this region of the abdominal cavity have suffered minor albuminous degeneration. However, they haven't generally changed in appearance and are slightly shrunken.

Muscles and bones

The parts of the skin that are not carbonized have mostly 3rd degree burns. The exposed muscles are bruised and are light red.

PATHOLOGICAL-ANATOMIC FINDINGS

Carbonisatio cerebri et cerebelli, pulmonis dextri, cordis, hepatis, renis dextri, omenti lat. dex., cruris bilateralis et mani dex. et cutis et musculorum corporis, extremitatis et capitis.

Degeneratio albuminosa pulmonis sinistri, renis sinistri, testis, ventriculi intestini jejuni et illei et colonis.

CONCLUSION

I Violent death, the result of the brain and all the vital centers in it being burnt. The burning of the right lung wing and of the right side of the heart resulted in instant cessation of breathing and blood circulation.

II The mentioned carbonization of the other parts of the body could also have caused instant death.

III These injuries are the result of the body being exposed to extremely high temperature and flames.

IV There is no doubt that such injuries imminently caused death.

Dr Milosav D. Stefanović, Master of Medicine
Pathologist

AUTOPSY REPORT

Name and surname: Simeon Todorov
 Place of birth: v. Dukat, Bosilegrad
 Domicile: Stalac
 Occupation: unknown

Date of birth: 26 October 1968
 Admitted for treatment: /
 Died on: 12 April 1999 at 11:40 a.m.
 Autopsy performed on: 13 April 1999

Clinical diagnosis: *Autopsy requested by:* Nebojša Stojičić, Investigative judge of the Municipal Court in Leskovac
Autopsy performed by: Dr Milosav Stefanović, pathologist
At: Pathology Department of the hospital in Leskovac
Present at the autopsy: Dr Goran Stanojević, Nebojša Milošević, and Nenad Milošević

According to received investigation data this is one of the victims killed in the bombed train on the bridge near Grdelica.

IDENTIFICATION: His mother recognized the unburned part of the trousers and gave a description of her son, mentioning specific details: short, narrow hips and shoulders, protruding mandible incisors and partly overlapping teeth, which couldn't fit properly in the small jaw.

EXTERNAL FINDINGS ON THE CORPS

Carbonized male corps of undetermined age. The remaining part of the body is 95 cm long. Rigor mortis in the remaining joints. The entire skin is completely carbonized.

Head

The skull, brain, face, and mouth cavity are completely missing. What can be recognized in the remaining carbonized parts of the head are the mandible anterior, with incisors and eyeteeth, and the almost carbonized tongue, with its tip bent upwards. The tongue base is attached to the carbonized larynx and to the major blood vessels in the neck, altogether forming a black, brittle, irregular shaped cylinder leading into the thoracic cavity. In this region it is attached to the carbonized contours of the lungs, whose tissue crumbles into irregular pieces on attempts to section it.

Thorax and abdomen

The thoracic and abdominal cavities are gaping because their anterior and lateral parts are missing. The posterior thoracic and abdominal walls are distinguishable, namely, the entire spine has preserved its anatomic characteristics, although the muscles and ligaments connecting the vertebrae, and the vertebrae themselves, are mostly carbonized. The ribs are laterally attached to the spine but are not longer than 15 cm and have carbonized ends. The remaining parts as well as the sternum are missing.

It has already been mentioned that both lung wings and the heart are completely carbonized. Their contours are dislocated to the top of the thoracic cavity. The abdominal organs are shifted into the thoracic cavity, since the diaphragm is completely carbonized. The ascending and horizontal part of the colon, as well as a part of the omentum and stomach, are found at the preserved posterior thoracic wall. Above them is the liver, which is turned for 90 degrees upwards from its normal position. The remaining

part of the colon, the intestine and a part of the omentum in the regions near the frontal abdominal wall, are carbonized. Their remaining parts are parenchymatic and albuminously degenerated.

The spleen is carbonized. The pancreas as well as the kidneys and superior urethra regions are albuminously degenerated. What has remained of the urinary bladder, prostate, testis, and penis is either albuminously degenerated or carbonized.

Limbs

Both upper limbs are missing. A 17 cm long right upper arm stub is protruding upwards from the right shoulder. Its skin and muscles are carbonized and the bone is almost decalcified.

The left shoulder cannot be recognized since it is transformed into an amorphous carbonized round mass of about 20 cm in diameter.

The lower limbs below the knees are missing. The skin and superficial muscles in both thighs are carbonized. Under them are contours of distorted muscles, blood vessels and nerves. There are signs of mild decalcification on both femoral bones.

PATHOLOGICAL-ANATOMIC FINDINGS

Mors violenta. Carbonisatio et destructio cerebri et cerebelli. Carbonisatio pulmonum et cordis. Degeneratio albuminosa et carbonisatio partialis hepatis, renium, vesicae urinae, prostatae, testes, penis, pancreatis, gasteri, intestini jejuni et illei et colonis.

Carbonisatio et detractio extremitatis superiores et cruris bilateralis.

CONCLUSION

I Violent death, the result of the brain and all the vital centers in it, as well as both lung wings and the heart being burnt. This resulted in instant cessation of breathing and blood circulation.

II These injuries are the result of the body being exposed to extremely high temperature and flames.

III There is no doubt that such injuries imminently caused death.

Dr Milosav D. Stefanović, Master of Medicine
Pathologist

AUTOPSY REPORT

Name and surname: Verka Mladenović
 Place of birth: v. Kopanjce, Vranje
 Domicile: Niš
 Occupation: unknown

Date of birth: 25 March 1952
 Admitted for treatment: /
 Died on: 12 April 1999 at 11:40 a.m.
 Autopsy performed on: 13 April 1999

Clinical diagnosis: *Autopsy requested by:* Nebojša Stojičić, Investigative judge of the Municipal Court in Leskovac
Autopsy performed by: Dr Milosav Stefanovic, pathologist
At: Pathology Department of the hospital in Leskovac
Present at the autopsy: Dr Goran Stanojevic, Nebojša Milošević, and Nenad Milošević

According to received investigation data this is one of the victims killed in the bombed train on the bridge near Grdelica.

IDENTIFIED on grounds of a characteristic golden chain/necklace and unusual oval pendant that the victim was wearing around her neck, which her relatives positively recognized. The relatives also recognized parts of the clothes and stockings, which the victim was wearing when they saw her off. At the site of the tragedy the corps of her now late husband, Petar Mladenović, was found above her corps. His corps was identified on grounds of his personal documents found in the unburned pockets of his clothes.

EXTERNAL FINDINGS ON THE CORPS

Female corps, about 50 years old (the anatomic characteristics of the identified uterus and ovaries correspond to those of a woman of this age, i.e. ovaries have the corpus luteum but also have major muscular fibrosis and a somewhat thinner endometrium). The length of the unburned part of the body is 110 cm. Rigor mortis in all joints. The entire skin is completely burned.

The part of the head above the mouth cavity base is missing. The base itself is carbonized with distinct decalcified mandible fragments. However, the tongue and teeth in the mandible are completely burned.

There are contours of the spine and larynx in the region of the neck, which are partly covered with an amorphous carbonized and brittle mass. The already mentioned necklace and pendant are around the neck (both made of gold, slightly deformed, and sooty).

Carbonized breasts are discernible on the thorax, anterior. All the thoracic wall structures are carbonized and brittle, so pieces can be easily broken off. The anterior regions of the heart and lungs are carbonized, while their posterior regions are albuminously degenerated, shrunken and deformed.

The anterior abdominal wall is almost completely missing. The bare surfaces of the omentum, liver, stomach, colon and intestine are carbonized, while their deeper structures, to a greater or lesser extent, are albuminously degenerated. The vagina labia are carbonized and the introitus is mildly degenerated. As already mentioned, the uterus is mildly shrunken by the albuminous degeneration but without any anatomic anomaly. The ovaries are damaged to the same extent as the uterus.

The upper limbs are carbonized. They are in the form of stumps, one 30 cm long (the right arm) and the other 45 cm long (the left arm), and some of their anatomic segments are not distinguishable.

The skin and most of the lower limb muscles are carbonized. The muscles next to the femoral bone have albuminous degeneration. Both shins below the knees are missing and the regions where these were ripped off are carbonized.

PATHOLOGICAL-ANATOMIC FINDINGS

Mors violenta. Carbonisatio et destructio cerebri et cerebelli, cutis corporis, extremitates superiores et cruris. Carbonisatio et degeneratio albuminosa cordis et pulmonuum et organorum abdominalis et genitalis.

CONCLUSION

I Violent death, the result of the brain with all the vital centers in it being burnt. Both lung wings and the heart have been partially burned. This resulted in instant cessation of breathing and blood circulation.

II All the described injuries are the result of the body being exposed to extremely high temperature and flames.

III There is no doubt that such injuries imminently caused death.

Dr Milosav D. Stefanović, Master of Medicine
Pathologist

AUTOPSY REPORT

Name and surname: Ivan Marković
 Place of birth: Surdulica
 Domicile: Leskovac
 Occupation: Engineer

Date of birth: 16 January 1973
 Admitted for treatment: /
 Died on: 12 April 1999 at 11:40 a.m.
 Autopsy performed on: 13 April 1999

Clinical diagnosis: *Autopsy requested by:* Nebojša Stojičić, Investigative judge of the Municipal Court in Leskovac
Autopsy performed by: Dr Milosav Stefanović, pathologist
At: Pathology Department of the hospital in Leskovac
Present at the autopsy: Dr Goran Stanojević, Nebojša Milošević, and Nenad Milošević

According to received investigation data this is one of the victims killed in the bombed train on the bridge near Grdelica.

IDENTIFIED by close relatives on grounds of the intense hairiness on the undamaged thigh and shin posterior regions, which is the dominant recognized characteristic. Namely, the skin is covered with thick, curly, short brown hairs.

The victim's father in law recognized the clothes on the corps, since he was at the railway station when his son in law entered the train. A lucky charm, which the victim used to carry with him (a cross) and his family members were acquainted with it, was found in a trousers pocket.

EXTERNAL FINDINGS ON THE CORPS

A carbonized male corps, its overall length is 152 cm. Rigor mortis is present in the remaining joints.

Most of the head is missing. What is left of it are only carbonized mandible fragments, with no distinctive teeth, and a part of the tongue base.

The neck is shrunk and it has no distinguishable anatomic structures, since the entire skin, as well as the muscles and thyroid gland below it, are carbonized. The anterior region of the larynx is carbonized while its posterior region is albuminously degenerated. The major blood vessels, especially the veins (both jugular veins), are carbonized.

Most of the upper limbs is missing. The carbonized upper arm stumps are 20 cm long and protrude from the shoulders obliquely and laterally.

The skin, muscles and ribs, which form the thoracic wall, are completely carbonized, dry, brittle and very fragile. A smaller or larger piece of it falls off on any attempt to open the thoracic cavity.

The superficial regions of the lungs (next to the thoracic wall, anterior, laterally and posterior) are carbonized, while the deeper parenchyma regions have suffered albuminous degeneration.

The same is true of the heart muscle. Its anterior ventricle and atrioventricle walls are carbonized.

The superior peritoneum region is mostly missing. The anterior regions of the liver, omentum, and stomach, as well as several intestine curves, are carbonized. The

remaining organs in the abdominal cavity have been albuminously degenerated to a greater or lesser extent. The urinary bladder, prostate, testicles, penis, and both thighs, superior, have been albuminously degenerated and have carbonized superficial regions. However, they have retained their anatomic characteristics. The skin on the right thigh and shin, posterior, hasn't changed significantly. It is covered with thin, short brown hairs. The left leg, below the middle of the femoral bone, is missing. The skin and muscles on the edge of the stump are carbonized and the bone is decalcified.

The right foot is also missing, as well as the anterior shin muscles. The muscles and skin at the amputated region are mostly carbonized.

PATHOLOGICAL-ANATOMIC FINDINGS .

Mors violenta. Carbonisatio cerebri. Degeneratio albuminosa et carbonisatio organorum visceralium omnium. Carbonisatio et detractio extremitates superiores et extremitatis inferiori sin. et cruris dextri.

CONCLUSION

I Violent death, the result of complete destruction of the brain and of all the vital centers in it.

II The albuminous degeneration and partial carbonization of all vital thoracic and abdominal organs alone could have caused cessation of breathing and blood flow, and resulted in death.

III All the mentioned injuries are the result of the body being exposed to extremely high temperature and flames.

IV There is no doubt that such injuries imminently caused death.

Dr Milosav D. Stefanovic, Master of Medicine
Pathologist .

AUTOPSY REPORT

Name and surname: Ana Marković
 Place of birth: Leskovac
 Domicile: Leskovac
 Occupation: Engineer

Date of birth: 29 November 1973
 Admitted for treatment: /
 Died on: 12 April 1999 at 11:40 a.m.
 Autopsy performed on: 13 April 1999

Clinical diagnosis: *Autopsy requested by:* Nebojša Stojić, Investigative judge of the Municipal Court in Leskovac
Autopsy performed by: Dr Milosav Stefanović, pathologist
At: Pathology Department of the hospital in Leskovac
Present at the autopsy: Dr Goran Stanojević, Nebojša Milošević, and Nenad Milošević

According to received investigation data this is one of the victims killed in the bombed train on the bridge near Grdelica.

IDENTIFICATION: The corps of the victim had been found on the site of the tragedy next to her husband's corps, the late Ivan Marković, which was positively identified. Black and white Reebok sport shoes had been found under her corps, which her father recognized. The wide hips, narrow shoulders, and spine slightly bent forward, as well as the plump thighs correspond to the given description of the victim. The mildly degenerated pudendi majora, though superficially carbonized, the well preserved vagina interior, and especially the uterus and ovaries, indicate that this is a female corps, about 25 years old, which never gave birth.

EXTERNAL FINDINGS ON THE CORPS

Female corps, about 25 years old. The remains of the corps are 95 cm long. Rigor mortis present in all the remaining joints. The head and neck are completely missing.

The skin, muscles and ribs, which form the anterior and lateral thoracic walls, are completely carbonized and are mostly missing. There are only parts of the ribs, left and right of the spine, ranging in length from 15-20 cm. The posterior regions in both lung wings are albuminously degenerated, while their anterior regions are carbonized and amorphous. The anterior atrioventricle walls are carbonized while the remaining cardiac muscle has suffered parenchymatous and albuminous degeneration. The heart and the existing blood vessels have no anatomic anomalies. There are signs of mild atherosclerosis in the nutritive cardiac blood vessels. The heart and blood vessels correspond to those of a young, healthy female.

