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III

A.

Sagittarius

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Onderwerp: Fw: Meeting Report - 8th Anniversary of NATO's Aggression against Yugoslavia

> Report from the House of Commons Meeting - 27 March 2007
 >
 >
 > Eighth Anniversary of NATO's Aggression against Yugoslavia
 >
 > "The tearing up of the UN Charter," "an aggressive war in which NATO
 > violated its own charter", "the crossing of the Rubicon" and "events which
 > were momentous for the people of the world". These were some of the
 > assessments of NATO's attack on Yugoslavia presented to a well attended
 > public meeting at the House of Commons held to commemorate the eighth
 > anniversary of the NATO countries' bombing of Serbia and Yugoslavia that
 > began on 24th March 1999.
 >
 >
 > Some seventy people who filled Committee Room 15 heard speeches from Tony
 > Benn (former Cabinet Minister), Bob Wareing, MP, Alice Mahon, former
 > Labour
 > MP, Mark Littman, QC, and Neil Clark, journalist and writer. The meeting
 > was chaired by Misha Gavriloic of the Nedaist Initiative - "Aggressors
 > shall not write our history".
 >
 > Mr Gavriloic opened the meeting explaining that it was now the 8th time
 > in
 > 8 years that "the first inter-continental war of aggression against a
 > sovereign state in Europe" was being commemorated in the House Commons.
 > This
 > had been made possible by a number of courageous British MPs who had stood
 > by their principles and had spoken out against the illegal war. A
 > minute's
 > silence was held to commemorate those killed during the bombing and those
 > whose lives were ended prematurely due to massive damage to the health
 > system and cancer resulting from Nato's use of depleted uranium (DU)
 > bombs.
 >
 > Tony Benn, the first speaker, addressed the meeting by stating that the
 > aggression was in breach of the UN Charter. It was "a very significant
 > move, a tearing up of the Charter by the Clinton-Blair alliance. They are
 > war criminals." The use of DU was a war crime.
 >
 > He described the US as a "declining Empire" and said its strategy was to
 > break up and destroy states that challenged its policies. He referred to
 > the
 > cynicism and hypocrisy of the Empire that had first described the KLA as
 > "terrorists" and then supported them. But "a declining Empire is a
 > wounded

- > tiger - a very, very dangerous animal".
- >
- > Mr Benn reminded the meeting that in 1941 Germany invaded Serbia before it
- > attacked Russia. People in Belgrade had said "No" to Hitler. "The Serbs
- > were our only allies then".
- >
- > Mr Bob Wareing, who first visited Yugoslavia in 1964 and made some 40
- > visits
- > since then, spoke of "how very close to his heart" the country had been to
- > him and his wife. In 1991 he visited Yugoslavia as part of a Labour Party
- > parliamentary delegation when he met presidents Milosevic and Tudjman at
- > separate meetings. "Mr Milosevic listened to us, but I found Mr Tudjman
- > forbidding - he wouldn't listen."
- >
- > In 1993 he was together with MP John Reid at Bosanski Brod in Bosnia where
- > they spoke to Bosnian Serb deputies about the proposed Vance-Owen peace
- > plan. He had dreadful memories of that visit. Radovan Karadzic asked him
- > whether he had seen a mass grave with murdered Serbs. He and John Reid
- > then
- > went and saw the mass grave with some 36 bodies killed by Croat forces.
- > The
- > stench of death was everywhere. The memory haunts him. To this day he
- > still
- > sees in his mind the woman in a blue and white spotted skirt whose head
- > fell
- > off as she was pulled from the grave
- >
- > John Reid tried subsequently to get out the news about the killed Serbs in
- > Bosnia and contacted several newspapers in Scotland. The editors'
- > position
- > was that such a story would only "confuse people"! The story would not fit
- > the ongoing anti-Serb propaganda and hysteria. Serbs were cast as
- > "baddies"
- > and could not be presented as victims.
- >
- > Speaking about Kosovo, Mr Wareing reminded the meeting that Kosovo was 15%
- > of the landmass of Serbia. The UN had not carried out the terms of UN
- > Resolution 1244. There have been no returns by Serbian refugees, but some
- > 250,000 Albanians had come over from Albania to Kosovo, often to settle in
- > refugee homes.
- >
- > "Serbs are outlawed in their own country". One hundred and fifty Orthodox
- > churches have been demolished and 253 mosques built with money from Saudi
- > Arabia.
- > NATO forces have done very little to protect the Serbian population
- > in Kosovo."
- >
- > Mr Ahtisari had reached an impasse over the future of Kosovo; he said "We
- > have to be resolute in defending Serbia's right as the sovereign power
- > over
- > Kosovo. The UK shouldn't be in the business of encouraging the division
- > of
- > countries.
- >
- > "I object to a British Prime Minister playing a Mussolini to Bush as
- > Hitler

- > in the plan for global domination. We should be opposing George Bush's
- > policies. There should be proper negotiations between Serbia and the UN,"
- > he
- > stated.
- >
- > It was pointed out that on the day of the anniversary meeting (27th March)
- > precisely 66 years ago a popular putsch in Belgrade had unseated a regime
- > that had signed a Pact with Hitler's Germany. In the very same building in
- > which the anniversary meeting was now taking place Prime Minister Winston
- > Churchill had said that "Yugoslavia had found its soul"
- >
- > Mark Littman, QC, who had produced a report eight years ago deeming the
- > NATO
- > attack to be illegal, said at the meeting that the events of 1999 were
- > both
- > calamitous for the people of Yugoslavia and momentous for the people of
- > the
- > world. It was not a war of self-defence, nor was there a resolution of
- > the
- > Security Council to support it. The whole purpose of the UN Charter was to
- > ensure perpetual peace.
- >
- > "The failure to honour the Charter has been fatal to that second attempt
- > after World War II to secure peace in the world, and for myself I see
- > nothing ahead except disaster," he said.
- >
- > Alice Mahon, the first woman from a Western European parliament to visit
- > Yugoslavia during the bombing, told the meeting that war crimes were
- > committed when NATO bombed a sovereign country that had committed no
- > aggression. The KLA insurgency was a deliberate provocation.
- >
- > She said 80% of the NATO targets were civilian.
- >
- > "I stood on the last bridge in Novi Sad before it was destroyed. That was
- > a
- > civilian target. I saw from the hotel window the bombing of the oil
- > refinery
- > at Pancevo and the resulting contamination. That was a civilian target.
- > There was no concern from the propagandists about the air that people
- > there
- > were breathing."
- >
- > She spoke of the destruction of the car factory in Kragujevac by 21 cruise
- > missiles in spite of the fact that the workers and trade unionists had
- > sent
- > the coordinates to the White House begging them to spare the factory -
- > another civilian target.
- >
- > "I think people should still be accountable for these crimes," she said.
- >
- > She spoke of ethnic cleansing by Albanians of Serbs and the attempt to
- > wipe
- > out their culture. "It will go down in history as deeply shameful".
- >
- > Mrs Mahon was the last witness at the trial of President Milosevic on 1st
- > March 2006. She had two meetings with him. "He conducted himself with

- > great dignity. They had no evidence to substantiate charges against him
- > and
- > as head of state he was entitled to put down an uprising in his country".
- > "What if there were armed gangs roaming in Yorkshire? I am sure Tony Blair
- > would send in the Army and Police to sort them out"
- >
- > Mr Milosevic told her that he was a 'political prisoner' and that he
- > didn't
- > think he would get out The Hague alive. "How prophetic", she said, "a
- > week
- > after I gave evidence, he was dead." "It was a victors' court and an
- > absolute disgrace."
- >
- > "I am not sure the fight is over. If you give away a bit of a sovereign
- > country who is going to be next? We have to try and counter the
- > propaganda;
- > we must not give up hope and we must carry on fighting."
- >
- >
- > Neil Clark said that what happened on 24 March 1999 cannot be
- > underestimated
- > in the history of the twentieth century. It was a crossing of the
- > Rubicon.
- > It was an aggressive war in which NATO violated its own Charter.
- >
- > "The attack on Yugoslavia did not take place in a vacuum. It had been
- > going
- > on for some time as part of the plan for global domination. Two years
- > later
- > came the attack on Afghanistan, then Iraq. It is all part of a continuum.
- > We have to understand why Yugoslavia was attacked. The idea was to
- > demonstrate that there is no place in the world for a state that resists a
- > market economy. It is a case of divide and conquer - a classical strategy
- > since Roman times. It is a long term project and the Americans lit the
- > fuse
- > in Bosnia."
- >
- > "Milosevic was demonised so much precisely because he wanted to keep
- > Federal
- > Yugoslavia together and to keep some sort of social ownership. The New
- > World order won't allow that. We are being forced to give in to pressures
- > to
- > open our countries to market forces."
- >
- > Has Kosovo been a success? The Americans now have their Camp Bondsteel
- > military base and most of the province's assets have been privatised. But
- > for ordinary people in the region it has been a disaster. How can this be
- > called a success?
- >
- > He said that the propaganda war directed against the Serbs in the media
- > had
- > been ongoing for over 10 years. "A large section of the West's public
- > were
- > brainwashed into believing the case for a humanitarian crusade. It was
- > very

- > clever how the New World Order has got the people on the Left to accept or support the war".
- >
- > "Even Hitler didn't bomb the BBC. We must try to link up the war against Yugoslavia with the Afghan and Iraq wars to see the global strategy. Who is going to be next? We have to say NO to try to stop this juggernaut."
- >
- > "Yugoslavia refused to pay Danegeld to the Empire and they were bombed. We should want to live in a world that respects international law and where sovereign countries are free to conduct their own affairs."
- >
- > Misha Gavrilovic, spoke of the continuing need to decipher the language of 'Natospeak' linked to war propaganda. He referenced an interview given during the bombing by Mr Milosevic to a US station. There were two ongoing wars he had then stated. The physical one carried out with Nato bombs and the media war of lies and disinformation that had started years earlier in order to justify the aggression.
- >
- > According to Mr Gavrilovic there is little that can be done by most ordinary citizens against Nato bombs - on the other hand everyone should learn to defend against 'Natospeak'. A good example of this begins with the deliberate naming of NATO first war as the "Kosovo War". Thereby an "intercontinental war of aggression led by a non-European power" is being presented as a local and regional conflict between Serbs and Albanians with the purpose of camouflaging the role of international aggressors.
- >
- > He also referred to the judgement made recently at the International Court of Justice in The Hague where Serbia was cleared of the genocide charge.
- > "It is not pleasant to be associated for over 12 years with a country that has thus been libelled and internationally demonised - especially so in NATO countries." Now that the judgement has been made Serbia should refuse to even discuss any further charges before Western governments and their corporate media mouthpieces make a public apology. "The Government of Serbia should have charged the NATO countries with a blood libel case".
- >
- > Concerning the much-advertised "independence" for Kosovo he pointed out that the region, now almost 8 years under Nato occupation has certainly been independent of Belgrade. The real issue is who is going to control the resources and property in the Serbian province. Belgrade has no control but it holds the property deeds. Does anyone really believe that if these are transferred to Pristina that the interventionists will not take their cut in the process? The valuable Trepca mine is presently being exploited by and for the benefit Western corporations without either Belgrade or Pristina having been consulted or asked for permission.
- >
- > The meeting ended with several contributions from the floor.
- >

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Verzonden: maandag 2 april 2007 22:08
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Onderwerp: PGGM. Weet wat je waard bent. > Over PGGM > Persberichten > 070119_PGGM_Albright_CAPITAL
 Wat een schande!

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PGGM - 19 januari 2007

Sagittarius

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 Verzonden: vrijdag 30 maart 2007 1:55
 Onderwerp: CDSM: The 8th Anniversary of Nato
8th Anniversary of Nato Agression

1. **"Crossing the Rubicon" - Neil Clark**
 2. **"Thinking about Yugoslavia: The Massacre at the Morava – in Our Name"**
- Hans Wallow
-

1.

"CROSSING THE RUBICON: 24th MARCH 1999."

Neil Clark
 28th March 2007.

It was a great honour to attend and speak at a recent meeting in the Houses of Parliament to commemorate the 8th anniversary of the NATO aggression against Yugoslavia. 11 honourable MPs voted against the NATO aggression in 1999, including Tony Benn, Alice Mahon, and Bob Wareing, all of whom were present and spoke at the meeting. We must never forget the significance of what happened eight years ago: for the first time NATO launched a war of aggression which was not only in contravention of the UN Charter, but also in contravention of its own constitution, which authorised military action only in the case of an attack on a member state. As Mark Littman QC has stressed, the night of 24th March 1999, when NATO planes took off to bomb Yugoslavia, was a historic landmark in the post-WW2 world. For it was at that moment that the post-war international settlement, based on the respect for the sovereignty of nations and adherence to international law was torn up. As we survey the devastation of Iraq nightly on our television screens, and consider the nightmarish developments in Kosovo, where over 200,00 Serbs, Roma, Jews and other minorities have been ethnically cleansed since the "humanitarian" intervention, we can see quite clearly where contempt for international law, national sovereignty, and the Charter of the United Nations has led us.

2.

NATO Headquarters, May 31, 1999, 9:30
Operation Allied Force Update

"In one of the most intense days of Operation Allied Force, NATO aircraft struck far and wide at strategic and tactical targets throughout Serbia, further reducing the military capability and effectiveness of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia military and police apparatus."

NATO flew 772 sorties, the second highest mission total of the campaign. This included 323 strike and 92 suppression of air defence missions. This strike/SEAD combination of 415 is the highest strike rate of Operation Allied Force."

Regarding ground forces deployed in Kosovo, NATO aircraft successfully located, identified and struck significant numbers of weapons and equipment. These attacks included 12 tanks, seven artillery pieces, six armoured personnel carriers, two mortar positions, 10 revetted positions, a radar site and other military vehicle and troop positions."

The list of strategic targets hit is one of the largest in the 68 days of Operation Allied Force. Targets included [...] Highway bridge at [...] Varvarin."

The above report of Nato activities on 30 May 1999 tells us in a cold and detached manner that Nato flew 772 sorties on that day and lists one of its 'strategic targets' as the 'highway bridge at Varvarin'.

Hans Wallow former Member of Parliament in the German Bundestag describes this attack in his article "Thinking about Yugoslavia: The Massacre at the Morava – in Our Name" in which he relates the story of fifteen year old Sanja Milenkovic.

Brief extracts from his article are below. (Extracts taken from Jugoinfo).

Thinking about Yugoslavia: The Massacre at the Morava – in Our Name

NATO attack on the civilian population on 30 May 1999 in broad daylight

by Hans Wallow, Germany.

Sanja Milenkovic was only 15 years old. She died on a glorious spring day, the religious holiday celebrating the Holy Trinity, when on 30 May 1999 NATO fighter jets destroyed a militarily insignificant bridge across the Morava in Sanja's Serbian hometown Varvarin, connecting two parts of the town. Together with her another 10 civilians died in the massacre in the small Serbian province town. 27 Varvarin citizens were severely injured.

Sanja's mother, Vesna Milenkovic, is one of the family of dead or affected persons, who demanded compensation from the Federal Republic of Germany – acting for NATO – before the Federal High Court in Karlsruhe. For the first time after Germany had participated without reservation in a combat mission that was not UN covered and contrary to international law, civilian victims demanded compensation.

"Many people still want to know today, how Princess Diana died, I want to know, why my innocent child had to die", says Vesna Milenkovic: "We are very concerned about justice and that the truth becomes known and the responsible persons are named. Nobody can replace my daughter."

The air raid was contrary to international law and thus a war crime

What happened on 30 May 1999? The day began in the Serbian town of Varvarin at the river Morava like all over Europe as a young, glorious spring day. Very early the anglers sat at the river bank. It was market day, and the celebration of the Holy Trinity was celebrated with a procession. At noon there were many people around the single-lane makeshift bridge, which had been established by the Germans after the Second World War as a compensation. The fifteen-year old student and daughter of the mayor, Sanja Milenkovic, ran with her two friends Marina Jovanovic and Marijana Stojanovic across the bridge.

Murderous attack on civilians

Marina Jovanovic, who appears before the Karlsruhe High Court as claimant, reports about the most terrible moment of her life: "At 1.00 o'clock we came from church and from the market in good mood and went on our way home for lunch, our way leading us across the bridge back to Donji Katun, a borough of Varvarin. We were already close to the other side of the river, and we were not in a hurry, because it was a beautiful, sunny day in May. Suddenly there was a hissing, a dreadful impact hurled us through the air, and I heard my friends screaming. All around there was a terrible heat, I felt like glowing and then floating in the air."

Marina falls down with the bridge, faints for two or three minutes and then realizes her bleeding hand, hears Marijanas calls for help and sees nothing but the central pillar of the bridge rising before her. Her right leg is totally smashed below the knee, the lower leg seems only be connected to the body by pure flesh. Like the two other girls she is lying on the diagonally hanging down footpath of the bridge.

Sanja seems heavily injured, has the hand on her chest and wants to say something, but she does not succeed. She breathes heavily. After the first impact, she is sitting with her back to the railing, about 1 to 2 meters away from her, then after approximately five minutes the airplanes come back. She sees their trace and also the projectile that dashes towards her. Suddenly Sanja slips away downward and loses consciousness. She now hangs with her head in the

water. Marina creeps down, in order to hold her head above water. She slips along on her elbow, because she cannot use her legs, and calls for help. On the back she carries a backpack, which probably saved her life, because a fragment of a kilo had penetrated it. From the backpack she gets a water bottle and moistens the face of the unconscious Sanja. Now it seems, as if Sanja was smiling at her. Marina stands in the water up to the hip, she can hardly keep upright because of the strong current, and she fears that her leg could be amputated completely. Therefore, she gets out of the water again.

Marijana, who is heavily hurt as well, tries to pull herself up at the railing, then sees to her astonishment that from the upper arm a bone protrudes, and at the same moment she is at the end of her tether. With the second impact she sees, how Sanja continues to slip downward. It is dark, sticky, the eyes burn, and both friends lose consciousness repeatedly. The collapsed bridge makes the water level rise, so that the girls lie now with their body in the river. Marijana gets more frightened, she fears for Sanja, and for herself, because she cannot swim. Marijana sees her friend Marina creeping with the water bottle to Sanja, in order to wash to her face and so bring her back to consciousness. Both call out for help and scream loudly: "Take care of Sanja!"

Second attack kills 8 helpers

When the first rockets meet the bridge across the Morava, panic breaks out among 3500 people on the market in Varvarin, and immediately chaos prevails on the roads. Some people scream: "Away, just get away! They are coming back!" There are also calls that girls were on the destroyed bridge and a red car had fallen into the water. Others do behave so egoistically, for example Milan Savic. He insults his friends in the café saying they were cowards: "But we have to help the wounded!" His decision to save others cost the lives of the 28 year-old man and 7 more helpers, among them the priest Milvoje Ciric.

A second air raid on the almost completely destroyed bridge followed. Sanja did not have a chance to live because of her heavy injuries. She died some hours later under the eyes of her mother in the hospital.

Marijana remains crippled for the rest of her life. Marina, who studies medicine in Belgrade today, is still tormented by over 40 bomb fragments in her body, which cannot be removed in an operation. She says: "From that day on I have never been a light-hearted young person any more. I think of the cruel events again and again."

Anatomy of a NATO War Crime

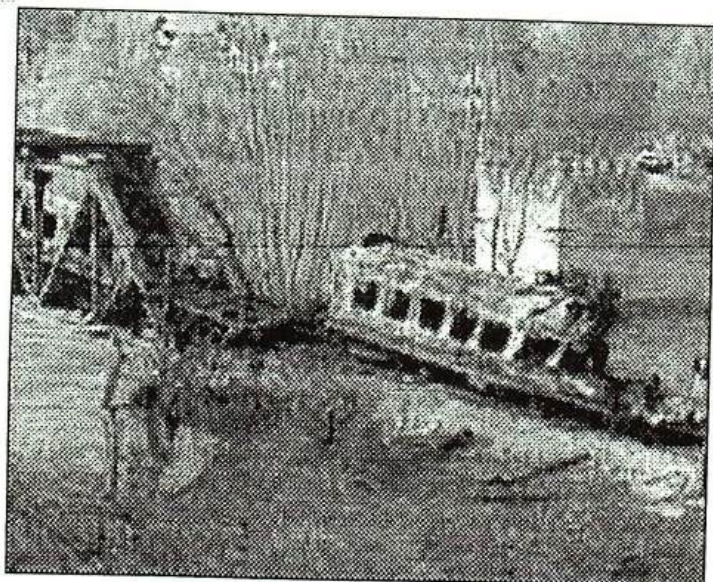
The Grdelica Passenger Train Bombing

By Carl Savich
March 26, 2007

Introduction: NATO War Crime

On April 12, 1999, a NATO attack on a passenger train in Grdelica in southern Serbia killed at least 12 civilians. NATO purposely targeted civilians in this atrocity. NATO failed to suspend their attack even after it was known it was a civilian target. NATO then covered-up this war crime.