Both upper limbs are completely missing. The shoulders cannot be recognized. There is a decalcified 7 cm long stump of the humerus protruding on the left side. The left side of the abdominal cavity is missing. The left kidney, spleen and descending section of the colon, with its corresponding part of the omentum, are carbonized. The remaining organs in the abdominal cavity have suffered albuminous degeneration to a greater or lesser extent (lesser - the liver, right kidney, urinary bladder and genital organs; and to a greater extent - the other organs). No pathological changes were found in the ovaries and uterus sections. There is an involutional menstrual corpus luteum in the right ovary.

The skin of the anterior abdominal wall is carbonized superficially, and the deeper regions have albuminous degeneration.

The left thigh stump is about 20 cm long, and the right one is 25 cm long. The remaining parts of both lower limbs are completely missing. The stumps show a major degree of carbonization and the bones show decalcification.

PATHOLOGICAL-ANATOMIC FINDINGS

Mors violenta. Carbonisatio et detractio capitis (cum cerebri), membrum superiores et inferiores. Carbonisatio corporis, pulmonum, renis sinistri et colonis descendens. Degeneratio albuminosa cordis, hepatis, pancreatis, gastrici, omenti, reni dex. et uteri.

CONCLUSION

I Violent death, the result of decapitation, i.e. complete destruction of the head and brain, and of all the vital centers in it.

II The carbonization of both lung wings also caused instant cessation of breathing and blood circulation.

III These injuries are the result of the body being exposed to extremely high temperature and flames.

IV There is no doubt that such injuries imminently caused death.

Dr Milosav D. Stefanović, Master of Medicine
Pathologist

AUTOPSY REPORT

Name and surname: Jasmina Veljković
 Place of birth: Vranje
 Domicile: v. G. Trebešinje, Vranje
 Occupation: unknown

Date of birth: 1971
 Admitted for treatment: /
 Died on: 12 April 1999 at 11:40 a.m.
 Autopsy performed on: 13 April 1999

Clinical diagnosis: *Autopsy requested by: Nebojša Stojičić, Investigative judge of the Municipal Court in Leskovac*
Autopsy performed by: Dr Milosav Stefanovic, pathologist
At: Pathology Department of the hospital in Leskovac
Present at the autopsy: Dr Goran Stanojević, Nebojša Milošević, and Nenad Milošević

According to received investigation data this is one of the victims killed in the bombed train on the bridge near Grdelica.

IDENTIFIED on grounds of a piece of a summer leather jacket that wasn't burned. It is made of dark brown leather and it has dense stitching, in the form of rhomboids, with a silk lining. Close relatives, who had seen the victim off at the railway station, positively recognized the jacket. Unburned "square shaped" teeth were also an important feature recognized by the close relatives.

EXTERNAL FINDINGS ON THE CORPS

Female corps. The remains of the body are about 100 cm long. It is estimated on grounds of the uterus and ovaries, which aren't burned, that it is about 30 years old. (The uterus body is pear shaped, the size of 3 x 5 cm, the endometrium is about 1 cm, the uterine tubes are normal. The ovaries are not more than 2 cm in diameter. The cortex is dominant. The fascia in all genitals is smoky because of mild albuminous degeneration of the entire genital system).

The vertex and brain are completely burned. The remaining parts of the head are carbonized, and it is difficult to make distinction between various anatomic parts. There are three unburned incisors in the maxilla (which the relatives recognized), while the lips, tongue, and mandible are carbonized.

The skin of the neck is carbonized and mostly missing. The thyroid gland and larynx are indistinct. The blood vessels on the lateral sides of the neck are carbonized and hardly recognizable.

The skin of the trunk and remaining limbs is completely carbonized and most of it is missing.

The upper limbs: the left upper limb is missing from the shoulder, which has carbonized muscles and decalcified bones. There is a decalcified humerus on the right side, 22 cm long, while the shoulder is completely barren and carbonized. The skin, muscles and ribs, which altogether form the thoracic wall, are carbonized and are mostly missing laterally and anterior. The left lung lobe and heart are completely carbonized, while the right wing upper lobe has major albuminous degeneration.

The anterior abdominal wall is missing; the liver, spleen, both kidneys, and almost the whole omentum are carbonized. The colon, stomach, and intestine are more or less changed by albuminous degeneration.

The genital organs have already been described.

The lower limbs are missing. The right one is in the form of a 25 cm long stump with carbonized muscles and bone. The left one has the same characteristics, but it is 12 cm long. The vagina labia are carbonized.

PATHOLOGICAL- ANATOMIC FINDINGS

Mors violenta. Carbonisatio et destructio cerebri et membrum superiores et inferiores. Carbonisatio pulmonum, cordis, hepatis, lienis, renuum et omenti. Degeneratio albuminosa partia carbonisatio gasteri, intestini, jejuni et illei, colonis et corporis uteri et ovariorum.

CONCLUSION

I Violent death, the result of the brain and all the vital centers in it being destroyed.

II The carbonization of the heart and lung wings resulted in instant cessation of breathing and blood circulation.

III These injuries are the result of the body being exposed to extremely high temperature and flames.

IV There is no doubt that such injuries imminently caused death.

Dr Milosav D. Stefanović, Master of Medicine
Pathologist

AUTOPSY REPORT

Name and surname: unknown
 Place of birth: unknown
 Domicile: unknown
 Occupation: unknown

Date of birth: unknown
 Admitted for treatment: /
 Died on: 12 April 1999 at 11:40 a.m.
 Autopsy performed on: 13 April 1999

Clinical diagnosis:

Autopsy requested by: Nebojša Stojić, Investigative judge of the Municipal Court in Leskovac
Autopsy performed by: Dr Milosav Stefanović, pathologist
At: Pathology Department of the hospital in Leskovac
Present at the autopsy: Dr Goran Stanojević, Nebojša Milošević, and Nenad Milošević

According to received investigation data this is one of the victims killed in the bombed train on the bridge near Grdelica.

IDENTIFICATION: No relatives inquired about this victim. No clothes, footwear, or personal documents were found on the victim.

EXTERNAL FINDINGS ON THE CORPS

A male corpse. The remaining part of the body is 145 cm long. When shrinking as a result of carbonization is taken into account, and when the length of the amputated shins is added, the victim was about 180 cm tall. The appearance of the thigh and shoulder muscles indicates that the victim was about 50 years old.

The vertex and the superior cerebrum regions are completely carbonized. The entire skin on the body and the underlying muscles are also completely carbonized.

The carbonization of the head and neck transformed these parts of the body into a brittle, black, and amorphous mass. Identification of certain parts of the head and neck parts is impossible.

The left shoulder is carbonized and distorted. The whole left arm is missing.

The right shoulder is distinct and a 22 cm long upper arm, with carbonized skin and muscles and a decalcified bone, is laterally descending from it.

The thoracic wall is carbonized and completely missing on the left side, laterally. The carbonized left lung wing and heart are protruding from the thoracic cavity. The right lung wing, in the region of the hilus, is carbonized, and its external regions are albuminously degenerated.

The skin and muscles that form the abdominal wall are carbonized and are completely missing in the anterior, posterior, and left lateral region. Most of the omentum is carbonized and missing. The left kidney, spleen and part of the colon are missing. The other abdominal organs have suffered major albuminous degeneration.

The scrotum and penis are also carbonized.

Lower limbs: Both shins are amputated from their medial region. The remaining skin and muscles are completely carbonized. The knees are deformed and the remaining parts of the shin-bones are decalcified with carbonized muscles on them.

PATHOLOGICAL-ANATOMIC FINDINGS

Mors violenta. Carbonisatio cerebri, pulmonis sinistri, cordis, omenti, renis sinistri, lienis, cutis capitis et corporis. Carbonisatio et destructio membrum superiores et inferiores. Degeneratio albuminosa hepatis, renis dextri, colonis, gasteri et intestini jejuni, illei et crasi.

CONCLUSION

I Violent death, the result of total carbonization of the brain and of all the vital centers in it.

II The carbonization of both lung wings and of the heart resulted in instant cessation of breathing and blood circulation.

III These injuries are the result of the body being exposed to extremely high temperature and flames.

IV There is no doubt that such injuries imminently caused death.

Dr Milosav D. Stefanovic, Master of Medicine
Pathologist

MINUTES OF THE TESTIMONY OF WITNESS

Taken on April 23, 1999 before the investigative judge of the Niš District Court in the criminal proceedings against John Doe for the criminal act under Articles 141, 142 and 148 of the Penal Code of FRY.

Investigative judge
Staniša Kržalić

Witness:
Goran Mikic

Court clerk
Dragana Jovančić

Also present at the hearing:
Public Prosecutor

The accused

Defense Counsel

The hearing began at:

The witness was warned of his/her duty to tell the truth and not to withhold anything and of the consequences of perjury. He/she was also warned that he/she was under no obligation to answer specific questions likely to expose himself/herself or next of kin to disgrace, considerable material damage or prosecution. The witness answered the general questions as follows:

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------|
| 1) Name and family name: | Goran Mikic |
| 2) Father's name | Gradimir |
| 3) Occupation | engine driver |
| 4) Domicile | Niš, Vojislav Vučković Street |
| 5) Place of birth | Niš |
| 6) Age | 33 |
| 7) Relationship with the
accused and the injured party | none |

With regard to the merits of the case, the witness stated the following:

Having been warned of the obligation to tell the truth and that perjury is subject to criminal charges, the witness stated the following:

On April 12, 1999, in compliance with compulsory duty in a state of war, I was assigned an assistant engine driver to Boban Kostić, the engine driver from Niš, on the passenger train No. 393. I took over the duty at the railway station in Niš. The train was travelling on the Belgrade-Ristovac route. The journey from Niš to the critical point on the bridge over the river Morava, at the entrance to the Grdelica gorge, was uneventful and in accordance with the time-table. There had been nothing unusual. I took over the train in Niš around 10:30 a.m. We arrived to the critical point around 11:50 a.m., with about 10 minutes delay.

I remember that the train reached the railway bridge. The locomotive and the first carriage had crossed the bridge when a strong detonation and explosion were heard that in fact severed the train in two, so to speak. The first part of the train consisting of the locomotive and the first carriage continued to move until it automatically came to a halt, which is only natural from the technical point of view in case of pneumatic disconnection between carriages. Such pneumatic disconnection causes automatic braking. While I was trying to climb down from the locomotive, an electric cable (contact conductor) fell upon me and practically knocked me out of the locomotive, which I had intended to leave anyway. I fell down and noticed that another missile, or better to say, in my opinion another detonation, took place on the highway bridge, the so-called Sarajevo bridge. A third missile, which I saw coming in the air, followed soon after, hitting the train again in the area between the second and the third carriages, or at least that is how it seemed to me. I would like to add that the train was composed of a locomotive and four passenger carriages.

The second carriage practically "disappeared" in this disaster, i.e. it was completely demolished and blown off, whereas the third carriage was set on fire and partly demolished. I cannot say anything as to the state of the fourth carriage. Generally speaking, it was terrible and horrifying. Due to the force of the strike and huge fire I could not hear any screams.

I suffered the following injuries as a result of the accident: a wound 30 cm deep in my right thigh was caused by a missile fragment, while another fragment has remained in my left thigh. I was told that the latter missed the aorta by a few millimeters.

Members of the Yugoslav army were the first to offer help us by transporting us in their vehicles to Predejane. There we received first aid and were then shifted to the hospital in Leskovac where the wound in my right thigh was treated. I was discharged from the hospital upon my own request.

I note that the diagnosis contained in the discharge papers from the Leskovac hospital is not true to the actual injuries that I had suffered. I shall submit an opinion of Dr Miodrag Lazić, a specialized surgeon.

My colleague, the engine driver Boban Kostić, did not sustain any injuries in the accident.

I know for a fact that my colleagues, Slavko Milojević, an engine driver from Komnen near Niš, and Aleksandar Verušević from Zaječar, whose address I do not know, were in the fourth carriage. Also aboard the train was Milorad Pavlović, an engine driver, whose place of residence I do not know, but I do know that he was in the first carriage. All three of them were travelling on duty to Ristovac with the purpose of handing over the train arriving from Macedonia.

I have no knowledge concerning the identity of the killed and injured passengers, so I cannot make any statement on that issue.

This is all I have to state. This statement has been dictated out loud, I acknowledge it as my own and sign it as such.

Recording clerk
(sgd) D. Jovančić

(sgd) Goran Mikić

Investigative judge
(sgd) Staniša Kržalić

HEALTH INSTITUTION Hospital
ORG. UNIT Orthopaedic Ward
Place Leskovac

Med. record No. 00011

DISCHARGE PAPER WITH EPICRISIS

FULL NAME AND NAME OF A PARENT: Goran Mikić

Occupation _____

PLACE OF RESIDENCE Niš PLACE OF WORK _____

TREATED FROM April 12, 1999 UNTIL April 12, 1999

INITIAL DIAGNOSIS: Vulnus lacerocontusum femoris bill.

FINAL DIAGNOSIS: Debridement suture vulneris

EPICRISIS (condition and development of disease, laboratory and other tests
confirming diagnosis, proposed further treatment):

Admitted to the orthopaedic ward with the above stated injuries. The wound was cleaned and sutured. Initial anti-tetanus protection applied. The patient was given amp. Tetabulin, amp. Texl. and amp. Garamycin 80 mg.

Released from the ward.

The.: amp. Garamycin 80 mg/12 for three days.

caps. Palitrex c.5 3 x 1

Wound dressing every second day at a local outpatient hospital.

(sgd) Z. Todorovic

Head of Ward
(sgd) Dr M. Veličković
Orthopaedist

MINUTES OF THE TESTIMONY OF WITNESS

Taken on April 22, 1999 before the investigative judge of the Leskovac District Court in the criminal proceedings against The hearing was conducted in the Vladičin Han Municipal Court for the criminal act under Article _____ of the Penal Code.

Investigative judge
Nebojša Stojić

Witness:
Milan Simonović

Court clerk
Ljubiša Stanković

Also present at the hearing:
Public Prosecutor

The accused

Defense Counsel

The hearing began at 11:30 a.m.

The witness was warned of his/her duty to tell the truth and not to withhold anything and of the consequences of perjury. He/she was also warned that he/she was under no obligation to answer specific questions likely to expose himself/herself or next of kin to disgrace, considerable material damage or prosecution (Article 229 of the Law on Criminal Procedure). The witness answered the general questions as follows:

- 1) Name and family name: Milan Simonović
- 2) Father's name: Arton
- 3) Occupation: worker at cardboard factory "Umka" Belgrade
- 4) Domicile: Belgrade, 88/9 Vukasoviceva Street
- 5) Place of birth: Kacapun, Vladičin Han municipality
- 6) Date of birth: May 3, 1945, ID No. 0305945710131, identification card No. 1 37086 issued by the Belgrade Secretariat of the Interior
- 7) Relationship with the accused and the injured party

With regard to the merits of the case, the witness stated the following:

On April 12, 1999, at 8:30 a.m., I and my brother witness Voja Stevanović boarded the train in Rakovica, Belgrade. The train was bound for Ristovac. We were going to our native town of Vladičin Han. In Rakovica we entered the third carriage of the passenger train, having the total of four carriages. Nothing out of the ordinary happened until we reached the Grdelica station, except that the train stopped at stations more frequently than usual. When the train started from Grdelica towards a bridge on the south in the direction of Vranje, I was sitting in the compartment. A young man was sitting opposite of me, while my brother Voja, the witness, stood at the compartment door. I do not know

how many passengers were in the carriage since I did not leave the compartment after we had left Leskovac. Whether our carriage was still the third in a row after Leskovac, I cannot tell, because I do not know if the number of carriages had been changed after Leskovac by having them either added or removed. A minute or two after the train had left Grdelica and headed for the south towards Vranje, while the train was on a metal railway bridge, I heard a tremendously strong explosion. Pieces of glass immediately started flying all around the carriage, hitting me in the face and uncovered parts of the body. Apart from a few cuts, otherwise I was not hurt because I was virtually glued to my seat by the detonation. Right after the explosion and the detonation, I went to my brother Voja, the witness, who was lying in the corridor outside the compartment. When I found out that, except for cuts and bruises, he had no other injuries, we instantly headed for the front part of the carriage and managed get out of it very quickly, i.e. in less than 30 seconds after the first explosion. Just as we got off the train, I heard the second explosion, but the detonation did not push us from where we were standing. At that moment, the injured and bleeding passengers started coming out, but since my brother and I started to run in the opposite direction, westwards along the river Južna Morava toward the highway bridge, I could not see what was happening near the train because all the passengers were coming out on the east side of the train, while we went in the westerly direction from it. I cannot say that I heard any further explosions, but I did see that two carriages were being devoured by fire. In a short while, a private passenger car came along. I cannot identify the driver because I did not ask his name or any other details. He took my brother and me to Vladičin Han where our injuries caused by broken glass were treated and then we were released from the hospital.

I submit to the court my train ticket No. 0348231 which I purchased together with my brother immediately before the departure from Rakovica, to serve as an additional proof that I was on the train.

I, MILAN SIMONOVIĆ, from Belgrade, Rakovica, 88/9 Vukasovićeva St., ID card No. I 37083, ID No. 0305945710131, hereby declare that my statement has been accurately recorded, that I made it voluntarily, under no coercion, and therefore sign it without any objections thereto.

(sgd) Milan Simonović

LESKOVAC DISTRICT COURT, April 22, 1999

Recording clerk
(sgd) Ljubiša Stanković

Investigative judge
(sgd) Nebojša Stojičić

MINUTES OF THE TESTIMONY OF WITNESS

Taken on April 22, 1999 before the investigative judge of the Leskovac District Court in the criminal proceedings against The hearing was conducted in the Vladičin Han Municipal Court for the criminal act under Article _____ of the Penal Code.

Investigative judge
Nebojša Stojić

Witness:
Voja Stevanović

Court clerk
Ljubiša Stanković

Also present at the hearing:
Public Prosecutor

The accused

Defense Counsel

The hearing began at 11:00 a.m.

The witness was warned of his/her duty to tell the truth and not to withhold anything and of the consequences of perjury. He/she was also warned that he/she was under no obligation to answer specific questions likely to expose himself/herself or next of kin to disgrace, considerable material damage or prosecution (Article 229 of the Law on Criminal Procedure). The witness answered the general questions as follows:

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) Name and family name: | Voja Stevanović |
| 2) Father's name | Ariton |
| 3) Occupation | pensioner |
| 4) Domicile | Belgrade, 88 Vukasovićeve Street |
| 5) Place of birth | Kacapun, Vladičin Han municipality |
| 6) Date of birth | April 9, 1933, ID No. 0904933710021, identification card No. I 45253 issued by the Belgrade Secretariat of the Interior |
| 7) Relationship with the accused and the injured party | |

With regard to the merits of the case, the witness stated the following:

On April 12, 1999, at 8:30 a.m., I boarded the train in Rakovica which set off from Belgrade to Ristovac exactly on time, i.e. at 8:15 a.m. I was going with my brother Milan Simonović to Vladičin Han to visit my native village nearby. The train had four carriages and I am certain that I got on the third one. We took the seats in a compartment somewhere in the middle section of the carriage. Beside my brother and myself, there was a young man in the compartment whose name I do not know. The trip to Grdelica was quite normal, except that the train stopped at stations more often than usual as compared to the period before the war. When the train left Grdelica and started towards

Vranje, I was just coming out of the toilet. I must admit that I casually looked around and did not pay much attention to the number of passengers in the rear part of the carriage. I did, however, notice a uniformed railway employee and another two male passengers. Now, I cannot claim that I really was in the third carriage while the train was moving down towards the bridge, i.e. towards Vranje, because I do not know if any of the carriages were rearranged at some station on the way to Leskovac.

Very soon, no more than a couple of minutes after the train had left Grdelica, I got up to stretch my legs. I was standing by the door inside the compartment. I do not remember if the door was open or closed. My brother Milan and the young man were seated in the compartment. All of a sudden, I heard a terrible explosion and a detonation which threw me into the corridor and knocked me down to the floor. Pieces of broken glass started flying all over the place. The pockets of my coat and suit were full of small pieces of glass. At that moment, my brother who had minor cuts and was slightly bleeding, came out to the corridor followed by the young man. We started moving forward to the front part of the carriage in order to get off quickly. Then we ran fast along the river Južna Morava heading west, i.e. upstream towards the highway bridge. When we were about ten meters from the carriage, we heard another terrible explosion and I saw smoke over the highway bridge, the so-called "Sarajevo" bridge. We avoided a thrusting force of the detonation which was obviously directed elsewhere. I do not know what followed afterwards. I was in panic trying to get away as far from the train as possible. I heard no more explosions. I glanced over my shoulder only once and saw two carriages on fire. I do not know if they had been hit by missiles in the meantime. Very soon a private passenger car appeared, my brother and I got into it and were driven to the Health Center in Vladičin Han where our injuries were taken care of. In fact, we only had bruises caused by the detonation and cuts made by broken glass. I do not know how many passengers were wounded in the carriage, nor what happened after I had left the carriage. The only thing I know is that, after I got off the train, I saw a young man whose head was completely covered with blood, making his facial features totally unrecognizable. Like the majority of the survivors, he was also running to the east, in the direction of a meadow, about 100 m long, and a hill beyond it, whereas my brother and I took the opposite direction along the river bank. Therefore, the burning train was obscuring our view to the east since we were running away from the train, in the direction opposite to the one taken by most of the surviving passengers.

I, Voja Stevanović, from Belgrade, Rakovica, 88/9 Vukasovićeva St., identification card No. I 45253, issued by the Belgrade Secretariat of the Interior, ID No. 0904933710021, hereby declare that my statement has been accurately recorded, that I made it of my own volition, and therefore sign it without any objections thereto.

(sgd) Voja Stevanović

LESKOVAC DISTRICT COURT, April 22, 1999

Recording clerk
(sgd) Ljubiša Stanković

Investigative judge
(sgd) Nebojša Stojičić

Official note: The witness Voja Stevanović handed over the train ticket No. 0348230.

Investigative judge

MINUTES OF THE TESTIMONY OF WITNESS

Taken on April 15, 1999 before the investigative judge of the Leskovac District Court in the criminal proceedings against _____ for the criminal act under Article _____ of the Penal Code.

Investigative judge
Nebojša Stojičić

Witness:
Bora Kostić

Court clerk
Ljubiša Stanković

Also present at the hearing:
Public Prosecutor

The accused

Defense Counsel

The hearing began at 10:45 a.m.

The witness was warned of his/her duty to tell the truth and not to withhold anything and of the consequences of perjury. He/she was also warned that he/she was under no obligation to answer specific questions likely to expose himself/herself or next of kin to disgrace, considerable material damage or prosecution (Article 229 of the Law on Criminal Procedure). The witness answered the general questions as follows:

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1) Name and family name: | Bora Kostić |
| 2) Father's name | Petar |
| 3) Occupation | worker |
| 4) Domicile | Oraovica - mahala "Gornje polje" |
| 5) Place of birth | Oraovica |
| 6) Date of birth | September 14, 1952, identification card No. 100138 issued by the Leskovac Secretariat of the Interior. |
| 7) Relationship with the accused and the injured party | |

With regard to the merits of the case, the witness stated the following:

It was Monday, April 12, 1999, around 11:40 a.m. I know the time because the clock on the wall stopped exactly at 11:40 a.m. after the explosion, probably due to the detonation. The clock broke and is still not working. I was in the house with my wife and my adult son. We were in the kitchen whose door and the window are facing south, so that from there I have a full view of both the railway bridge on the left-hand side (east) and the so-called "Sarajevo" highway bridge on the right-hand side (west). My house is about 40 m far from the railway bridge in north-westerly direction, and about 80 m far from the "Sarajevo" highway bridge in north-easterly direction. Among the total of 5 households in this part of the village, my house is the closest. I would also like to add that it is approximately on the same level as the railway and the railway bridge, whereas the "Sarajevo" highway bridge is approximately 20 meters above my house.

While we were sitting at the kitchen table and starting to eat lunch, I suddenly heard an extremely loud noise of a jet airplane. I underline that a few days earlier NATO aircraft also flew over and fired four missiles at the bridges, but missed them. Judging by the sound, I immediately realized that a new NATO attack was under way. Concurrently with the loud noise of the planes, which I presume were at low altitude and no more than a couple of hundred meters away, I heard a tremendously strong explosion quite near my house. Later I saw and realized that the first missile had hit the passenger train on the railway bridge. Due to the explosion, all doors and windows on the south wall of my kitchen were dislocated by the blast and blown into the kitchen together with their frames and broken glass. The detonation threw my wife, my son and me about 4 m backwards to the northern wall of the kitchen where we all fell down. I suffered minor injuries from the flying pieces of glass, while my wife, who was hit by the door, sustained serious injuries of the head, right-hand side of the rib cage and abdomen. On the spur of the moment I grasped the situation. It was clear to me that the attack was going to continue since a few days before four missiles had been fired. My son was also slightly hurt by glass fragments. We took my wife between us with the intention of taking her out of the house and carrying her to my cousin's house about 300 m from the highway bridge. The house is 200 m above the highway and the highway bridge. When we came out into the southern part of our courtyard, I saw the passenger train whose one carriage was in the middle of the railway bridge. It was the carriage that was halted at the farthest point to the north. It was not on fire, but I saw several people falling from the carriage down into the river Južna Morava, some 10 m below the bridge. The river was torrential and the water level was high on account of several consecutive rainy days. I cannot tell the exact number of those people, but I am sure that there were no less than two, and no more than five of them. According to my estimate, I believe that there were 4-5 of them. Those people were not jumping off the train, but were uncontrollably falling, so I suppose that it was the detonation which threw them out. While I was in the courtyard outside the front door, which means that I had a full view of the railway bridge since there is a straight line 40 meters long from the place where I was standing, some 30 seconds after the first explosion, I saw the above described carriage in the middle of the bridge. I also saw that one or two carriages, positioned on the tracks northwards in the direction of Vranje, right at the exit of the bridge, were on huge fire. Approximately 50 m away from those two carriages, I saw another carriage and a locomotive, facing Vranje more to the north. The carriage and the locomotive were not burning. While the situation was as I described it, another extremely strong explosion was heard. The impact was again on the two burning carriages at the very exit of the bridge facing Vranje. The second missile hit the same place, i.e. the carriages which were already in big flames. The new explosion further intensified the fire. Small metal pieces, presumably missile fragments, as well as pieces of human tissue, organs and parts blasted from the train by the explosion, flew all over place. Fortunately, we were not hit or hurt by any larger fragment. When I returned to the house, everywhere around it there were small pieces of human organs, tissue, blood, small metal train parts and missile fragments. This proves that all these parts flew as far as 50 or more meters.

There were no people in the vicinity of the burning train hit by missiles. I only saw a few people escaping from the train. I decided first to take care of my wife, who was unconscious and heavily bleeding on the head, and place her in my cousin's house which was to the west of my house, as I already mentioned, and then go back and try to help the survivors from the train. Together with my son, I set off down the slope towards the

highway. We covered the thirty-odd meters to the highway. We reached the highway at the point which is about 10 m to the north from the bridge entry which was 10 m to the south facing Vranje. We crossed the highway and started going up the hill which is on the right-hand side of the bridge (i.e. on the west side of the bridge viewed in the direction Leskovac-Vranje). Just as we were climbing up, we heard a third extremely loud explosion. I saw a missile hitting the middle section of the right side of the highway bridge in the direction Leskovac-Vranje. We were about 100 m away from the place of the impact, but were only knocked down on the ground by the detonation. We promptly got on our feet and started up the hill as quickly as we could. We covered the distance of no more than 50 m when a fourth detonation was heard. It was again extremely powerful. The missile hit the very beginning of the bridge, i.e. its southern part. We were about 100 m from the place of the impact and were again knocked down on the ground by the detonation. Luckily, the missiles did not cause much scattering of rocks and fragments, so we passed through unhurt. We finally reached the house of our relatives where I left my wife. My son and I went back to the railway bridge. No other missiles were fired, which means that the total number of fired missiles was four. I did not see the impact of the first one, but there is no doubt that it hit the carriages at the exit point of the bridge towards Vranje. I witnessed, and of course heard, the impact of other three missiles. The second one hit the train already on fire from the first missile. Those two impacts were no more than 30 seconds apart. Around 3-4 minutes later, two more missiles were fired at the so-called "Sarajevo" bridge, in the interval of less than 30 seconds.