Was the Grdelica bombing a NATO war crime? The Geneva Convention of 1949, Protocol I Additional, the Protection of Victims of International Armed Conflict, which was adopted in 1977 and ratified by 150 countries, except the US, France, and Turkey, governs this case. The Principles of Distinction and Proportionality were violated in the Grdelica bombing. Article 48 of Protocol I requires that a distinction be made between civilian and military targets. Article 51 (4) of Protocol I prohibits "indiscriminate attacks" that endanger needlessly the lives of civilians.



Civilian passenger train bombed by NATO in Grdelica.

What are war crimes under the Geneva Conventions? Article 85 of Protocol I defined "grave breaches" as war crimes when they are committed willfully and cause death and serious injury, when civilians are the "object of attack" or when there is an "indiscriminate attack" on civilian targets. Article 8.2. (b) of the 1998 Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court prohibits "intentionally directing attacks against civilian objects."

Under Additional Protocol I, a warring party is legally bound to warn civilians of imminent attack to prevent or minimize civilian casualties. NATO, on the other hand, did everything to maximize civilian casualties. NATO used cluster bombs extensively in the 1999 attack against Yugoslavia. Cluster bombs are meant to cause as much human suffering and carnage as possible. Cluster bombs were used in the NATO attack on Nis on May 7 that destroyed civilian districts of the city and killed and injured civilians. Although cluster bombs are not banned under international law, they are highly controversial because they are meant to cause as much injury and death as possible, especially to innocent civilians and bystanders. Cluster bombs present a high risk of violating the prohibition against indiscriminate attack when they are used because they show a total and complete disregard for human life.

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NATO displayed an utter disregard for not only civilian casualties, but for the ecosystem of Kosovo as well. In Kosovo itself, 54 civilians were killed by cluster bombs and landmines. NATO fired 31,000 depleted uranium (DU) rounds by A-10 Warthog attack aircraft during the bombardment of Yugoslavia. When inhaled or ingested, DU projectiles can cause severe health problems, such as cancer. Article 35 (3) of Protocol I prohibits methods or means of warfare that would result in damage to the ecosystem or environment. Article 35 (2) prohibits "superfluous injury or unnecessary suffering." Article 36 stipulates that before an attack, the attacker must ascertain the risk involved first.



Civilian passenger train bombed by NATO in Grdelica.

The rules of distinction and proportionality were violated by NATO/US in the Grdelica bombing. No precautionary measures were taken to protect civilian lives. There is a strong presumption that NATO has committed a blatant war crime.

When NATO attacked the Yugoslav passenger train at the Grdelica bridge in the second wave, NATO violated Article 57 of the Protocol which requires an attack to be "cancelled or suspended" if the attacker is aware it is not a military target or would cause civilian losses. NATO did not do this. The passenger train was indisputably a civilian target.

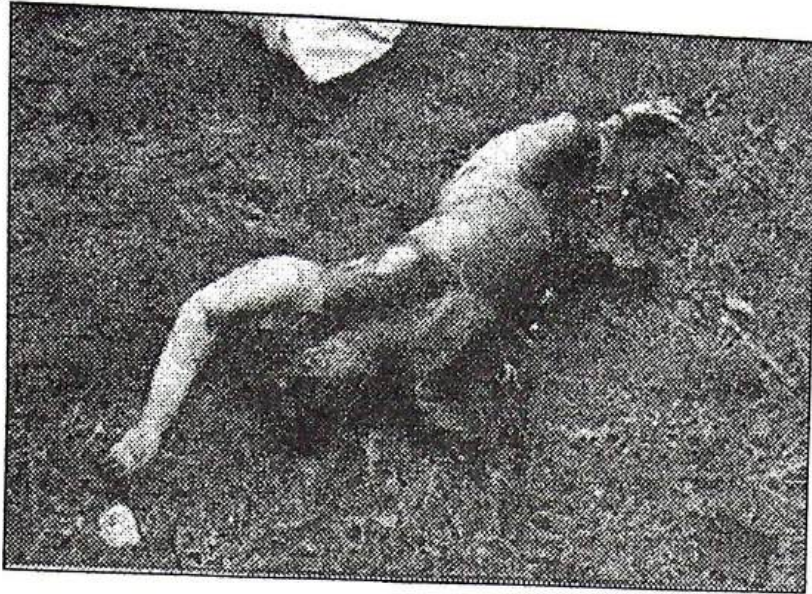
NATO indiscriminately targeted Yugoslav civilians during the 1999 bombing campaign. Civilians were systematically targeted in a planned and orchestrated campaign of terror. In the Djakovica attack, NATO killed an estimated 100 Albanian civilians, the population it was ostensibly seeking to protect by means of "humanitarian" bombing. A US F-15E Strike Eagle McDonnell-Douglas, using an AGM-130 bomb, attacked Djakovica in Kosovo-Metohija on April 14, killing 75-100 Albanian civilians.

NATO began targeting Yugoslavian civilian infrastructure when bombing military targets was proving ineffective. On May 31, NATO bombed the Surdulica hospital and retirement home. Hospitals, schools, factories, bridges, power plants, water stations, television stations, were all systematically bombed by NATO aircraft.

NATO committed egregious war crimes by targeting civilians for indiscriminate attack. The Grdelica passenger train bombing was one of the most horrendous NATO war crimes committed during the 1999 attacks.

The Grdelica Bombing

On 12 April, 1999, a civilian passenger train crossing a bridge in Grdelica, southern Serbia, was hit by two NATO bombs. The attack took place in the middle of the day, in broad daylight. At least 12 civilians were killed in the attack. Their corpses were disfigured and charred and mutilated.



Charred body of civilian killed by NATO attack on train on Grdelica bridge.

The aircraft that carried out the attack against the civilian passenger train was a US F-15E, which fired two AGM-130 bombs at the train. US General Wesley Clark, who commanded NATO forces during the bombing, misled the media about the attack. Clark told the media that only the pilot had been involved in the attack. In fact, an F-15E has a crew of two, a pilot and a weapons officer who controls the bombs that are fired. The AGM-130 bomb is initially guided by satellite. When it approaches the target, however, the pilot or weapons officer is able to guide the bomb by watching a video image of the target. Clark was covering up his role in the Grdelica war crime and atrocity.

US pilots and aircraft flew 80% of the bombing runs or sorties against Yugoslavia, which was then made up of Serbia and Montenegro. The 1999 bombing of Yugoslavia was essentially a US operation under the umbrella or cover of NATO. The bombing of Yugoslavia was perceived as the final episode of the Cold War, with the US achieving control and hegemony over Eastern Europe. Now, all of Eastern Europe had been brought under the hegemony of the "global hegemon". Kosovo, like Bosnia before it, was not about "humanitarian interventionism" or human rights but about projecting US global geo-strategic interests. As Thomas Friedman noted, to get McDonald's and Burger King and Kentucky Fried Chicken into Eastern Europe, first you needed McDonnell-Douglas, first you needed to bomb and burn civilians to pieces and to flatten cities and towns. First come the bombs, then come the burgers.

The passenger train bombed by NATO at Grdelica was an international passenger train, No. 393, which traversed a regular route between Belgrade and Thessaloniki in Greece. The civilian passenger train was directly targeted and hit by several missiles near the Grdelica gorge at 11.40 AM.

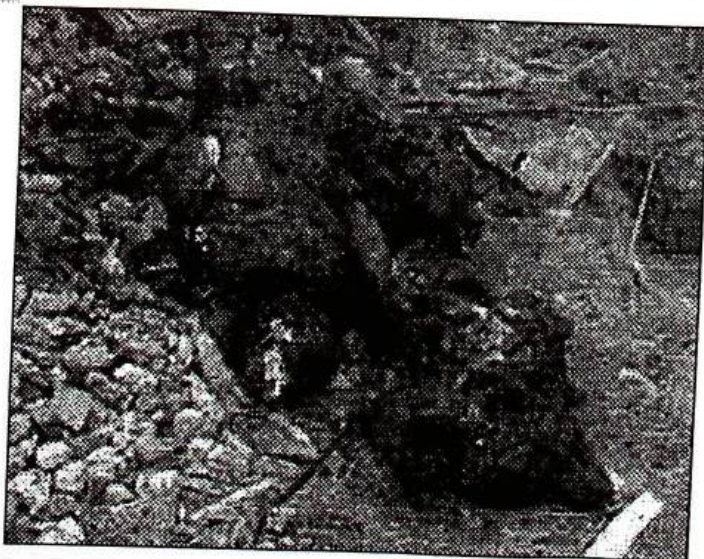


Civilian with severe injuries after NATO attack on civilian train.

The train was hit exactly at the moment it was crossing the Bistrica bridge located in the Grdelica gorge between Grdelica and Predajan. The NATO missiles struck and completely destroyed the second railway carriage of the train. Another three carriages were burned or derailed after the NATO bombardment. At least 12 civilians were reported killed in the NATO attack, including a ten year old child, while 16 passengers were injured. The bridge sustained significant damage.

How believable or plausible is it that the civilian passenger train approached the bridge just at the moment that US aircraft were targeting the bridge? The odds of it happening by chance or by accident are astronomical and implausible. This was a case of a US pilot getting his jollies and kicks by cold-bloodedly murdering and mutilating civilians. This was plain murder. The orders came from the US military commanders and political, civilian US leaders. The Grdelica bombing was a war crime committed by war criminals. No one, however, has been charged or prosecuted for this war crime.