It must have been about 10 minutes after the first explosion when we reached the railway bridge. There we saw a few ambulances and civilian cars. The fire brigade arrived a little later. A few injured passengers were taken by ambulances and private cars to Grdelica and Leskovac. Several bodies of the killed passengers were lying near the train. There were no soldiers, army authorities or army vehicles in the area that day. Only one hour later, a military jeep came with a few soldiers or officers, but probably just for the purpose of getting information about what had happened.

I am 48 years old and have lived all my life in the house near the bridges. There have never been any military facilities, installations and the like in the vicinity of the bridges. Neither before nor after the aggression of NATO alliance on Yugoslavia did the army erect any camps or military installations. Since the beginning of the NATO aggression, the bridges were not guarded by the army, but by an armed member of civil defense with whom I spoke on several occasions. His only task was to protect the bridge from possible mining by terrorists. In addition, there was no anti-aircraft activity during the assault, nor from the beginning of the war for that matter. The same applies to the first attack. The anti-aircraft defense did not fire from anti-aircraft guns or launch anti-aircraft missiles. I constantly move around the area about two kilometers from the bridges and I have never seen any troops, let alone anti-aircraft artillery or missile defense systems.

I, Bora Kostić, from Oraovica, mahala "Gornje polje", Leskovac municipality, identification card No. 100138, issued by the Leskovac Secretariat of the Interior, hereby declare that my statement has been accurately recorded, that I made it of my own volition, acknowledge it as my own and therefore sign it without any objections thereto.

(sgd) Bora Kostić

LESKOVAC DISTRICT COURT, April 15, 1999

Recording clerk

(sgd) Ljubiša Stanković

Investigative judge
(sgd) Nebojša Stojičić

**LIST OF PERSONS KILLED ON THE PASSENGER TRAIN
ON APRIL 12, 1999**

The following passengers were identified and their bodies handed over to their families:

I

1. Zoran Jovanović, father's name Jugoslav, born on February 28, 1964, from Niš, 87 Knjaževačka St.
2. Petar Mladenović, father's name Stanko, born on July 29, 1952, from Niš, 4/11 Dimitrije Tucović St.
3. Simeon Todorov, father's name Dragan, born October 21, 1968, from Stalać, 12 Rade Živanović St.
4. Verka Mladenovic, father's name Dušan, born on March 25, 1952, from Niš, 4/11 Dimitrije Tucović St.
5. Ivan Marković, father's name Časlav, born on January 16, 1973, from Leskovac, 9 Kosta Stamenković St.
6. Ana Marković, father's name Žarko, born on November 29, 1973, from Leskovac, 9 Kosta Stamenković St.
7. Jasmina Veljković, father's name Nikola, born in 1971, resident of Stalać.
8. Divna Stanijanović, father's name Stanoje, born in 1959, from Prčilovica village, Aleksinac municipality.

II

The following persons were identified, but their bodies were destroyed by the explosion and were not found on the train:

1. Vidosav Stanijanović, born in 1954, from Prčilovica village, Aleksinac municipality.
2. Branimir Stanijanović, father's name Vidosav, born in 1993, from Prčilovica village, Aleksinac municipality.
3. Svetomir Petković, father's name Milan, born on September 15, 1934, from Aleksinac, bb Lipovačka St.
4. Radomir Jovanović, born in 1954, from Niš, 2 Rengenova St.

III

In the chapel of the Leskovac hospital there is a body of an adult male whose corpse is in such condition that it could not have been identified, as well as parts of the bodies of four or five persons who were also impossible to identify due to the same reasons.

IV

At this stage, several persons are missing. Their identity is being checked, as well as whether they were on board the train at the time of bombing.

LESKOVAC DISTRICT COURT, April 26, 1999

Investigative judge
(sgd) Nebojša Stojičić

LIST OF PERSONS INJURED ON THE TRAIN ON APRIL 12, 1999

1. Dragan Ćirić, born in 1967, Niš, 21 Izvorska St.
2. Zorica Lukić, born in 1951, Niš, 68 Bulevar Lenjina St.
3. Radomir Janjić, born in 1922, Belgrade, 93/13 Višnjički venac St.
4. Dobrinka Sretenović, born in 1950, Bujanovac, 4/10 Karadjordje Petrović St.
5. Stojan Pešić, born in 1960, Brza village.
6. Petar Mihajlović, born in 1927, Belgrade, 50/39 Stevan Opačić St.
7. Slavko Milojević, born in 1962, Niš, 4 Tutinska St.
8. Aleksandar Verušević, born in 1967, Borovac village, Zaječar.
9. Vladimir Lojanić, born in 1976, Belgrade, 41/18 Pariske komune St.
10. Dejan Popović, born in 1979, Niš, 2 Topličina St.
11. Goran Mikić, born in 1966, Vojislav Vučković St.
12. Mihajlo Vuković, born in 1950, Smederevo, bb Kolarski put.
13. Živorad Pavlović, born in 1949, Šainovac village, Doljevac
14. Vesna Veljković, born in 1968, Niš, 23 Bilecka St.
15. Milena Veljković, born in 1989.
16. Miloš Veljković, born in 1986.

Investigative judge
(sgd) Nebojša Stojičić

MINUTES OF THE TESTIMONY OF WITNESS

Taken on April 15, 1999 before the investigative judge of the Leskovac District Court in the criminal proceedings against _____ for the criminal act under Article _____ of the Penal Code.

Investigative judge
Nebojša Stojić

Witness:
Vladimir Nikolić

Court clerk
Ljubiša Stanković

Also present at the hearing:
Public Prosecutor

The accused

Defense Counsel

The hearing began at 9:30 a.m.

The witness was warned of his/her duty to tell the truth and not to withhold anything and of the consequences of perjury. He/she was also warned that he/she was under no obligation to answer specific questions likely to expose himself/herself or next of kin to disgrace, considerable material damage or prosecution (Article 229 of the Law on Criminal Procedure). The witness answered the general questions as follows:

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------|
| 1) Name and family name: | Vladimir Nikolić |
| 2) Father's name | Dušan |
| 3) Occupation | worker |
| 4) Domicile | Bojišina, Leskovac municipality |
| 5) Place of birth | Bojišina, Leskovac municipality |
| 6) Date of birth | February 15, 1950 |
| 7) Relationship with the
accused and the injured party | |

With regard to the merits of the case, the witness stated the following:

On Monday, April 12, 1999, around 12 o'clock noon, I am not sure about the exact time, I was sitting with a neighbour of mine in a room of my house which is 60-70 meters north-west from the railway bridge. I point out that my house is somewhat more to the north, 60-70 m from the railway bridge on the east side, and at the same distance from the highway bridge on the west side. Apart from my house and 3 farming buildings, there are no other houses in the area. The nearest house is on the other side of the river, to the east from the railway bridge. I was sitting in the room facing south towards the bridges. Suddenly I heard an earsplitting and hissing sound which resembled the sound of steam coming out under pressure. Only later did I realize that it was the sound of NATO airplanes. While the sound was still extremely loud, presumably coming from very close

quarters, a powerful explosion was heard. I cannot say exactly where the explosion came from, because at that moment the window panes started breaking and the entire wooden window frame, through which I had been looking at the bridges, was blasted into the room by the detonation. My neighbour and I immediately tried to find shelter, having realized that bombing was in progress. A previous bombing took place a few days before, but the bridges were not hit. I was heading towards the house front door and when I reached the hall very close to the front door which was open, I heard another extremely powerful explosion and saw that a bomb or a missile had hit a carriage in the middle of the train. The carriage was at that moment at the very southern exit from the bridge. The carriage started to burn. Small and large pieces of the carriage were flying all over the place. When we left the house, my neighbour and I headed for the railway bridge in order to help the victims. However, just as we came out into my courtyard, one or two minutes at the most after the first two explosions on the railway bridge, we first heard an explosion coming from behind us, from the west where the so-called "Sarajevo" highway bridge is located. The explosion occurred in the middle section of the bridge, followed a fourth explosion at the southern foremost part of the "Sarajevo" bridge. It was then that we decided not to approach the train in order to help the passengers. Instead, we returned to my house and went into the basement. About 5-6 minutes later, since there were no additional explosions, we came out and went to the railway bridge. There were already a lot of private cars and a few ambulances evacuating the injured passengers. The passengers were severely wounded and bleeding. Several dead bodies were lying by the bridge. I would like to add that, while I was in the courtyard prior to the two impacts on the highway bridge, from the distance of 50 m I could see one or two people, at least I am sure about one, jumping into the river Južna Morava from the carriage which stopped in the middle of the bridge, some 10 meters above the water. I cannot say whether those people were jumping or were thrown out by the detonation. Anyway, I saw them falling from the carriage into the river.

I have lived in the house near the bridges for 18 years. In the radius of 5 km from the bridge there have never been any military facilities, either before or after NATO aggression against Yugoslavia. Since the beginning of NATO aggression against Yugoslavia, there have been no military troops in the area, erecting camps or any other military installations. There was just an occasional army convoy passing over the highway bridge.

I, Vladimir Nikolić, from Bojišina village, Leskovac municipality, identification card No. 175998, ID No. 1502950740042, hereby declare that my statement has been accurately recorded, that I made it of my own volition, and therefore sign it without any objections thereto.

(sgd) Vladimir Nikolić

LESKOVAC DISTRICT COURT, April 15, 1999

Recording clerk
(sgd) Ljubiša Stanković

Investigative judge
(sgd) Nebojša Stojičić

MINUTES OF THE TESTIMONY OF WITNESS

Taken on April 15, 1999 before the investigative judge of the Leskovac District Court in the criminal proceedings against _____ for the criminal act under Article _____ of the Penal Code.

Investigative judge
Nebojša Stojičić

Witness:
Miroljub Cakić

Court clerk
Ljubiša Stanković

Also present at the hearing:
Public Prosecutor

The accused

Defense Counsel

The hearing began at 12:30 p.m.

The witness was warned of his/her duty to tell the truth and not to withhold anything and of the consequences of perjury. He/she was also warned that he/she was under no obligation to answer specific questions likely to expose himself/herself or next of kin to disgrace, considerable material damage or prosecution (Article 229 of the Law on Criminal Procedure). The witness answered the general questions as follows:

- 1) Name and family name: Miroljub Cakić
- 2) Father's name: Svetislav
- 3) Occupation: worker employed with DP "Rade metalac" Leskovac
- 4) Domicile: Leskovac, 23. mart St.
- 5) Place of birth: Leskovac
- 6) Date of birth: September 1, 1944, identification card No. 168819 issued by the Leskovac Secretariat of the Interior, ID No. 0109944740041
- 7) Relationship with the accused and the injured party.....

With regard to the merits of the case, the witness stated the following:

On Monday, April 12, 1999, I cannot remember the exact time, but I believe it was around noon. I was fishing on the river Južna Morava, approximately 150 m to the north from the railway bridge, towards Leskovac. I was on the right river bank, viewed from Vranje to Leskovac, i.e. on the east river bank. While I was sitting on a fisherman's stool and holding a fishing rod, I suddenly heard a very loud noise which I cannot describe, but it must have been the sound of a jet plane at low altitude, producing a piercing and hissing noise. Immediately thereafter I heard a tremendously powerful explosion coming from the south where the railway bridge was. Although I heard the explosion, I did not see what was targeted because the detonation threw me about 5 meters away to the north from the place where I had been sitting, in the direction of Leskovac, i.e. opposite from

the place of the explosion. I do not know for how long I was unconscious, but when I came round, I saw a huge fire and smoke on the railway bridge. I noticed that the carriages of a passenger train were in flames. I set off in that direction to see what was happening, when I heard another terribly strong explosion which threw me backwards again. I did not see where the explosion occurred. After that I became aware that an air strike was in progress, probably on the bridges, because I heard stories in Leskovac that a few days before the railway bridge had been attacked by missiles, but missed. Having realized that there was a possibility of more missiles being fired, I decided not to go to the spot, but instead returned to my car parked at about 200 m from the "Sarajevo" highway bridge towards Leskovac. The car was not parked on the highway itself, but on a local road on the east side of the highway and around 20 m beneath its level. Soon after that, I took an old road and went towards Gdrelica.

Therefore, I can say that I heard two explosions. I do not where the missiles landed and I did not see the planes. But, at the time I heard the sound of airplanes, the first explosion occurred and I saw the train carriages burning on the bridge. The flame was huge. There was black, thick smoke and it was literally impossible to breathe because of gunpowder fumes even 150 meters away from the bridge where I was. I did not go near the bridge or the train, thus I cannot say precisely which of the carriages was on flames. I also did not see the injured and killed passengers.

I, Miroљub Cakić, from Leskovac, 23. 28. mart St., identification card No. 168819, ID No. 0109944740041, hereby declare that my statement has been accurately recorded, that I made it of my own volition, that I fully acknowledge it as my own, and therefore sign it without any objections thereto.

(sgd) Miroљub Cakić

LESKOVAC DISTRICT COURT, April 15, 1999

Recording clerk
(sgd) Ljubіsa Stanković

Investigative judge
(sgd) Neboјsa Stojić

Efendi's Bridge near Ponoševac

On 12 April 1999, at 5:00 p.m., on the road Djakovica-Ponoševac, the so-called Efendi bridge was bombed and greatly damaged. A box of 15 inactivated cluster bombs were found next to the bridge.

The Bridge in Biljanovac (13 April 1999)

On 13 April 1999, at 0.40 a.m., the bridge on the river Ibar, on the main road Kraljevo-Raška, in Biljanovac, Lučica hamlet, municipality Raška, was hit with three missiles. On that occasion, a crater was made on the drive lane, the railing was damaged from both sides of the bridge and a walkway the length of 20 meters. About 30 family houses, in the hamlet Lučica, were damaged in the explosion.

The Railway Bridge near Lake Limsko

On 14 April 1999, at 0.28 a.m., the railway bridge on the Belgrade-Bar railroad, over Lake Limsko, in Bistrica, municipality of Nova Varoš, was hit by two missiles. The bridge has been greatly damaged (2 of 4 supporting pillars) and cannot be used. The conductors on the transmission line near the bridge have been broken, and Prijepolje was left without telephone lines. On that occasion, the railway guard Milan Purić (age 45) sustained minor bodily injuries.

The Bridge near Pepeljevac

On the night of 14/15 April 1999 seven missiles hit the area of the municipality of Kuršumlija. Three missiles hit the bridge at the confluence of the Kosanica river and the Toplica river, in the village of Pepeljevac, on the main road Prokuplje-Priština. The bridge has been partly damaged and cannot be used.

The Bridge on the Morava near the Village of Jasika

On 15 April 1999 at 0.35 a.m., one missile hit the bridge on the river Morava in the village of Jasika, municipality of Kruševac, which is located on the regional road Belušiće-Blace. Due to the damage of the bridge the traffic was disrupted.

The Smederevo-Kovin Bridge

On 15 April 1999, at 10.45 p.m., on two occasions, the bridge on the river Danube, which connects the municipalities of Smederevo and Kovin was repeatedly attacked with missiles. The bridge was hit in the area between the 8th and 9th pillars and destroyed in the length of 90 meters. Due to the blast the establishments near the bridge were damaged: BBP Beograd, PJ Gramad, separation and GRO "Jugovo"-new location as well as JKP facility "Water supply system" and a small farm of the District Prison in Smederevo.

The Bridge in Biljanovac (13 April 1999)



Photo 57 Broad view of the damaged bridge over the river Ibar in the village of Biljanovac, municipality of Kraljevo



Photo 58 View of the carriageway on the damaged bridge



Photo 59 Close-up of the area where the bridge was hit



Photo 60 Broad view of around 20 houses in the hamlet of Lučice, village of Biljanovac as a result of the bombing of the bridge

The Donja Bistrica Bridge



Photo 61 The railway bridge across the Lim in Donja Bistrica sunken on 14 April 1999



Photo 62 Close-up of the sunken bridge

The Smederevo–Kovin Bridge



Photo 63 Broad view of the destroyed bridge over the Danube between Smederevo and Kovin. View from the Kovin side, 15 April 1999



Photo 64 Broad view of the damaged bridge from the Smederevo side



Photo 65 Damaged carriageway of the bridge on the Smederevo side



Photo 66 Close-up of the damaged bridge on the Smederevo side

The Post Office in Užice



Photo 67 General view of the JP PTT and Telekom Serbia Building in Užice, hit by a missile through the central roof shaft on 22 April 1999



Photo 68 The crater inside the post office building



Photo 69 Damaged battery station in the post office

Ostružnica Railway Bridge

On 21 April 1999, at 1.40 p.m., the railway bridge "Ostružnica" on the Sava river, connecting Surčin with Ostružnica was hit and damaged. The bridge was damaged between the third and fourth metal arches, on the Surčin side, as well as in the area of the tenth concrete pillar. Both arch supporting pillars, steel structure and 20 meters of carriageway were damaged.

On 23 April 1999, at 2.06 a.m., the railway bridge "Sava" in Ostružnica was again targeted and damaged. Outside pillar No. 1 was damaged as well as two parts of the house, the guard's house, contact grid, dilatation equipment. Metal structure on pillar No.7 caved in and fell into the water.



Photo 70 View of the "Sava" railway bridge from the direction of Ostružnica towards Surčin, on 23 April 1999 (second attack)



Photo 71 Destroyed part of the "Sava" bridge, 23 April 1999



On Gučevo

On 5 April 1999, at 10.30 p.m., in the area of the municipality of Loznica, a bomb hit steel structure of the relay station on Mt. Gučevo, located within the anti-hail rockets firing range (bombed on 27 March 1999). In the attack, the installations of the Republic Hydro-Meteorological Institute Belgrade were demolished. The repeater belonged to the Loznica TV and was used by RTS - I, II and III channel.



Photo 1 TV tower on Mt. Gučevo, municipality of Loznica



Photo 2 Close-up of TV tower on Mt. Gučevo

Crveni Čot on Mt. Fruška Gora

On the night of 5/6 April 1999, on Mt. Fruška Gora, on two occasions at 10.20 p.m. and 4.50 a.m. the so called "Crveni Čot" peak with RTS transmitter was targeted twice and totally destroyed.



Photo 3 Damaged "Crveni Čot" transmitter on Mt. Fruška Gora.



Photo 4. Close-up of damaged "Crveni Čot" TV transmitter facilities

On Crni Vrh



Photo 5 Broad view of the main building of RTS transmitter on Crveni Vrh, municipality of Jagodina, bombed on 6 April 1999



Photo 6 View of the demolished facility and aerial system

Tornik and Čigota

On 8 April 1999, at 4.10 a.m., the Tornik peak on Mt. Zlatibor was hit by two missiles. One missile hit the repeater of Radio Television Serbia and "Telekom".



Photo 7 Destroyed "Telekom" relay station and RTS transmitter on Tornik - Mt. Zlatibor



Photo 8 Relay stations of PTT Serbia and RTS on Tornik peak, municipality of Čajetina



Photo 9 Close-up of the destroyed relay station



Photo 10 Destroyed relay stations on Ćigota, municipality of Čajetina

Jastrebac



Photo 11 Destroyed relay station on Mt. Jastrebac



Photo 12 Destroyed repeater of RTS and Telekom of Serbia on Mt. Veliki Jastrebac, municipality of Prokuplje



Photo 13 View of destroyed aerial system of the repeater



Photo 14 Demolished building of RTS repeater on Mt. Goleš - Priština, 9/10 April 1999

On Gazimestan



Photo 15 Destroyed PTT repeater on Gazimestan - Priština, 13 April 1999



Photo 16 Demolished repeater aerial

In the Village of Prilike near Ivanjica

On 13 April 1999, at 3.00 a.m., land satellite station "Jugoslavija" in the village of Prilike, municipality of Ivanjica, was hit by one missile. It was used to transmit signals (communications and TV), and covered the area of 200 sq.m. The facility was owned by Telekom Serbia. Aerial and satellite installations for transmitting signals from the European satellite have been totally destroyed. Aerials of the system directed towards the satellite for communication with Australia, Asia, Middle East, Africa, North and South America and Europe, have also been damaged.

Tornik (15 April 1999)

On 15 April 1999, RTS repeater on Tornik was bombed and extensively damaged. Family house of Mitar Djurović from Jablanica village was also damaged.



Photo 17 Broad view of the destroyed land satellite station "Jugoslavija" in Prilike – Ivanjica, as at 13 and 14 April 1999

On Mt. Jagodnja

On 15 April 1999, at 1.10 a.m. BK Telekom Serbia repeater on Mt. Jagodnja, was hit by two missiles on a peak called "Kula košutnja stopa", in the area of Kržava village, municipality of Krupanj. Four platforms with aerials and two floors of the facility were damaged, including complete repeater set.

Ovčar near Čačak

On 15 April 1999, at 0.15 a.m., TV transmitter „Ovčar" on the hill overlooking Čačak was targeted. The transmitter was extensively damaged as well as the building nearby.

On Mt. Cer

On 16 April 1999, at 2.15 a.m., Telekom PTT Serbia repeater on Mt. Cer, located at a place "Lipove vode", was targeted. Several aerials for broadcasting were damaged, including the Telekom building and equipment. Transformer station was also damaged, leaving the facility without electricity.



Photo 18 Demolished building and the transmitter antenna of Telekom Srbija on Mt. Jagodnja near Krupanj – Šabac, 15 April, 1999



Photo 19 Destroyed repeater of Telekom PTT Serbia on Mt. Cer bombed on 5 and 16 April 1999



Photo 20 Close-up of the destroyed repeater

"Ušće" Business Center

On 21 April 1999, at 3.15 a.m., the building of "Ušće" business center in New Belgrade was damaged in an air raid. In the attack, outer walls of the building were damaged on the first five floors, inner walls, facade and all windows. From the fifth to the fifteenth floor, all parts of the building were damaged in the blast and fire. From the sixteenth floor up, the building was heavily damaged due to explosion and fire.

The building of "Ušće" business center housed the headquarters of the Socialist Party of Serbia, about twenty companies and several TV and radio stations.



Photo 21 Upper floors of "Ušće" business center destroyed by fire



Photo 22 Bombed "Ušće" business center - Novi Beograd bombed on 21 April 1999



Photo 23 Lower floors of burned "Ušće" business center



Photo 24 Sites on the first and fourth floors where the missiles landed



Photo 25 Demolished entrance to "Ušće" business center , 22 April 1999



Photo 26 Damaged first floor of "Ušće" business center



Photo 27 Outside view of the damaged second and third floors of "Ušće" business center where the missile entered



Photo 28 Inside view of the premises on the second floor of "Ušće" business center where the missile entered



Photo 29 *Totally demolished premises of SOS TV channel on the 17th floor*



Photo 30 *Demolished premises of RTV "Pink" on the 19th floor of "Ušće" business center*



Photo 31 Totally demolished premises of RTV "Košava" on the 23rd floor



Photo 32 The site where the missile entered the premises of RTV "Košava" in the "Ušće" business center building

Serbian Radio and Television (RTS)

On 23 April at 2.20 a.m., the building of RTS at 1 Aberdareva Street in downtown Belgrade was targeted by missiles. The missiles hit the entrance area, which caved in at the place where the Aberdareva Street building was connected to the Takovska Street building. From the ruins, 6 bodies were pulled out. They were RTS employees doing their jobs at the moment of the explosion. Another 17 persons are listed as missing. The debris are still being cleared in order to recover their bodies. Sixteen persons received medical assistance for minor injuries. In the wake of the blast that hit RTS office building, "Duško Radović" children's theater located in the immediate vicinity was damaged as well as the Palilula municipal building, TP "Progres" store, Holy Trinity- the hall of the Russian Orthodox church, St. Marko's church and a large number of shops, restaurants and business facilities in Bulevar revolucije Street.



Photo 33 *Broad view of demolished RTS office building at 1 Aberdareva Street, 23 April 1999*



Photo 34 Close-up of RTS demolished office building seen from the direction of "Duško Radović" theater



Photo 35 Close-up of demolished RTS office building seen from the backyard where one of the bodies (covered with green cloth) was found



Photo 36 Rubble where the body of a killed RTS employee was found



Photo 37 View of demolished make-up room



Photo 38 Woman's body found in make-up room



Photo 39 One of the bodies found in the rubble of devastated RTS office building



Photo 40 Human remains (a foot) in the rubble of RTS office building

LIST
OF EMPLOYEES OF THE RADIO AND TELEVISION OF SERBIA WHO DIED IN
NATO AGGRESSION AGAINST THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA

1. Ksenija Banković, born in 1971, Video Mix
2. Jelica Munitlak, born in 1971, Make-Up Artist
3. Milovan Janković, born in 1940, Technician
4. Dragan Tasić, born in 1968, Technician
5. Tomislav Mitrović, born in 1938, Programme Director
6. Ivan Stukalo, born in 1965, Foreign Programming
7. Slaviša Stevanović, born in 1967, Foreign Programming
8. Aleksandar Deletić, born in 1968, Camera
9. Darko Stoimenovski, born in 1973, Technician, International Programming
10. Nebojša Stojanović, born in 1972, Technician
11. Slobodan Jontić, born in 1945, Equipment
12. Dejan Marković, born in 1959, Security
13. Milan Joksimović, born in 1952, Security
14. Branislav Jovanovic, born in 1949, Programme Operator

THE FOLLOWING EMPLOYEES WHO DIED IN THE NATO ATTACK
ON THE RADIO AND TELEVISION OF SERBIA HAVE NOT BEEN
RECOVERED YET:

15. Siniša Medić, born in 1966, Programme Design
16. Dragorad Dragojević, born in 1972, Security

**LIST
OF INJURED EMPLOYEES OF THE RADIO AND TELEVISION OF SERBIA
ADMITTED TO THE EMERGENCY CLINICAL HOSPITAL**

SERIOUSLY INJURED

1. Predrag Djuričić, born 29 May 1974, Senior Technician
2. Aleksandar Stepanović, born 17 September 1970, Unit Engineer
3. Bojan Mijatović, born 31 May 1975, Janitor

LIGHTLY INJURED

1. Nebojša Vasić, born 16 May 1975, Senior Technician
2. Slavica Miljević, born 17 January 1957, Sound Engineer
3. Marija Č. Mitrović, born 27 November 1969, Programme Editor
4. Dragan Šuković, born 11 November 1966, Electronic Graphics Illustrator
5. Branko Matijašević, born 18 August 1940, Floor Manager
6. Mihailo Aleksić, born 9 October 1930, Janitor
7. Vojislav Joakimović, born 17 January 1946, Engineer
8. Danka Djordjević, born 18 November 1964, Electronic Effects
9. Dragica Rakić, born 24 September 1947, Assistant Director
10. Biljana Savović born 12 October 1972, Senior Desk Officer
11. Rizah Šabotić, born 10 April 1966, Janitor
12. Aleksandar Tartar, born 6 August 1966, Cut Room
13. Milan Stančević, born 24 August 1976, Technician

Lola Utva Factory in Pančevo

The Lola Utva factory in Pančevo was exposed several times to NATO missile attacks: on 24 March 1999, at 9.00 p.m., by four missiles; on 27 March 1999, at 8.05 p.m., by one missile and on 29 March 1999, at 8.30 p.m., by one missile. This factory manufactures agricultural and sports aircraft. The factory does not manufacture products for military purposes. The following plants were destroyed in the attacks: assembly and maintenance plants with 17 aircraft being overhauled; assembly hall with two aircraft; aircraft equipment plant; aluminum protection plant; painting plant; water purification plant; preparation for material cutting plant. Other shops and plants also sustained substantial damage.



Photo 1 Damaged plant of Lola Utva in Pančevo



Photo 2 View of the damaged plant roof



Photo 3 Damaged agricultural aircraft



Photo 4 Damaged sports airplane

PIK Mladost and Kosmet Prevoz Transport Enterprise in Gnjilane

On 26 March 1999, at 8.40 p.m., PIK "Mladost" agricultural-industrial complex in Gnjilane was bombed. The hangar was hit; all vehicles and hangar itself were burnt. In the wake of the blast, all surrounding facilities were damaged.

On 26 March 1999, one missile hit the transport enterprise "Kosmet prevoz" in Gnjilane. Several buses were set on fire. Fire brigade came to the scene.