NATO admitted that its aircraft had bombed the bridge and hit the train, but claimed that the target had been the bridge itself and that the train had been hit accidentally. At a press conference on April 13, 1999, US General Wesley Clark, Supreme Allied Commander, Europe (SACEUR), explained that the pilot's mission had been to destroy the railroad bridge. The NATO pilot, according to Clark, launched the weapon from a distance of several miles unaware that the train was heading towards the bridge:



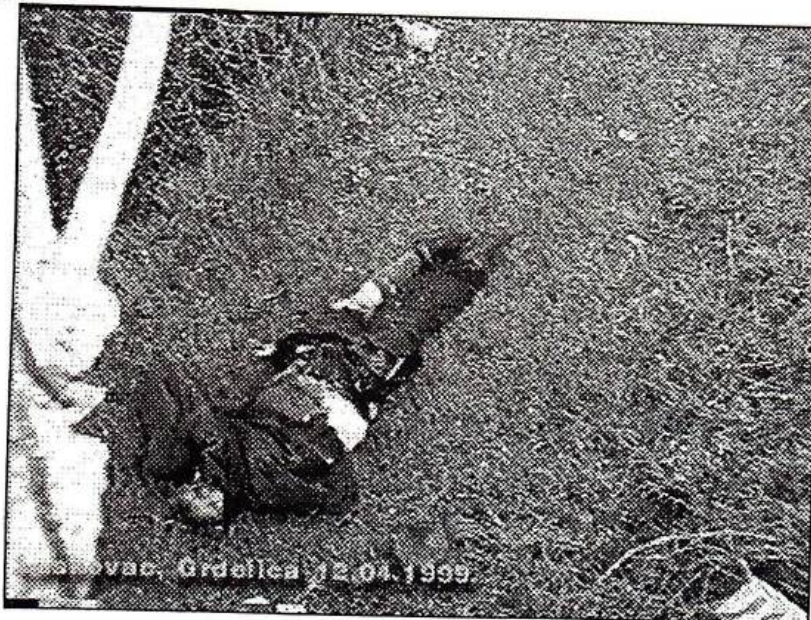
Charred human remains of civilian killed by NATO in train attack.

"All of a sudden at the very last instant with less than a second to go he caught a flash of movement that came into the screen and it was the train coming in. Unfortunately he couldn't dump the bomb at that point, it was locked, it was going into the target and it was an unfortunate incident which he, and the crew, and all of us very much regret."

Clark then gave the following account of how the pilot returned to drop another bomb on the bridge, a second attack on the same train, striking the train again, even though he had realized that he had hit the train instead of the bridge in the first attack:

"The mission was to take out the bridge.... He believed he still had to accomplish his mission. He put his aim point on the other end of the bridge from where the train had come, by the time the bomb got close the bridge was covered with smoke and clouds and at the last minute again in an uncanny accident, the train had slid forward from the original impact and parts of the train had moved across the bridge, and so that by striking the other end of the bridge he actually caused additional damage to the train."

The video of the cockpit view of both attacks was shown at the NATO press conference on April 13. Clark was trying to peddle or sell the argument that NATO had made a "mistake" in attacking the civilian passenger train and in killing innocent civilians. Was NATO covering-up its own war crime?



Body of civilian killed by NATO in train attack.

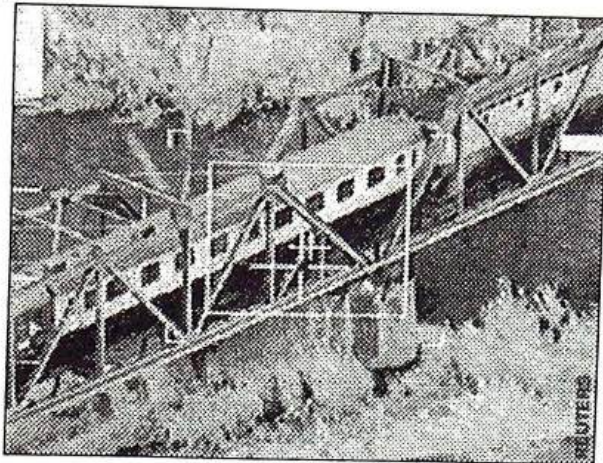
Several months later, a German newspaper, the Frankfurter Rundschau, reported that the video of the train bombing NATO presented at the press briefing was shown at three times the actual speed, giving the erroneous and misleading impression to viewers that the civilian train was moving extremely fast. Why was the film speeded up? NATO wanted to make it appear as if the pilot did not have enough time to react to the approach of the train and was caught by surprise. What does the film show when run at the normal or regular speed? At its normal speed, the film shows that the civilian passenger train was targeted because NATO wanted to kill people, civilians. After all, what is the benefit of blowing up some concrete and steel in a bridge? Why not go after civilians? Why not blow up and dismember and mutilate some civilians? This is precisely what NATO did. NATO systematically targeted civilians. The film run at regular speed showed this unmistakably. This is why NATO tried to cover up its war crimes by clumsily and amateurishly speeding up the film. In short, NATO was attempting to hide a war crime, a premeditated and cold-blooded murder of innocent civilians.

An organized and orchestrated NATO cover-up was quickly exposed and revealed. According to press reports, the US air force attributed the speeded-up film to a "technical fault", which they discovered months after the videotape was shown. NATO

did not, however, consider it useful to disclose this information to the public after it was detected. Jamie Shea, the infamous NATO "spokesperson", reported to Amnesty International in Brussels that responsibility for the glitch or mistake lay with an undisclosed analyst. Because of the very large volume of videotape that analysts had to examine and analyze daily during the campaign, according to Shea, the tapes were routinely speeded up to make them playable for showing. Shea claimed that the press office was to blame for clearing the videotape for public viewing by the Western media without first slowing it down to the original, actual speed.

The official NATO report of the Grdelica train attack demonstrates that the NATO pilot had instructions from his superior commanders that he was to destroy the bridge without regard for the consequent losses in civilian casualties. This rationale by NATO is consonant and consistent with Clark's own account of the rationale and motivation of the pilot. The pilot had orders to attack the bridge a second time, even after he knew and understood that civilians were being targeted. This attack, as explained by NATO itself, would violate the rules of distinction and proportionality under international law and would constitute a war crime.

Under international law, NATO was required to take precautions to ensure that no civilians would be targets. This was not done in this instance. NATO did not take sufficient precautionary measures to ensure that no civilians would be subject to death or injury in the area of the bridge, which was targeted for attack by NATO. Routine reconnaissance could have easily determined this. This determination or precautionary step was not even contemplated, let alone done.



Speeded up NATO video of train attack to cover up war crime.

Even assuming arguendo that the NATO pilot was not able to detect the presence of a civilian passenger train, the second attack against the same train demonstrates clearly and unmistakably that NATO was purposely targeting civilians in blatant violation of international law. This NATO attack was a clear-cut war crime. The second attack showed knowledge and premeditation and intent. NATO committed cold-blooded, premeditated murder against Yugoslav civilians.

The second NATO attack against the civilian passenger train violated Article 57 of Protocol I which stipulated that an attack had to "be cancelled or suspended if it becomes clear that the objective is a not a military one ... or that the attack may be expected to cause incidental loss of civilian life... which would be excessive in relation to the concrete and direct military advantage anticipated."

Amnesty International contacted NATO on April 15, 1999, requesting that an investigation be conducted to determine whether there was criminal culpability in the NATO attack on the civilian passenger train. NATO officials, however, dismissed the accusations, claiming that they were unaware that a second bomb was even dropped on the train. NATO explained the bombing as another "technical problem" or "technical fault".

US Democratic Senator Joseph Lieberman of Connecticut admitted openly that Serbian civilians were purposely targeted. Lieberman justified the NATO attacks on Serbian civilians and civilian infrastructure, such as power grids and water supply

stations, as necessary "to bring the war in Kosovo home to the people, the civilians":

"That's what we have been doing for the last couple of months. We're not only hitting military targets. Otherwise, why would we be cutting off the water supply and knocking out the power stations, turning the lights off? We are trying, through the air campaign, to break the will of the Serbian people, so they will force their leader to break his will..."

Lieberman, a staunch supporter and backer of the Albanian separatists and secessionists, introduced the "Kosova Self-Defense Act" on April 21, 1999 to give the KLA \$25 million to arm and train to create an independent country of "Kosova", what the Kosovo conflict was actually about, secession and separatism.

NATO aircraft were regarded as the KLA's air force during the bombing, using the KLA terrorist group as a proxy army. In a May 21, 1999 "friendly fire" attack on Koshare, an Albanian base inside Kosovo, 7 KLA were killed by NATO and 25 injured. This friendly fire incident revealed the intricate links between NATO/US and the KLA separatist group. KLA military operations and intelligence were coordinated with NATO. The KLA had satellite fax links to NATO where they fed NATO information on Serbian targets, providing NATO crucial targeting information and data. The KLA functioned as the proxy ground force for NATO.



The destroyed civilian train after NATO bombing.

Amnesty International concluded that NATO forces did "commit serious violations of the laws of war leading in a number of cases to the unlawful killings of civilians."

Prominent legal scholars and authorities on international law condemned the NATO bombing. Canadian law professor Michael Mandel described the bombing campaign "as a coward's war . . . not even partially legitimized by the Security Council of the United Nations". Mandel concluded that the NATO bombing was illegal and thus criminal. Who would be able to prosecute NATO or the US for war crimes? Might made NATO right. When push comes to shove, it all boils down to relations of power. Might, indeed, does make right. NATO was making that dictum abundantly clear for all to see.

Jeremy Scahill, of Democracy Now!, interviewed Wesley Clark on January 24, 2004, when Clark was running for US President, about the NATO attack on the Grdelica passenger train:

JEREMY SCAHILL: On April 12th you targeted a passenger train, and then you showed a video that was sped up at three time the speed. Why?

GENERAL WESLEY CLARK: I think -- first of all, the passenger train was not targeted. The pilot's instructions were to go after a bridge, and not the train. He felt, as he launched that missile, that all of a sudden at the very last minute, the train suddenly came into his field of view. I showed the tape. I did not know that the tape was accelerated. I don't think it was three times. I think it was one-and-a-half times. Whatever it was, it was going faster than the actual speed. It made it look like it was --

JEREMY SCAHILL: But as the Supreme Allied Commander, you are ultimately responsible for all of the information that came out.

GENERAL WESLEY CLARK: That's true. I was.

• JEREMY SCAHILL: What the actual in real-time speed showed is that the pilot actually moved the target so that it would hit the train.

GENERAL WESLEY CLARK: Well, I don't have that information.

JEREMY SCAHILL: 12 people were killed, including an orthodox priest.

GENERAL WESLEY CLARK: That's terrible. But, I don't have the information. When I looked at it, we didn't see that. All of the material was sent to The Hague and they did not see that either.

JEREMY SCAHILL: Do you think you owe the people of Serbia who died in that war an apology?

GENERAL WESLEY CLARK: No, I don't because I did my duty as the commander for NATO and for the United States. I think Slobodan Milosevic owes the people of Serbia an apology, because we acted to prevent regional destabilization, and to be honest, when you take the kinds of actions that he has done, he was the proximate cause. All we tried to do was head off the ethnic cleansing through diplomacy, and basically, he had a plan to go to war, no matter what.

JEREMY SCAHILL: But now the U.S. is supporting a regime of ethnic cleansing in Kosovo where almost all minorities have been forced out, including almost every single Serb.

Clark clearly is uneasy with the US and NATO role in the Grdelica passenger train bombing. Pilots and soldiers do not make policy. Military and political commanders make policy. The decision to target Serbian civilians was made at higher levels, as a policy decision meant to terrorize the Serbian population. The bombing was a criminal, terrorist act, an act of terror against a civilian population.

Conclusion: War Crimes Without Punishment

The Grdelica bombing was a NATO war crime intended to advance US economic interests, to establish the New World Order for the "global hegemon". Balkans "expert" Daniel Serwer, of the US government-funded US Institute of Peace, explained the rationale behind the conflict between the US and Yugoslavia:

• "It's not a single person that's at issue, there's a regime in place in Belgrade that is incompatible with the kind of economy that the World Bank... has to insist on..."

President Bill Clinton himself justified the NATO bombing of Yugoslavia as advancing globalism and US economic interests:

"If we're going to have a strong economic relationship that includes our ability to sell around the world Europe has got to be the key; that's what this Kosovo thing is all about."

Why isn't Bill Clinton tried for war crimes? Why isn't Wesley Clark tried for war crimes? Those responsible for war crimes should be brought to justice and prosecuted. Otherwise, respect for international law and justice is vitiated and destroyed. The Grdelica bombing in 1999 was a NATO war crime that has never been prosecuted. The Grdelica bombing is a example of a war crime without punishment.



Januar 2006

Weder kurz noch schmerzlos:

Die verschwiegenen Auswirkungen der Neuen Kriege

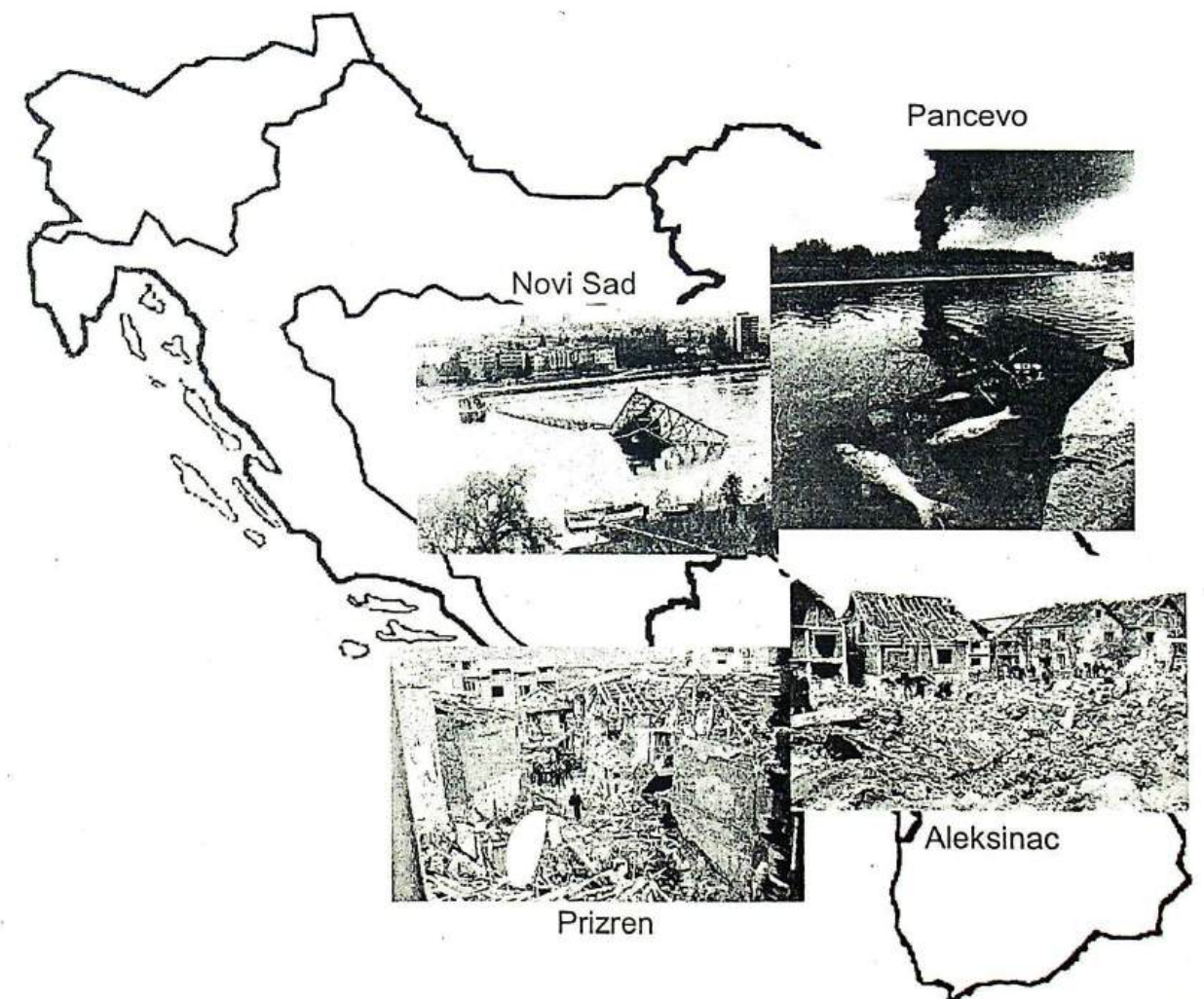
Das Beispiel Jugoslawien

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Ljiljana Verner
Angelika Voß

In der Dekade zwischen 1991 und 2001 fanden 57 bewaffnete Konflikte statt, bei denen es sich laut Eriksson et al. mit der Ausnahme Irak/Kuwait, Indien/Pakistan und Äthiopien/Eritrea um interne kriegsrische Auseinandersetzungen handelte (Eriksson et al. 2003). Die Allianzen mehrerer Staaten in den hoch technisierten Kriegen gegen den Irak und gegen Jugoslawien finden keinerlei Erwähnung, während deren akkumuliertes Gewaltpotenzial das der anderen Kriege bei weitem übertrifft. Nun zeichnet sich seit Ende des Zweiten Weltkriegs ein dramatischer Wandel der Art der modernen Kriegsführung ab: Computergesteuerte Luftangriffe, über Satelliten navigierte Raketen, neue Waffensysteme und veränderte Kampfmittel, einschließlich Graphit-, Cluster- und „Daisy“-Bomben sowie Urangeschosse (DU-Munition). Hinzu gekommen ist eine stärkere Einbeziehung der Umwelt mit irreversiblen Schäden durch die gezielte Zerstörung von Industriekomplexen mit ähnlicher Wirkung wie beim Einsatz von C-Waffen. Neu sind ebenso der Einsatz von international zusammengesetzten Peacekeeping-Truppen und die Teilnahme von Berufssoldatinnen am Kampfgeschehen. Zu den Wandlungen gehört auch die globalisierte Version ökonomischer Kriege, die sich seit den 80er Jahren des 20. Jahrhunderts abzeichnet. So zählt Maria Mies zur Definition „Kriegssystem“ nicht nur die militärischen, sondern auch die ökonomisch geführten Kriege durch erzwungene Strukturanpassungsmaßnahmen und Sanktionen. Zentrale Rollen nehmen in diesem Szenario neben dem NATO-Bündnis und der „Pax Americana“ auf der militärischen Seite die „Global Players“ eines neoliberalen Kapitalismus wie die von den Geberländern der G7-Staaten dominierten Institutionen IWF und Weltbank, in zunehmendem Maße auch die UNO mit ihren Unterorganisationen (UNHCR, UNICEF und WHO) ein.

Erfahrungen aus der Mitarbeit in verschiedenen medizinischen, psychosozialen Projekten in Jugoslawien (Bosnien-Herzegowina und Serbien bzw. Kosovo-Metohija) von 1993 bis heute gaben den Anstoß, Widersprüche von Maßnahmen gegen kollektive Gewaltakte seitens der WHO, Verpflichtungen aus UN- wie Weltärztebund-Deklarationen und -Konventionen auf der einen und flächendeckende Gewalt gegen Zivilbevölkerung durch Sanktionen, militärische Einsätze sowie ökonomische und strukturelle Gewalt in Jugoslawien näher zu untersuchen. Dabei sollte im Zuge des „Kampfs gegen den Terror“ und der Militarisierung ziviler Bereiche nicht unberücksichtigt bleiben, dass jeder Krieg neben den möglichen physischen Folgen auch für die beteiligten Soldaten eine erhebliche psychische Belastung darstellt.

Guter Krieg – Schlechter Krieg?