Sloboda Factory in Čačak

On 28 April 1999, at 4.43 a.m., and on 30 March 1999, at 4.10 a.m., "Sloboda" household appliances factory in Čačak was hit by several missiles. The prototype office with a large number of computers; anti-corrosive protection plant including machines in it; tool manufacturing and maintenance plant and cutting shop were destroyed. Also demolished was the storehouse for finished products - household appliances, semi-finished products, household appliances production plant (vacuum cleaners, cookers, hair dryers, etc.) and iron rods storehouse. The administration building was also destroyed. Window panes on all surrounding buildings were smashed.

On 4 April 1999, at 3.20 a.m., "Sloboda" household appliances factory Čačak was hit again by 8 missiles; plant for quartz stoves production and enamel processing was struck. Three workers - Tomislav Dobrosavljević (1959), Miroslav Randjić (1969) and Predrag Djukić (1950) sustained minor injuries.

On 6 April 1999, at 11.00 p.m., facilities of "Sloboda" household appliances factory "Sloboda" Čačak were hit by four missiles.



Photo 5 Broad view of the damaged "Sloboda" factory in Čačak



Photo 6 View of the damaged vacuum cleaners production plant

Heating Plant in Belgrade

On 4 April 1999, at 4.30 a.m., fuel storage tanks of the Belgrade heating plant were hit. Six oil storage tanks were directly hit, while one was damaged. Pumping unit and pouring station on the river Sava were burned down as well as the guard's house. The guard Slobodan Trišić (1946) from Novi Beograd was killed.



Photo 7 Destroyed guard's house and damaged heating plant "Beogradske elektrane" – Novi Beograd



Photo 8 Charred body of Slobodan Trisić, guard of "Beogradske elektrane" – heating plant, Novi Beograd



Photo 9 Burned oil storage tanks – "Beogradske elektrane", Novi Beograd



Photo 10 Burned oil storage tanks – "Beogradske elektrane", Novi Beograd



Photo 11 Burned oil storage tanks – "Beogradske elektrane", Novi Beograd



Photo 12 Burned oil storage tanks – "Beogradske elektrane", Novi Beograd



Photo 13 Damaged oil storage tank – "Beogradske elektrane", Novi Beograd



Photo 14 Damaged pumping unit – "Beogradske elektrane", Novi Beograd



Photo 15 Lateral view of the damaged heating plant – "Beogradske elektrane", Novi Beograd



Photo 16 Damaged depots – "Beogradske elektrane", Novi Beograd

MINUTES OF THE TESTIMONY OF WITNESS

Taken on 23 April 1999, before the investigative judge of the District Court in Belgrade, in the criminal proceedings against an unidentified person, for the criminal act from Article 141 of the Penal Code of Yugoslavia.

Investigative Judge
Ilija Simić

Witness
Radmila Trišić

Court Clerk
Stana Mitrić

Also present at the testimony
Public Prosecutor

The Accused

Defense Counsel

Started at 9.00 a.m.

The witness was warned to tell the truth and not to withhold anything; he was warned of the consequences of giving false testimony and that he was not obliged to answer the questions likely to expose him or his next of kin to disgrace, substantial material damage or prosecution (Article 229 of the Law on Criminal Procedure), and gave the following answers to the general questions:

1. Name and surname	Radmila Trišić
2. Father's name	Radomir
3. Occupation	Worker
4. Place of abode	Belgrade, 8/28 Dr Ivana Ribara Street
5. Place of birth	Belo Polje, Kuršumlja
6. Date of birth	1 September 1952
7. Relationship to the accused or wronged party	

With respect to the merits of the case, the witness stated the following:

The witness was warned to tell the truth and gave the following answers to the questions:

Since 1974 I have been married to the late Slobodan Trišić, fireman, born 8 February 1946 in Donja Orovnica, municipality of Ljubovija, father's name Dragoljub and mother's name Vidosava.

We have two children - daughter Jelena, aged 20 and son Igor, aged 17.

For the past 9 years, my husband worked for the heating plant in Novi Beograd as a fireman. He was a good worker and was always praised for his work.

On 3 April 1999, around 5.20 p.m., he left home for work since his shift was from 6.00 p.m - 6.00 a.m. As usual, I saw him off to work not suspecting that anything wrong would take place.

We woke up during that night because of the explosion at 4.26 a.m. Some neighbours from the top floor said that the heating plant where my husband used to work was burning. I immediately called the plant by phone and asked the colleague of my husband who worked in the same shift what had happened. He said, yes, we are on fire, but we are alive.

My son immediately went to the plant and, at about 9.00 a.m., I learned that my husband was killed in NATO bombing at his work place.

The loss of my husband has left me in a precarious material situation and I want that those responsible be held accountable for his death.

I listened to the minutes being dictated out loud. I have no comments to make and sign them as my own.

(sgd) Radunka Trišić

Court Clerk
(sgd) S. Mitrić

Investiative judge
(sgd) I. Simić

ON- SITE INVESTIGATION REPORT

Compiled on behalf of the Ministry of the Interior of the Republic of Serbia - Secretariat of the Interior in ——— on the basis of Article 154, para 2, in connection with Article 238 of the Law on Criminal Procedure, Novi Beograd, Savski nasip 11, on 4 April 1999.

Investigation conducted by authorized official:

Velizar Madžgalj

Investigation carried out with the participation of expert witness
Saša Nikolić

Recording clerk
Danijela Vukojić

Before the investigation began, the following has been established:

The arrival on the scene in the wake of the information that bombing took place.
(description of the event)
On 4 April 1999, at 4.35 a.m.

The investigation started at 7.00 a.m.

The following facts have been established on the scene:

The scene is Novi Beograd, 11 Savski nasip Street, within the compound of the Belgrade heating plant. The building of the pumping unit and the pouring station on the bank of the river Sava have been totally burned down, as well as the guard's house, on the point "Sava", right behind the buildings. On the floor of the guard's house, charred body of Slobodan Trišić was found, and twisted metal parts of an automatic rifle.

Six fuel storage tanks, located between the Sava river and the heating plant building were totally destroyed, while the seventh storage tank was only partially damaged. Fuel piping installations from the extraction unit on the Sava river to the storage tanks, and from the storage tanks, to the heating plant building, have been totally destroyed. All window panes on the heating plant building and on two depots to the right of the heating plant have been broken.

There were no other traces on the scene.

Lieutenant
(sgd) Velizar Madžgalj

REPUBLIC OF SERBIA
MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR
SECRETARIAT IN BELGRADE
CRIMINAL POLICE DEPARTMENT
Investigations and Operations Division
4 April 1999
Belgrade
No. 1105/99

REPORT

On 4 April 1999, at 4.35 a.m. in Novi Beograd, 11 Savski nasip Street, NATO warplanes bombed oil storage tanks of the Belgrade heating plant, hitting it by three missiles, destroying six oil storage tanks and damaging the seventh. In these oil tanks, 1,250 tons of crude oil were destroyed as well as 1,410 tons of crude petrol and 500 of waste crude oil. In the fire, the pumping unit and the pouring station on the Sava river bank and the nearby guard's house were burnt. In the attack, Slobodan Trišić, a guard, father's name Dragoljub, born 8 February 1946, residing in Novi Beograd, 88/28 Dr Ivana Ribara Street, identification number JMBG0802946710031, was killed and burned in the guard's house.

The death was established on the scene by Dr Tijana Milošević (facsimile No. 66929), official doctor of the Ministry of the Interior and a death certificate was issued.

The investigating judge of the District Court in Belgrade, Dragoslav Rakić, ordered that autopsy be performed at the Institute of Forensic Medicine.

In the wake of the powerful blasts, all window panes on the building of the heating plant were broken, as well as those on two storages to the right of the heating plant.

The fire was extinguished with the assistance of several fire trucks and an undetermined number of firemen and several vehicles of the fire unit of the Belgrade heating plant. Material damage is extensive and has not been established as yet.

On the scene, an interview was conducted with the commander of the fire unit of "Beogradske elektrane" heating plant, Zoran Jovanović from Belgrade, residing at 187 Braće Jerkovića, who was working in the shift on the night of 3/4 April 1999, from 6.00 p.m. until 6.00 a.m.. He said that today, at 4.35 a.m., he heard three explosions in a short period of time, coming from the direction of oil tanks. He then heard a series of less intense detonations probably caused by burning oil in the tanks. He also said that in the guard post "Sava" near the pouring station, in the guard's house, Slobodan Trišić was on duty. He was killed. Z. Jovanović spoke with him when he toured the guard posts that night. The above person provided information about the damage to the Beogradske elektrane heating plant, but was not able to give an estimate of the extent of damage.

It was established on the site that it is located in Novi Beograd, 11 Savski nasip, within the compound of Beogradske elektrane heating plant. The building of the pumping unit and the pouring station on the bank of the Sava river were totally burned as well as guard's house on the guard post "Sava" right behind these facilities. In the guard's house, on the floor there was a charred body of Slobodan Trišić and twisted metal parts of the automatic rifle used by the deceased. Six oil storage tanks, located between the Sava river and the heating plant building were totally destroyed while the seventh tank was partially damaged. Fuel piping from the pouring station on the Sava river bank to the oil tanks and from the oil tanks to the heating plant building is destroyed. All window panes on the heating plant building and two storages to the right of the building are smashed.

Criminology technician Saša Nikolić performed criminal-technical procedures on the scene.

Lieutenant
(sgd) Velizar Madžgalj

REPUBLIC OF SERBIA
Ministry of the Interior
Secretariat in Belgrade
File No. (KU, D) D-1105/99
No. of K.T. 100/1492/99
Code- No - year
4 April 1999

REPORT ON THE CRIMINAL/TECHNICAL ON-SITE INVESTIGATION

1. Type of act or event: dead person and damage caused by NATO bombing
2. Place and date: Novi Beograd, 11 Savski nasip Street
3. Involved parties : guard of Beogradske elektrane heating plant Slobodan Trisić, Beogradske elektrane heating plant and NATO
4. Description of the act: as stated in the report
5. Criminal/technical procedures: taking photos of the body and the site
6. Found clues or objects:
 - A) Traces of papillary lines (place of discovery, method of developing and mode of fixing)
Not looked for
 - B) Other traces and objects found on the site (type of traces, place of discovery and method of fixing) and remarks of relevance for further procedure:

On the site, photographs were taken of the building of the plant, storehouses, demolished oil storage tanks and the guard's house in which the body of the late Slobodan Trisić was found. The body was found on the floor totally charred. Beside the body was a twisted automatic rifle. In several places in the vicinity of demolished oil storage tanks, fragments of exploded bombs were found.

Criminal technician
Sergeant
Saša Nikolić

Tobacco Industry (DIN) in Niš

On 5 April 1999, at 3.35 a.m., the compound of the "DIN" tobacco factory in Niš was hit by one missile. Storehouse of fermented tobacco with more than 800 tons of fermented tobacco was hit. A large part of the building has been totally destroyed.

Other facilities within the factory compound were also damaged. Also, due to the blast the following facilities were damaged: mechanical engineering school "15.maj", Mechanical Engineering Faculty, Civil Engineering Faculty, Electronics Faculty and a large number of office buildings, shops and apartments in the immediate vicinity. A stretch of the railway close to the main railway station has also been damaged.



Photo 17 Demolished storehouse of tobacco, DIN Tobacco Industry , Niš



Photo 18 View of the demolished storehouse of tobacco in Niš

Milan Blagojević Chemical Plants in Lučani

On 5 April 1999, at 2.45 a.m., chemical plants "Milan Blagojević" in Lučani were hit by 10 missiles. "Spheric powder" plant was hit and destroyed.

On 6 April 1999, at 8.35 p.m. and 11.00 p.m., air strikes were carried out on chemical plants "Milan Blagojević" in Lučani.

On 8 April 1999, at 3.55 a.m., chemical plants "Milan Blagojević" in Lučani were again hit by 5 missiles. They hit and destroyed four chemical industry plants, two of which have been struck again. Other missiles fell outside the factory compound, in the area of a village close to Lučani-Guča road. In the attack, 200 family homes with farm houses were damaged. The residents had to move out.



Photo 19 Demolished PVC manufacturing plant, "Milan Blagojević" Chemical Plants in Lučani



Photo 20 Demolished CIP workshop, "Milan Blagojević" Chemical Plants in Lučani

Crvena Zastava Ltd in Kragujevac

On 9 April 1999, at 1.20 a.m. the facilities of "Crvena zastava" Ltd in Kragujevac (about 30.000 employees) came under missile attack. Two missiles hit and totally demolished the assembly line for "Jugo" car, while other plants were heavily damaged. The paint shop, the forging plant and "Zastava" energy plant were hit by one missile each. Some of the plants as well as the entire car factory - commercial vehicles have been totally destroyed. In the wake of the explosion, 64 residential and office buildings, public and private, in the center of the town and in the immediate vicinity of the enterprise were damaged.



Photo 21 Broad view of damaged "Zastava" car factory in Kragujevac



Photo 22 View of demolished car assembly line



Photo 23 View of demolished paint shop



Photo 24 Site where a missile landed in the paint shop



Photo 25 Demolished power plant in "Zastava"



Photo 26 Site where a missile entered the power plant



Photo 27 Demolished forging plant in "Zastava"



Photo 28 Inside view of the demolished forging plant



Photo 29 Demolished factory "Zastava - Tools"



Photo 30 Close-up of the demolished "Tools" factory



Photo 31 Demolished mechanical treatment plant "Zastava - Trucks"



Photo 32 Inside view of demolished "Zastava - Trucks" plant



Photo 33 Demolished Computer Center "Zastava"



Photo 34 Close-up of the demolished Computer Center building with crater

**Agricultural-Industrial Complex (PIK) Pešter,
Dubinje near Sjenica**



Photo 35 Demolished facilities belonging to Agricultural-Industrial Complex PIK "Pešter" in the village of Dubinje, municipality of Sjenica

Plantation in Uroševac

On 12 April 1999, from 10.45 a.m. to 11.20 a.m., one bomb hit the orchard of "Plantaža" Plantation in Uroševac.

The Village of Rznić

On 12 April 1999, from 00.00 to 2.00 a.m., the village of Rznić, municipality of Dečani, was hit by six missiles. In the attack, civilian facilities were hit, including the Collective Farm. Extensive damage was inflicted.

Plastika Plastic Material Factory and Magistrala Road Maintenance Enterprise in Priština

On 13 April 1999, at 3.00 p.m., the bus station in Priština, the "Plastika" factory in the suburb of "Kupusište" and a depot of the oil refinery NIS "Jugopetrol" were bombed. One missile fell and exploded in the "Dardanija" estate.