Für Armeeargehörige können sich z.B. vom militär-psychologischen Standpunkt Kriegseinsätze hinsichtlich der gesundheitlichen Auswirkungen als „gute“ oder „schlechte“ Kriege darstellen: Die Definition „guter“ Krieg geht von einer geringen psychologischen Belastung durch eine kurze Dauer der Kriegshandlung mit offensivem

Charakter aus, der weit entfernt von der Familie bzw. Heimat von Berufssoldaten geführt wird. Psychische Entlastungsfaktoren sind des Weiteren klar formulierte militärische Ziele, die sich im Einklang mit den Möglichkeiten der Realisierung befinden und (positive) Voraussagen für den Kriegsausgang zulassen. Als psychologisch „schlechte“ Kriege werden dem gegenüber militärische Konflikte definiert, in denen das Ziel unklar ist, ein Disproporz von militärischen Potenzialen und humanen Ressourcen gegenüber formulierten politischen Zielsetzungen besteht, die Auseinandersetzungen einen defensiven militärischen Charakter aufweisen, die kriegerischen Handlungen zwischen zwei Gruppen eines Gebietes/Landes ausgetragen und die Militäroperationen von Freiwilligen und Reservisten durchgeführt werden.

Die aus der Militärmedizin stammende Einteilung in „guten“ und „schlechten“ Krieg hält bei genauer Betrachtung der gegenwärtigen Kriegs-, Krisen- und Protektoratsgebiete wie z.B. Jugoslawien, Afghanistan, Irak nicht stand. So erwachsen aus dem Einsatz von Peacekeeping-Soldaten der UN-Friedenstruppen neue Stress-assoziierte Anforderungen. Bekannt sind als besondere Stressoren u.a:

- Einsatzgrundsätze, die keine adäquaten Lösungsstrategien zur Situationsbewältigung zulassen
- Unerwünschtheit bei gleichzeitiger geforderter Passivität
- Unklare Rollenverteilungen und Erfordernis an ein rasch wechselndes Handeln in einem kulturell unbekannten Umfeld

Unabhängig davon, ob Soldaten bzw. Soldatinnen selbst adaptive oder nicht-adaptive Verhaltensweisen entwickelt haben, kann sich als Folge der psychischen Überlastungen kurzfristig oder mit verzögertem Beginn eine posttraumatische Belastungsstörung (PTB) ausbilden. Als andauernde Persönlichkeitsveränderungen konnten u.a. häufige Konflikte in zwischenmenschlichen, sozialen und beruflichen Beziehungen diagnostiziert werden, ebenso Gefühle von Hoffnungslosigkeit und Leere sowie eine misstrauische und feindliche bzw. aggressive Haltung gegenüber Familienmitgliedern, wobei Gewalt gegen Frauen besonders häufig vorkommt (Kanter 2005). Parallel steigt der Konsum legaler und illegaler Drogen, wie durch eine Vergleichsstudie von britischen Irak- und Bosnien-Herzegowina-Veteranen gegenüber nicht am Einsatz beteiligtem Militärpersonal belegt ist (Hotopf et al. 2003). Drogenmissbrauch stellt nicht nur eine Diagnosevariable für die Traumatisierung und PTB dar, sondern tritt auch in Folge der Traumatisierung als Selbstmedikation auf (Giaconia et al. 1995).

Als Reaktion auf die signifikante Anzahl von Berufssoldatinnen im Kampf sieht die renommierte US-amerikanische Ärztin Legato die einmalige Gelegenheit, durch Zusammenarbeit mit dem Militär mehr über die neue Wissenschaft der Gender Medizin zu lernen und durch Einschließung der Soldatinnen als Forschungszielgruppe das Wissenschaftsfeld weiter zu entwickeln. Den 2003 begonnen Krieg gegen den Irak unter Einbeziehung der weiblichen Soldaten begrüßt sie als Chance, die ärztliche

Kompetenz bezüglich der biologischen Geschlechterdifferenzen „zügig voran zu treiben“, um so beiden Geschlechtern zu besserer Gesundheit und einem produktiveren und längeren Leben zu verhelfen (Legato 2003). Über den blanken Zynismus hinaus, dass die Einlieferung schwerstverletzter Soldatinnen in Lazarette und Veteranenhospitäler als Triumph der Geschlechterforschung in der Medizin gefeiert wird, birgt diese Haltung die Gefahr einer Akzeptanzförderung von Gewaltanwendung als Problemlösungsstrategie nicht nur in Konfliktsituationen, sondern auch zur Forschungsinnovation, weil sie die verschiedensten Auswirkungen eines Krieges für alle Beteiligten trivialisiert.

Die berechtigte Kritik, dass Untersuchungen über Kriegsfolgen fast ausnahmslos an männlichen Kriegsveteranen vorgenommen wurden, vernachlässigt bislang die Forderung nach alters- und geschlechtssensiblen Studien über die kriegsbedingten Folgen in der Zivilbevölkerung.

Veränderte Krankheitsbilder und Symptome

Bildeten im Ersten Weltkrieg mentale Konfusion, Inkohärenz, Amnesie, akute Anxiosität begleitet von Schlafstörungen, hysterische Attacken mit psychogenen Paralysen, bekannt als Kriegsschüttellähmung, das Spektrum der Traumata von Militär-angehörigen, veränderte sich dieses Bild mit dem Zweiten Weltkrieg vor allem durch die Bombardierung von Großstädten und der aussichtslosen, zermürenden Belagerung von Städten sowohl für die Soldaten wie für die Zivilbevölkerung maßgeblich. Verzeichnet wurde ein Anstieg der Aggressivität, Schlaflosigkeit, Hyperästhesie, Apathie und Erschöpfung. Am häufigsten traten funktionale Veränderungen, psychosomatische Formen, Anxiosität, massenhafte hypertensive Krisen epidemischen Charakters während der dreijährigen Belagerung von Leningrad auf, schwere Beeinträchtigungen des gastrointestinalen Systems, vor allem Colitis ulcerosa, zeigten sich bei der vor den deutschen Luftangriffen in U-Bahntunneln Schutz suchenden Zivilbevölkerung Londons. Zudem traten massenhafte endokrinologische Erkrankungen psychogener Genese wie Schock-Diabetes und Morbus Basedow während der nächtlichen Bombardements der deutschen Städte Dresden und Hamburg auf. [Petrovic 1996]

Durch den Wandel der modernen Kriegsführung verlagerte sich der Kampf als männliches Ritual zunehmend von stadtfernen Schlachtfeldern in die urbanen Lebensräume. In der Zeit nach Ende des Kalten Krieges waren in militärischen Auseinandersetzungen 90% der Opfer Zivilisten (Garfield/Neugut 2000). Dabei wurden einerseits die Angriffe medizinisch notwendigen und exakten Eingriffen gleichgesetzt, die als „chirurgisch präzise Operationen“ die Bombardements der zivilen Objekte als unumgänglich und harmlos erscheinen lassen, während umgekehrt die medizinische Terminologie einer Militarisierung untergeordnet wurde: Symptome und Krankheitsbilder

ungeklärter Ätiologie sind nach Kriegsgebieten wie Golfkriegs- und Balkan-Syndrom benannt, die als Ausgangspunkt für Morbidität und Mortalität von Kriegsveteranen betrachtet werden. Die gewählte Terminologie verschleiern allerdings mehr als sie enthüllt, zumal beim Balkan-Syndrom nicht nur wie beim Golfkriegssyndrom das konkrete militärische Angriffsziel unscharf bleibt (Irak bzw. Jugoslawien), sondern sich, zumindest in der deutschen Sprachregelung, auch der Hinweis auf den Krieg als mögliche Ursache der Erkrankung verflüchtigt. Obwohl auch im Vietnam-Krieg der Einsatz von chemischen Waffen zu gravierenden Gesundheitsschäden führte, wird unter dem Vietnam-Syndrom der nationale Schock der USA verstanden, diesen Krieg verloren zu haben.

Auf der ersten Internationalen Konferenz zum Einsatz von Agent Orange in Vietnam, einem Gemisch aus 2,4,5 Trichloressigsäure und Dioxin (TCDD), wurde festgestellt, dass es sich um den ersten Krieg unter massivem Einsatz toxischer Stoffe gegen die Zivilbevölkerung mit einer räumlich wie zeitlichen nachhaltigen Wirkung handelte. Zwischen 1961 und 1970 wurden 44 Millionen Liter des Entlaubungsmittels versprüht (Fabig 2005)

Das sog. Golfkriegs- wie Balkansyndrom ist ein weiteres Indiz für die mit der modernen Kriegsführung einher gehenden Veränderung physischer wie psychischer Symptome. Zur Erklärung des so genannten Golfkriegssyndroms bei Kriegsveteranen werden als vermeintliche Hauptursachen bislang genannt: Der Einsatz biochemischer Waffen durch das irakische Militär und die Zerstörung von Bunkern durch die US-Streitkräfte, in denen biochemische Munition lagerte. Im Verdacht stehen auch multiple Impfungen der Soldaten im kurzen Abstand sowie die intensive Verwendung von Pestiziden, Belastung durch brennende Ölquellen und der Einsatz von 980.000 panzerbrechenden DU-Granaten (Bundesministerium für Land-, Forstwirtschaft, Umwelt und Wasserwirtschaft Wien 2002). Das sog. Balkan-Syndrom wird primär mit einer radiotoxischen Belastung durch DU-Geschosse in Verbindung gebracht.

Die Kontamination bzw. Inkorporation unterschiedlicher chemischer Noxen durch Einbeziehung der Umwelt in das Kampfgeschehen (z.B. Bombardierung von Ölquellen, chemischen Industriekomplexen) verursacht langfristig Beschwerdebilder, wie sie von MCS- (Multiple-Chemical-Sensitivity) Patienten bekannt sind. Diese erschweren durch multiple, schwer objektivierbare Gesundheitsbeeinträchtigungen die Bereitstellung adäquater Therapien ebenso wie den Nachweis, dass die Symptome Folgen einer kriegs- und völkerrechtswidrigen Handlung darstellen. Hinzu kommt, dass die vorhandenen bzw. ausgewählten Untersuchungsmethoden oft zu unspezifisch sind oder bei langen Latenzzeiten zu früh erfolgen.

So wirkt etwa das hochtoxische Dioxin in geringer Dosis keineswegs letal, sondern auf Grund seiner schleichenden Auswirkungen wie eine „tickende Zeitbombe“ mit einer Halbwertszeit von zehn Jahren nach Exposition. Zu den Krankheitsbildern und Symptomen einer Dioxinvergiftung gehören u.a. bei Hauterkrankungen als Leitsymptom

Chlorakne, nachgewiesen wurde eine erhöhte Aktivität der Leberenzyme im Serum. Ausgegangen wird von einer Beeinträchtigung der Immunfunktion. Die kanzerogene Wirkung wird eher auf Verstärker- bzw. Beschleunigerfunktionen als auf unmittelbare Auslösereffekte zurückgeführt. Hinzu kommen diverse neurologische Symptome, unspezifische Befindlichkeitsstörungen, Neurasthenie und Depression. In wie weit das Gift auch reproduktionstoxisch wirkt, ist bislang beim Menschen ungeklärt. Offenbar führt eine Dioxinexposition allerdings zu einer Verschiebung des Geschlechterproporzes mit einer höheren Geburtenrate von Mädchen. Durch den Seveso-Unfall ist außerdem als weitere gravierende Folge eine erhöhte Mortalitätsrate durch kardiovaskuläre und chronisch obstruktive Atemwegserkrankungen bekannt (Zylka-Menhorn 2004).

Mittlerweile liegt eine Fülle von Publikationen zum Thema abgereichertes Uran über akute und chronische Gesundheitsschäden sowohl durch Niedrigstrahlung wie Schwermetallvergiftungen vor. Neben schweren Immun- und Gendefekten, die sowohl zu Spontanaborten wie multiplen Anomalien führen können, wurde auch die kanzerogene Wirkung von DU-Munition nachgewiesen. In epidemiologischen Studien wird das Krebsrisiko durch Uranmunition häufig an Prävalenz bzw. Inzidenz von Lungenkrebs mit Radon und Nikotin verglichen. Uranmunition führt jedoch viel häufiger zu Blutkrebs und Knochenkrebs. Repräsentativer und zeitnäher weisen ein deutlicher Anstieg von Infektionskrankheiten, insbesondere bei Kindern, Fehl- und Frühgeburten, Fehlfunktionen von Nieren und Leber auf Kontakt mit DU-Munition hin. Entgegen einer von UNEP in Auftrag gegebenen Untersuchungen, die nach dem Bekanntwerden von Leukämie- und Krebsfällen bei Kriegsveteranen der NATO-Angriffe auf Bosnien-Herzegowina und die Bundesrepublik Jugoslawien durchgeführt wurde, belegt eine Bremer Studie anhand biometrischer Dosimetrie tatsächlich ein gehäuftes Vorkommen von Chromosomenveränderungen, das auf radioaktive Kontamination sowohl bei Golfkriegs- wie Balkanveteranen verweist (Schroder et al. 2003).

„Chirurgisch präzise Operationen“....

Auch der Proporz von zivilen und militärischen Opfern hat sich zunehmend zu Ungunsten der Zivilbevölkerung verlagert, obwohl die Genfer Konvention und das Erste Zusatzprotokoll von 1977 den Schutz der Zivilbevölkerung bei internationalen militärischen Konflikten garantieren sollen. Art. 51 (4), Art. 55, 56, 57 (1) betonen ausdrücklich, dass „direkte Angriffe auf Zivilisten, Wohnobjekte, Bildungsstätten, religiöse, kulturelle, wissenschaftliche Einrichtungen, der Gesundheit dienende Objekte, Anlagen zur Herstellung von Nahrung, zur Wasser- und Stromversorgung, Kraftwerke als schwere Verletzung internationalen Rechts anzusehen [sind].“ Die ENMOD-Konvention verbietet zudem die Einbeziehung der Umwelt in das Kampfgeschehen und erklärt Maßnahmen, die die Umwelt wie die Gesundheit langfristig und großräumig schädigen, als Vergehen

gegen das Internationale Völkerrecht (Krusewitz 2000, s. Kasten). Weitere Maßnahmen zur Prävention von kollektiver Gewalt liegen seitens der Weltgesundheitsorganisation als UN-Institution vor. Die WHO hat seit 1999 ein Programm zur Gewalt aufgelegt, das 2002 im ersten World Health Report on Violence die Dimensionen von individueller und kollektiver Gewalt im internationalen Vergleich darstellt und zu umfassenden Präventionsmaßnahmen gegen alle Formen von Gewalt aufruft, während in der UNO gleichzeitig über die zusätzliche Bewaffnung der Friedenstruppen nachgedacht wird und selbst militärische Angriffe durch die NATO legitimiert wurden. Der erste Alternative Weltgesundheitsbericht 2005/06 hat die Rolle der WHO entsprechend gewürdigt und dabei auf Schwächen durch die Einflussnahme der Geldgeber aus den G7-Staaten hingewiesen (AWRH 2005).

ENMOD-KONVENTION (Environmental Modification Convention)
18. Mai 1977

Art. I: Es ist verboten, "umweltverändernde Techniken, die weiträumige, lange andauernde oder schwerwiegende Auswirkungen haben", als Mittel der Kriegsführung zu nutzen.

Art. II: Jede militärische "Manipulation natürlicher Abläufe" ist untersagt.

Zusatz Art. 35, Abs. 3 ZP I, Art. 55:

Absolutes Verbot nachhaltiger Umweltschäden als Bestandteil des Humanitären Völkerrechts. Dazu gehören nicht nur die absichtliche Schädigung der Umwelt, sondern auch reine Kollateralschäden.

Das Dilemma der humanitären Helfer

Direkte oder indirekte Konfrontation mit schrecklichen, grausamen, Furcht auslösenden Bildern und Ereignissen führt nicht nur bei der Zivilbevölkerung (und den Soldaten) zur Entwicklung posttraumatischer Belastungsstörungen, sondern auch bei Projektmitarbeitern und freiwilligen Helfern.

Während der Kriegshandlungen bzw. der Peacekeeping- und in der „Wiederaufbauphase“ besteht außerdem für humanitäre Helfer die Gefahr, zwischen den Interessen der Konfliktparteien aufgerieben zu werden. Gewissenskonflikte sind vorprogrammiert, wenn der Anspruch auf Wahrung von Neutralität gegenüber den Opfern durch Instrumentalisierung und Abhängigkeitsverhältnisse gegenüber den Geldgebern unterlaufen wird. Während des Bürgerkrieges in Jugoslawien von 1992-1995 verfolgte die Bundesregierung eigene politische Interessen bei der Vergabe von Mitteln für die Humanitäre Hilfe, weshalb die Gelder fast ausnahmslos für Projekte in Kroatien bereitgestellt wurden. Das Bundesministerium für Wirtschaftliche Zusammenarbeit teilte die Mittel zwischen bosnischen und kroatischen Projekten auf, während

auch in diesem Fall serbische Flüchtlinge ohne Unterstützung blieben (Knaup 1997). Gleichzeitig erweist sich der Einsatz in Kriegs- und Krisengebieten als wenig effizient, sehr teuer und als Gefahr für Leib und Leben. Oft wird die Arbeit, so auch die Wahrung der Würde der Opfer, zusätzlich durch die Macht der Medien erschwert. Hintergrundinformationen und die schwierige wie langwierige Strukturhilfe durch die Hilfsorganisationen bringen nicht die emotional aufgeladenen Bilder von Opfern, die den Krieg zum Medienspektakel machen. Stressoren bei humanitären Einsätzen resultieren des Weiteren aus einem permanenten Ungleichgewicht zwischen Kapazitäten und Ressourcen des medizinischen Personals und den Bedürfnissen gesundheitsgefährdeter und kranker Menschen, wenn langfristig die Infrastruktur bereits beeinträchtigt war oder, wie im Fall Afghanistan, nicht mehr existiert.

So wird mittels neuer Technologien nicht nur das Kriegsgeschehen maßgeblich beeinflusst, sondern auch das Ausmaß und die Steuerung kollektiver struktureller Gewaltakte, die als Sanktionen bereits vor Kriegsbeginn die Infrastruktur einschließlich der medizinischen Versorgung eines Landes zerstören, die Bevölkerung in eine dramatische Unterversorgungslage stürzen und somit eine vitale Bedrohung darstellen. Die scheinbar humanere Alternative zum Krieg erweist sich als Mythos. Ein Mitarbeiter des UN-Welternährungsprogramms erklärte nach einem Irakbesuch 1999, dass die Anzahl der Toten durch die Sanktionen das „stille Äquivalent zu zehn Hiroshima-Bomben“ sei. Die Opfer finden sich vor allem unter Säuglingen, Kindern, schwangeren und stillenden Frauen, chronisch Kranken und alten Menschen. Der ehemalige US-amerikanische Justizminister Ramsey Clark hob hervor, dass dem geräuschvollen Tod durch das Feuer der Luftangriffe der des lautlos tötenden Eises der Sanktionen als ebenso grausam gegenüber steht. Strafsanktionen, die der Zivilbevölkerung eines Landes essentielle Güter wie Lebensmittel und Medikamente als politisches Druckmittel vorenthalten, sind laut Resolution der UN-Menschenrechtskommission von 1994 deshalb illegal, werden aber dennoch von der UNO verhängt. Hochrangige UN-Koordinatoren des Programms „Öl-für-Nahrung“ im Irak wie Dennis Halliday und sein Nachfolger Hans Christof von Sponeck legten aus Protest gegen diesen eklatanten Widerspruch und den daraus resultierenden verheerenden gesundheitlichen Folgen ihre Ämter nieder (Göbel et al. 2001/2002). Seit 2001 wird innerhalb der UNO über „smart sanctions“, sog. intelligente Sanktionen diskutiert, nach denen es flächendeckende Wirtschaftssanktionen wie gegen den Irak, Jugoslawien oder Haiti nicht mehr geben soll. Statt dessen sollen exakt auf die jeweiligen Verhältnisse angepasste Maßnahmen treten, die allerdings auch einen Stopp der Ausbildungsprogramme vorsehen, womit sie im Widerspruch zur Millenniums-Erklärung des Entwicklungsprogramms der Vereinten Nationen (UNDP) aus dem Jahr 2000, insbesondere aber dem ärztlichem Auftrag zur kontinuierlichen Fortbildung stehen. Restriktionen, die die geforderten höchsten internationalen Standards der ärztlichen Ausbildung, der medizinischen Wissenschaft sowie der ärztlichen Kunst und Ethik tangieren, wirken sich nachteilig auf die gesamte

gesundheitliche Versorgung der sanktionierten Bevölkerung aus. Als belastend wirkt sich für die Mitarbeiter und Mitarbeiterinnen der Hilfsorganisationen in derartigen Situationen außerdem die Erkenntnis aus, dass die kurzfristigen karitativen Maßnahmen nur begrenzt Not lindern, keineswegs aber der Anspruch auf Wiederherstellung von Gesundheitsstandards auf Vorkriegsniveau entwickelter Länder erfüllt werden kann (z.B. Irak, Jugoslawien).