On 14 April 1999, at 1.50 a.m., in downtown Pristina, the bus station and the Plastika plastics factory were attacked again. Due to the bombing, in addition to an overpass on the road to Kosovo Polje, the building of the "Magistrala" road maintenance enterprise was demolished and its machinery were damaged. In the "Dardanija" estate, many cars parked nearby were damaged. Šefćet Trnava (born 1977) sustained serious bodily injuries and was retained for medical treatment in the Clinical Center in Priština. The Orthodox cemetery and "Telekom" radio relay on Gazimestan, in the village of Orlović, were repeatedly targeted.



Photo 36 Demolished plant of "Plastics" Factory in Priština, 13 April 1999



Photo 37 Demolished "Magistrala" road maintenance enterprise in Priština, 13 April 1999

Krušik Holding Corporation in Valjevo

On 14 April 1999, at 5.30 a.m., five missiles hit the facilities of the Holding Corporation "Krušik" in Valjevo. In the attack, the facilities of "Krušik Fixtures and Fittings", "Krušik Textile Machines", "Krušik Accumulators" and "Krušik Energy" were hit. Six workers sustained minor bodily injuries: Jordan Aleksić, Slobodan Lazić, Cvetko Obradović were hospitalized, while Zoran Veselinović, Dragan Sargić and Nedeljko Rakić were sent home after receiving medical help. In the explosion, a large number of apartment buildings and private houses were damaged in Valjevo, including the Medical Center "Dr Miša Pantić", Secondary Agricultural School in Valjevo, "Jugopetrol" gas station, railway station building and a large number of private craftsmen's shops and catering facilities.

On 17 April 1999, at 2.10 a.m., the facilities of the Holding Corporation "Krušik" in Valjevo were exposed to missile attacks.

In the attack, a large number of apartment buildings and houses in the immediate vicinity of the factory were also damaged.



Photo 38 "Krušik" textile machines factory, point of impact on the roof, 14 April 1999



Photo 39 Destroyed textile machines plant in "Krušik" Holding Corporation



Photo 40 Destroyed vehicle shed



Photo 41 Destroyed cafeteria of "Krušik" Holding Corporation



Photo 42 Destroyed accumulator production plant - "Krušik", Holding Corporation, Valjevo, 14 April 1999



Photo 43 Inside view of accumulator production plant

14. oktobar Factory in Kruševac

On 15 April 1999, from 5.00 a.m till 5.15 a.m., the facilities of "14. oktobar" factory in Kruševac were hit. The first to come under the attack were the facilities of the process plant manufacturing mining equipment and machinery. Supporting pillar, craneway, crane, roof structure, sand plant, electrical wiring, heating installations, ventilation shaft were damaged rendering the facility unusable. In the second attack, construction machinery plant and parts treatment was targeted and demolished. At the same time, in the wider area of Kruševac several missiles were fired. The family house and farm machinery owned by Radovan Radovanović in Kruševac, as well as a house under construction belonging to Radivoje Bajkić on Moravska Street, also in Kruševac. One missile landed between the Gerontological Center and "Bagdala" estate. Blocks of flats and other dwelling houses in the vicinity were damaged.

Facilities in Rakovica

On 15 April 1999, at 1.30 a.m., an air raid was carried out in Belgrade municipality of Rakovica. A large number of civilian public and private buildings were damaged: DP "Jugostroj", DP "Belgrade Bakery", DP "Rekord", DP "IMR", DP "DMB", DP "Minel", facilities within TC "Rakovica", Rakovica monastery, St Bartholomew and Varnava church, municipal building of Rakovica, Center for Culture and Education, Department Store "Beograd", administration building of the Secretariat of the Interior of Rakovica, Telekom Srbija building, secondary mechanical engineering school "Radoje Dakić", elementary school "Ivo Andrić", elementary school "France Prešern", preschool institution "Izvorčić", preschool institution "Hajdi", preschool institution "Dimitrije Koturović", Hotel "21. maj", Health Center "Rakovica", as well as a large number of shops and housing blocks in this municipality.

Facilities in Kragujevac

On 15 April 1999, at 1.20 a.m. several missiles hit the city center of Kragujevac, i.e. the buildings in the vicinity of the railway and bus stations. In the attack, the building of "Zastava transport specijala" Ltd was damaged and a dozen family houses in the vicinity.

Facilities in Niš

On 15 April 1999, at 4.45 a.m., several missiles hit the city of Niš and its surroundings. Four missiles fell on Niš airport, two of them in the vicinity of "Medoševski Bridge". A large number of civilian buildings were damaged: administration buildings of DP "Feroks", "Papir servis", DP "Nada Tomić", warehouse of "Jagodinska pivara", veterinary station.

Prva Iskra Holding in Barič

On 17 April 1999, at 10.30 p.m., the facilities of "Prva iskra - Holding" in Barič sustained extensive damage. The ensuing fire was extinguished.



Photo 44 View of damaged administration building of "Prva iskra" Holding in Barič, process equipment factory, municipality of Obrenovac, bombed on 19 April 1999



Photo 45 Point of impact on the roof of the Fittings and Fixtures Factory



Photo 46 Damaged machinery in the Fittings and Fixtures Factory production plant



Photo 47 Demolished production plant of the Polyurethane Factory



Photo 48 Destroyed PVC and EPS production plant



Photo 49 Close-up of the targeted plant

Bombing of Oil and Oil Product Storage Depots

In Bogutovac (4 April 1999)

On 4 April 1999, at 2.00 a.m., two missiles hit the oil product depot in the village of Bogutovac, municipality of Kraljevo, property of „Beopetrol“ Beograd, RJ (work unit) in Kraljevo. In the ensuing fire, a wagon and a pump were damaged and rendered unusable. The facilities within the storage compound were heavily damaged: car repair workshop, fire extinguishing equipment maintenance service, fire station with fire extinguishing system, pump station, storehouse, distribution station, car workshop, administration building, access railway track. The railway station in Bogutovac, elementary school „Djuro Jakšić“ as well as 20 family houses in the vicinity were also damaged. Three persons sustained minor injuries and received medical attention.

In Pančevo (4 April 1999)

On 4 April 1999, at 4.30 a.m. two missiles hit RJ „Energana“ (energy plant) within the Oil Refinery in Pančevo. In this attack, RNP workers Duško Bogosavljev (born 1949) from Pančevo and Mirko Dmitrović (born 1970) from Pančevo were killed while Sladjan Perošević (born 1966) from Pančevo and Dejan Bojković (born 1971) from Jabuka were seriously injured. Srbislav Lalić (born 1957) and Boško Nešić (born 1970) from Pančevo sustained minor injuries.



Photo 1 Damaged energy plant, NIS oil refinery in Pančevo



Photo 2 Damaged boiler room and boiler No. 3 in energy plant, NIS oil refinery in Pančevo



Photo 3 Body of Dušan Bogosavljev, worker in energy plant, NIS oil refinery in Pančevo



Photo 4 Body of Mirko Dmitrović, worker in energy plant, NIS oil refinery in Pančevo

REPORT ON THE BOMBING OF CHEMICAL INDUSTRY IN PANČEVO DURING NATO AGGRESSION ON THE FR OF YUGOSLAVIA

In April 1999, there were several devastating air raids on civilian installations of the Pančevo chemical industry. As a consequence of these attacks, the air in Pančevo and its neighbourhood was polluted to a great extent. The pollution was caused by various chemical substances, some of which have marked cancerogenic and mutagenic effects, while others can be qualified as poisonous gases. Air strikes which brought about severe ecological consequences took place on 18 April 1999, at a time when those chemical installations had already been put out of work. Therefore, the only purpose of this destruction was to expose civilians to hazardous risk. The number of residents that are exposed to chemical pollution is great and totals several hundred thousands since the municipality of Pančevo alone has around 130,000 residents. Many neighbouring municipalities are also exposed to these risks, including Belgrade, with a population of more than two million, 16 km away from Pančevo. In addition, winds transported atmospheric pollution over a wider area in the country. Despite the fact that it reduced the concentration of poisonous substances in proportion with the territorial spreading of pollution, it exposed a great number of residents to extremely harmful consequences. These consequences are even more drastic in view of the fact that the quantities of poisonous and harmful precipitation from the air through the heavy rain found their way to the soil exactly in the area which is considered the "breadbasket" of our country.

The first air attack on the Pančevo chemical industry took place on 12 April 1999, when "NIS oil refinery" Pančevo was hit, i. e. its "production and manipulation" unit and production unit "energy plant" which caused an explosion and fire. On the night of 15/16 April 1999, NATO warplanes bombed DP "HIP Azotara", launching missiles on crude oil storage depot within the energy unit, including the primary reformer in "Amonijak 3" plant after which the factory was rendered unusable for the production of mineral fertilizers. In the same night, VCM (vinyl-chloride monomer) plant within "HIP Petrohemija" was targeted, rendering the entire factory unusable. "NIS oil refinery" Pančevo was repeatedly hit, including C-2200 vacuum distillation plant. In the wake of these strikes on chemical installations, the air in Pančevo and its neighbourhood became greatly polluted. A 24-hour average concentration of ammonia in the air exceeded the immission limits of 100 micrograms and totalled 112 micrograms per cubic metre. An increased count of chlorine derivatives in the air was also established.

The most serious environmental consequences which may be considered to be disastrous for the residents of Pančevo and a wider area were caused on the night of 17/18 April 1999, when all three factories of chemical industry were targeted again by NATO warplanes. In addition, those attacks aroused great concern among the residents of Pančevo and its neighbourhood, which made many people leave the town. Most of them sought safety in the area nearby and in Deliblato sand lands. Nevertheless, the residents could not help inhaling poisonous and harmful substances from the air, because they were carried around by often shifting winds which made it impossible to precisely anticipate to what extent would a certain area be endangered.

In the NIS oil refinery, several storage tanks of oil products and one installation were hit. The fire from the tank licked 100 metres in the air, producing a dense dark cloud that hovered over the town and surrounding areas, mostly from the direction of the

village of Kačarevo where fog made up of gases was in evidence. In the morning, in Pančevo and its neighbourhood there was "black rain". It was impossible to technically analyze the rain, but it is known that it mostly contained char which is a cancerogenic substance. The rain that started to fall on 18 April 1999 around 10.00 a.m. at the beginning negatively affected the purification of the air in Pančevo and its neighbourhood but later contributed to the rinsing of the polluted clouds which created the so-called "acid rains" and aero-sediments in the town and its neighbourhood. It is certain that due to soil pollution there will be serious environmental consequences for the crops in the territory of Pančevo and wider in the region.

In "HIP Petrohemija Pančevo" one oil storage tank containing around 100 tons of VCM (vinyl-chloride monomer) and three cisterns containing 30 tons of VCM were hit. Also hit was PVC installation (polyvinyl chloride). The burning of these substances, particularly 190 tons of VCM, brought about drastic consequences. In a period (from 5.00 a.m. - 6.00 a.m.) the count of VCM in the air was 7,200 times the allowed maximum. In the period from 6.00 a.m. - 8.00 a.m. it was even 10,600 times the allowed norm. In the next hour, the concentration of VCM decreased although it was still alarmingly high - 4,600 times higher than the allowed maximum. In the period from 8.40 a.m. till 9.45 a.m., the presence of vinyl-chloride monomer was even 9,000 times higher than the allowed maximum.

VCM (vinyl-chloride monomer) is a substance that has cancerogenic and mutagenic properties. According to the World Health Organization such substances should not be present in the air at all, although contrary to that, the Rules on the Immission Limits of the Republican Environment Ministry (Article 7, Table 7 of the Rules) allowed maximum quantity of vinyl chloride amounting to 50 micrograms/m³. That limit due to NATO criminal bombing of the Pančevo chemical industry, according to the above data, and on the basis of measurements by the Institute for Health Protection, Pančevo, has been exceeded several thousand times. In the NATO countries, even the minimum presence of VCM in the air is not allowed. Those who issued orders for the attack on these installations must have been aware of possible disastrous effects on the environment and public health in general. By-products of burning of chemical substances in HIP Petrohemija, hydro-chloride and carbon monoxide were released, as well as phosgene which is a poisonous gas. Their count was not measured due to technical reasons but it is quite certain that those substances were present in the air. The air was further polluted by the fire in the "HIP Azotara", where the installations manufacturing NPK fertilizers were set ablaze. Harmful and poisonous gas ammonia was released.

The aggressors were obviously fully aware of the nature of the Pančevo chemical industry and a high level of risk for civilian population, on a short-term and long-term basis, which would be brought about by the destruction of these installations since all of the installations have been constructed on the basis of Western technology and the experts from NATO countries took part in their construction or technically and technologically designed them. From the above facts it is evident that there exist genocidal intentions of the aggressor, who, by destroying the Pančevo chemical industry concentrated on a relatively small area and surrounded by a great number of civilians, close to Belgrade with two million residents, has brutally embarked upon directly destroying not only several hundred million dollars worth of assets but upon killing and wounding civilians. The activities that can be termed environmental terrorism within a total war.

Highly destructive air attacks on installations containing extremely harmful and toxic substances, attacks not motivated by the intention to stop production (largely

disrupted anyway), which is of a civilian character, without any military purpose, including the fact that the aggressor was fully aware of the substances that will end up in the atmosphere, may be legitimately treated as use of poisonous gases in an indirect and perfidious way, with a high level of brutality. Due to the aggressor's actions, there was a serious risk of hitting the "Ethylene" plant (reactor in "Ethylene") within "HIP Petrohemija" which would have resulted in disastrous explosion devastating a large part of Pančevo (in particular Topola and Vojlovica), while its residents would most probably be exposed to fatal environmental pollution.

As a consequence of attacks on the Pančevo chemical industry in NATO aggression, in addition to huge material damage, loss of life and injuries sustained by many workers and residents, there is extensive environmental pollution in Pančevo and surrounding areas whose effects will most certainly be felt in the coming decades since the atmosphere is polluted with substances with cancerogenic and mutagenic properties. In addition, the residents of Pančevo and those in the wider area, due to the destruction of installations of chemical industry and serious environmental pollution, have also been exposed to acute mental strain and suffering which is likely to last over a longer period of time. The residents will probably fear for their health which will certainly be affected by cancerous and mutagenic diseases. In view of the fact that there was an increasing count of toxic substances in the air, a certain number of people exposed to the effects of those substances will suffer from serious diseases of a cancerogenic and mutagenic nature.

There is an intention of the aggressor to expose civilian population to great suffering and over a longer period of time to physical destruction, as can be seen from the fact that the chemical installations were repeatedly hit when they were already unusable. Not only were installations of civilian industry targeted and the purpose was not to stop production (it was already stopped) but obviously to kill thousands of residents of Pančevo and its neighbourhood, inflicting great harm on the health of hundreds of thousands of citizens. In view of cancerogenic and mutagenic substances, carried around by shifting winds and the fact that urban areas are involved, with big agricultural complexes, large numbers of population were exposed to them.

It is clear from the above that those issuing orders and those carrying them out who bombed the Pančevo chemical industry have committed the crimes of genocide and war crimes against civilian population, including the use of prohibited weapons.

Pančevo, 29 April 1999

(sgd) Dr Milan Škulić, Faculty
of Law in Belgrade

In Smederevo (4 April 1999)

On 4 April 1999, at 4.25 a.m., two airplane missiles and one "Tomahawk" cruise missile hit "NIS Jugopetrol" facility - Directorate for commercial affairs "Beograd", PGJ "Installations Smederevo" in Smederevo. One missile hit "Auto pretakalište" pouring station and a cruise missile hit the distribution station.

In Priština (5 April 1999)

On 5 April 1999, at 2.10 a.m., NIS "Jugopetrol" facility, PO Kosmet Priština, was hit. In the attack, administration building, technical facility of pouring station, filling station and energy plant, and lubricants and greases storage depot were destroyed.

In Novi Sad (5 April 1999)

On 5 April 1999, at 10.15 p.m., processing and non-processing installations compound "Fuel 2" and lubricants production complex in Oil Refinery Novi Sad were hit by two missiles.

In Mala Kruša (6 April 1999)

On 6 April 1999, from 1.00 pm. - 2.00 p.m., in the village of Mala Kruša, municipality of Prizren, two missiles hit the warehouse of the Federal Supply and Procurement Directorate. Two gas and crude oil storage tanks were damaged. The detonation caused damage to roof structure of auxiliary buildings, the railway transport company building and several nearby family houses.

In Devet Jugovića (6 April 1999)

On 6 April 1999, at 11.25 p.m., "Beopetrol" storage depot in the village of Devet Jugovića, municipality of Priština, was bombed. A tank with 3,100 m³ of diesel fuel was hit. Two more storage tanks with 900 m³ of fuel were also damaged. The management building, and hangar with workshops were also demolished. Two transport vehicles, car lift, two trucks, a towing vehicle, and three passenger cars belonging to employees were burned.



Photo 5 Bombed "Beopetrol" oil storage depot in the village of Devet Jugovića, Priština, 6 April 1999

In Čonoplja (4-8 April 1999)

On 7 April 1999, at 2.54 a.m., two missiles struck the oil storage depot of "Naftagas", Novi Sad, located between the villages of Kljajićevo and Čonoplja, near Sombor. One oil tank was struck.

On 7 April 1999, at 2.55 a.m., several missiles struck a kerosene storage tank belonging to NIS "Naftagas", Novi Sad, located in the vicinity of Čonoplja, municipality of Sombor, containing fuel of the Federal Supply and Procurement Directorate. Oil storage concrete structure and metal cover have been totally destroyed. Immediate and efficient intervention of fire units from Sombor and Apatin prevented the spreading of fire to nearby fuel storage tanks.

On 8 April 1999, at 1.40 a.m., underground fuel storage tanks between Kljajićevo and Čonoplja, municipality of Sombor, belonging to the Federal Supply and Procurement Directorate, were bombed.



Photo 6 Damaged installations of "Naftagas" on the Čonoplja-Kljajićevo road, municipality of Sombor, first attack 4/5 April 1999



Photo 7 Crater made by a missile which hit the installations of NAFTAGAS - Čonoplja-Kljajicevo, 5/6 April 1999



Photo 8 Targeted oil storage tank No. 3 of "Naftagas promet" in Čonoplja, Sombor, 6/7 April 1999



Photo 9 View of the destroyed shaft and supporting pillar of oil storage tank No. 3

In Novi Sad (7 April 1999)

On 7 April 1999, at 2.40 a.m., in Novi Sad, two missiles struck "NIS Naftagas promet" central storage depot. The explosion and the fire destroyed a facility within the central depot and a dozen of auxiliary structures within the compound. "Refinery - Naftagas" in the immediate vicinity, management building, semi-industrial facility building, electrical and machinery maintenance building and other facilities were substantially damaged.



Photo 10 Storage depot of NIS NAP Centre in Novi Sad



Photo 11 Damaged oil storage tanks within the compound



Photo 12 Close-up of damaged oil storage tanks of NIS, Novi Sad



Photo 13 Damaged processing and non-processing installations in NIS, Novi Sad

In Bogutovac (8 April 1999)

On 8 April 1999, at 0.30 a.m., 22 airplane bombs hit "Beopetrol" - Belgrade storage depot, located in Bogutovac, municipality of Kraljevo. In this attack the pouring unit was damaged, as well as an old gas station, warehouse, auxiliary storage, new gas station, management building and access railway stretch. 21 family houses were considerably damaged and the residents had to move out.

In Smederevo (9 April 1999)

On 9 April 1999, at 0.48 a.m., 6 missiles hit installations of NIS "Jugopetrol" - Directorate for commercial affairs Belgrade, in Smederevo. Five missiles struck tanks with oil and oil products (kerosene, petrol) causing a large-scale fire which was placed under control with great efforts. In this explosion, workshops, car maintenance service, central fire brigade building and several auxiliary structures were damaged. While putting the fire out, three firemen were lightly injured. Extensive material damage was caused, including about 30 civilian facilities outside the compound. In this attack, neighbouring civilian facilities were directly endangered such as water supply system, market place and other economic establishments.



Photo 14 Missiles hitting installations of NIS "Jugopetrol", Smederevo



Photo 15 Damaged facilities of NIS "Jugopetrol", Smederevo



Photo 16 Targeted gas station of NIS "Jugopetrol", Smederevo



Photo 17 Demolished pouring station of NIS "Jugopetrol", Smederevo

In Novi Sad (12 April 1999)

On 12 April 1999, at 10.50 p.m., one missile hit the compound of NIS Oil Refinery near the "Šangaj" suburb in Novi Sad. The other exploded in the vicinity of elementary school "Veljko Vlahović" in the same suburb. Also hit and destroyed was the secondary process plant within the Oil Refinery compound. In the second blast the building of elementary school "Veljko Vlahović" was damaged, as well as the community centre, pre-school institution and a large number of family houses in the "Šangaj" suburb in Novi Sad.



Photo 18 Bombed Oil Refinery in Novi Sad - secondary plant installation, 12 April 1999



Photo 19 Close-up of demolished secondary plant installation

In Čonoplja (12 April 1999)

On 12 April 1999, at 11.20 p.m., six missiles hit the facilities of "NAP" Novi Sad, storage depot in Čonoplja, municipality of Sombor. Two storage depots with 10 tons of diesel oil, and empty oil storage tanks were also hit and totally destroyed.



Photo 20 Destroyed oil storage tank No. 7 within the compound of NAP in Čonoplja, Sombor, 12/13 April 1999



Photo 21 Close-up of destroyed oil storage tank No. 7

In Pančevo (12 April 1999)

On 12 April 1999, at 10.35 p.m. and on 13 April 1999 at 5.30 a.m. and 5.38 a.m., several missiles hit Oil Refinery installations in Pančevo. In the first attack, the furnace and a part of equipment in the old distillery "C-100" were destroyed. In the second attack, "FC" complex was hit again.

In Smederevo (13 April 1999)

On 13 April 1999, at 5.35 a.m., a cruise missile hit the facilities of NIS "Jugopetrol" - Directorate for commercial affairs Belgrade, PJ "Installation" Smederevo, in Smederevo. On this occasion, the "Installations" pump station was damaged, as well as the dispatch centre, fire-brigade house and boiler room.



Photo 22 Broad view of oil storage tank P-29 NIS "JUGOPETROL" in Smederevo, damaged on 13/14 April 1999



Photo 23 Damaged oil storage tank P-29



Photo 24 Targeted oil storage tank P-27 NIS "JUGOPETROL" in Smederevo, 13/14 April 1999



Photo 25 Crater made by airplane bomb in oil storage tank P-27

In Novi Sad (16-18 April 1999)



Photo 26 Targeted Oil Refinery in Novi Sad - storage depot and oil filling station, 16 April 1999

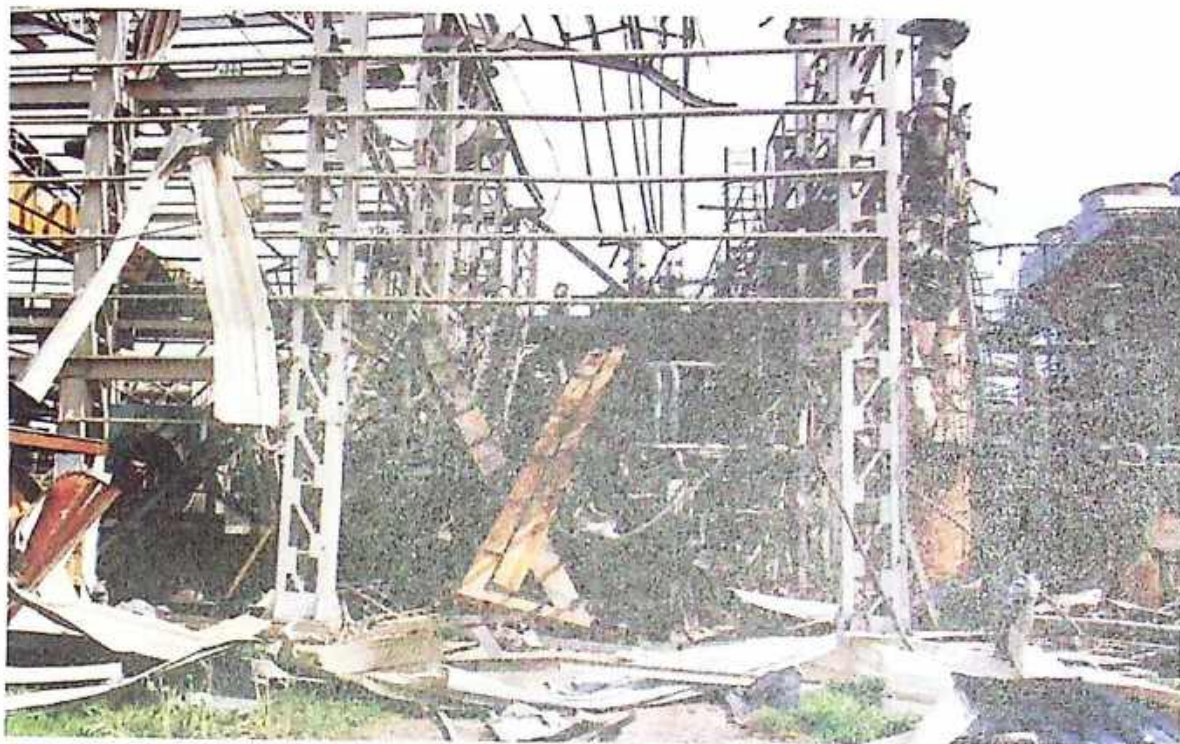


Photo 27 Demolished secondary fuel plant installation



Photo 28 Bombed Oil Refinery in Novi Sad on 18 April 1999 - installation of atmospheric distillery AT-500 plant



Photo 29 Destroyed crude oil storage tank



Photo 30 Damaged "Fuel 2" facility (stabilization furnace, atmospheric furnace and vacuum furnace)



Photo 31 Close-up of damaged "Fuel 2" facility



Photo 29 Destroyed crude oil storage tank



Photo 30 Damaged "Fuel 2" facility (stabilization furnace, atmospheric furnace and vacuum furnace)



Photo 31 Close-up of damaged "Fuel 2" facility

Bombing of Sports and Recreational Facilities and Hotels

Tornik

On 8 April 1999, at 4.10 a.m., Tornik peak on Mt. Zlatibor came under missile attack, hitting Sports and Recreational Center owned by the Health Institute „Čigota“ on Mt. Zlatibor. A missile hit the rehabilitation center for children, covering 2,000 sq.m, which has been totally destroyed, as well as the ski equipment rental unit and a medical unit within the Center. Three persons were killed: Radoje Marjanović (born 1965), Nedjo Urošević (born 1968), workers of Institute „Čigota“ and Milanko Savić (born 1974), forester, JP „Srbijašume“.



Photo 1 The remains of dismembered body of Milanko Savić, forester on Mt. Zlatibor



Photo 2 A part of Milanko Savić's body



Photo 3 Destroyed Sports-Recreational Center Tornik within the Health Institute "Čigota" on Mt. Zlatibor



Photo 4 Site of burned Children's Rehabilitation Center (60 beds) and a three-storey hotel and restaurant



Photo 5 The body of the janitor Radoje Marjanović



Photo 6 Charred body of Nedjo Urošević, janitor of Children's Rehabilitation Center

Hotel Bačište on Mt. Kopaonik

On 13 April 1999, at 0.40 a.m., four missiles struck hotel "Bačište" owned by "Geneks hotels" from Belgrade, located in the Sun Valley in the area of the National Park on Mt. Kopaonik. In the ensuing fire, an entire hotel complex was burned down, covering 467 sq.m and five pavilions "Bačija" covering 275 sq.m. In this attack, Miodrag Maksimović from Biljanovac sustained minor bodily injuries. Shortly before the missiles struck, more than 100 cluster bombs were dropped in front of the hotel.

In the explosions, two buses and a freight vehicle parked on the hotel parking lot were burned. Hotel "Putnik" was also damaged in the missile attack on hotel "Bačište".



Photo 7 Demolished and burned restaurant of hotel "Bačiste" on Mt. Kopaonik



Photo 8 One of the five destroyed and burned pavilions - "Bačija" of hotel "Bačiste"



Photo 9 Containers of cluster bombs dropped on hotel "Bačiste"



Photo 10 One of unexploded cluster mines from a cluster bomb



Photo 11 Damaged sports hall in Raška