Bislang liegen aus den jüngsten Kriegsgebieten so gut wie keine Erkenntnisse über alters- und geschlechtsdifferentielle Verarbeitungsstrategien von Kriegsgräueln sowie Inzidenz und Prävalenz von Erkrankungen und Todesfällen durch freigesetzte Gifte aus bombardierten Ölquellen, chemischen Industriekomplexen und Uranmunition vor. Frauengesundheit wird weitgehend reduziert auf das Thema Traumatisierung durch Vergewaltigungen, während Armut als krankmachendes strukturelles Gewaltmerkmal kaum Beachtung findet.

Beispiel Jugoslawien - Primäre, sekundäre und tertiäre Folgen des Kriegssystems

Angeichts der massiven gesundheitlichen Auswirkungen durch Bürgerkrieg, Sanktionen, Bombardements und sog. Wiederaufbau erstaunt das beredende Schweigen der europäischen Öffentlichkeit gegenüber dem Schicksal der Bevölkerung Jugoslawiens nach 1999. Sicherlich haben auch Berichte wie der der UNICEF „Economic Sanction, Health, and Welfare in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia 1999-2000“ dazu beigetragen, die wirtschaftlichen und militärischen Folgen für die Bevölkerung als relativ harmlos einzustufen. Die um zumindest stillschweigende Duldung, wenn nicht Zustimmung werbende Instrumentalisierung deutscher Kriegsverbrechen im Vergleich mit Serbien für den Angriffskrieg, die Definition des völkerrechtswidrigen Angriffs als Initiationsritus Deutschlands vom Knappen zum Ritter, der in Analogie zur einstigen Befreiung Deutschlands von der Hitlerdiktatur nun selbst gegen Unterdrückung und Verfolgung in die Welt zieht, zeigen ihre Wirkung: Über die Folgen des ersten Angriffskrieges auf europäischem Boden nach 1945 durch die NATO unter Beteiligung Deutschlands zu schweigen, wird erleichtert durch Konzentration der Kritik auf die „Neuen Kriege“ außerhalb Europas unter US-Führung. Der NATO-Krieg gegen die Zivilbevölkerung drückt sich in dem Zahlenverhältnis getöteter Militär-angehöriger und Zivilisten aus. Kamen nach offiziellen Angaben durch den NATO-Angriff auf Jugoslawien 567 Soldaten bzw. Polizisten um, starben als primäre Folge mehrere Tausend Zivilisten, davon ein Drittel Kinder, rund 6.000 Menschen wurden verwundet, unter ihnen 40% Kinder. Allein durch „Cluster-Bomben“ (Streubomben) starben direkt 200 Menschen und 400 wurden verletzt. Von drei Millionen Kindern, die während der 78tägigen Tag- und Nachtbombardements unter Dauerstress litten, sind 10% schwerst traumatisiert. Unter ihnen befanden sich auch Hunderttausend Flüchtlingskinder aus Bosnien-Herzegowina bzw. Kroatien, die dort bereits

Bombardements und Kriegsgräueln ausgesetzt waren.

Von den sieben in der Abbildung 1 erwähnten Städten mit den häufigsten Luftangriffen befinden sich vier in Kosovo und Metohija (KiM, s. Abb. *).

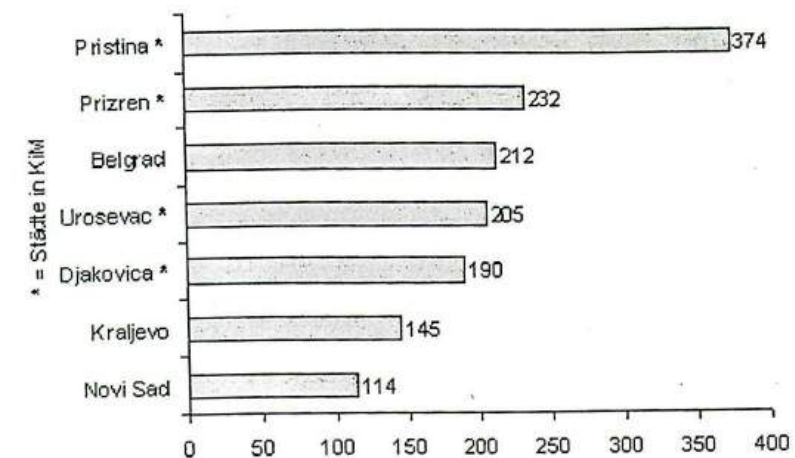
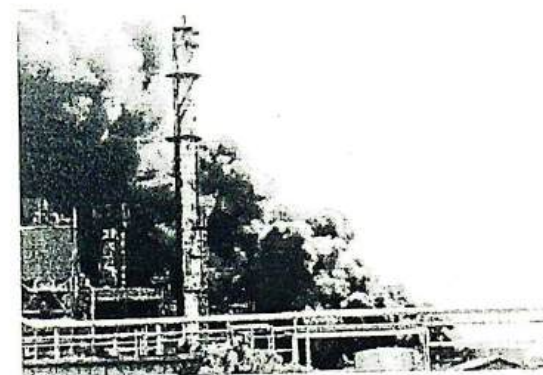
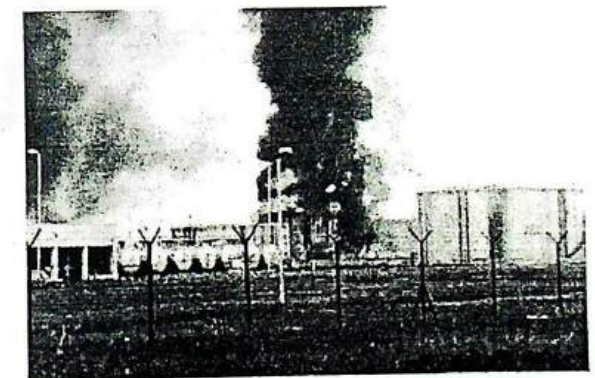


Abb. 1

Weitreichende Folgen ziehen die Bombardements der Städte Pancevo, Novi Sad, Kragujevac, Bor, Baric und Lucane nach sich.



Raffinerie in Pancevo



Kerosintanks in Smederevo

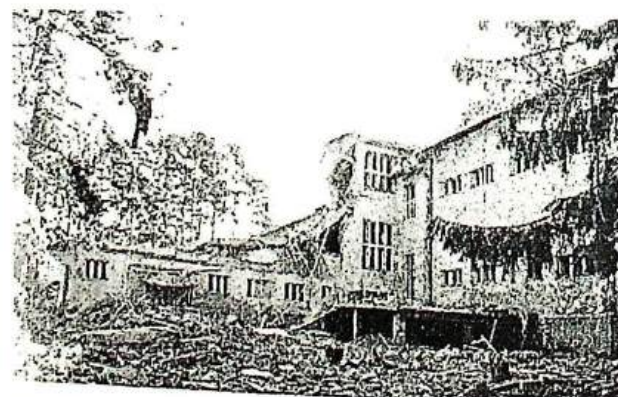
Freigesetzt wurden durch Angriffe auf Erdölraffinerien, Tanklager, Werke der chemischen und pharmazeutischen Industrie, Ammoniak-, Düngemittel- und Pflanzenschutzmittelfabriken neben Dichlorethan (ECD), Vinylchlorid Monomer (VCM) auch TCDD (Dioxine) und Furane, Phosgen, Benzo(a)pyren, polichlorierte Biphenyle (PCB), Schwefeloxid, Stickoxide, Quecksilber, weitere Schwermetalle und anderes mehr. Exemplarisch für die sekundären Folgen der bombardierten Industriekomplexe sei auf Pancevo – nur 30 km von der Millionenstadt Belgrad entfernt – verwiesen, wo nach jedem gezielten Angriff auf die Lagertanks mit gefährlichen Chemikalien die freigesetzten Substanzen als Giftwolken mit einer extremen toxischen Konzentration wie nach einem Großangriff mit C-Waffen auf die ungeschützte Zivilbevölkerung

niedergingen. Von den etwa zehn Tonnen giftiger Chemikalien waren die Hälfte organische Chlorverbindungen, die unkontrolliert in den Boden versickerten oder in die Donau flossen. Dabei handelte es sich nicht um eine militärische Anlage, sondern um ein modernes Werk der Erdölchemie mit dem Schwerpunkt der PVC-Herstellung. Erkenntnisse über die Erkrankungen und Todesfälle durch derartige Giftattacken liegen durch die schweren Unfälle mit Freisetzung von Dioxin in Seveso (70er Jahre) (Pesatori et al. 2003) und verschiedenen Chemikalien wie Methyl-Isocyanat in Bhopal (80er Jahre) (Lancet 2005) sowie der Einsatz von Agent Orange in Vietnam vor, mit denen sich Epidemiologen wie Mediziner bis heute beschäftigen. Nach offiziellen US-Quellen betrug die in Vietnam eingesetzte Gesamtmenge TCDD 170 kg, die aber weiter kontrovers diskutiert wird. In Seveso reichten 1,5 kg freigesetztes TCDD aus (Fabig 2005), um bis heute verheerende gesundheitliche Schäden anzurichten. Bezweifelt werden muss, ob eine Quantifizierung der Giftmengen und Gesundheitsfolgenabschätzung für Jugoslawien, wo in zahlreichen Orten alleine Dioxin massiv freigesetzt wurde, überhaupt je möglich sein wird, da mit der Verseuchung der Flüsse und des Grundwassers wie des Bodens auch langfristig die Exposition bzw. Intoxikation über die Nahrungskette aufrecht erhalten wird. Über die kurz- und langfristigen gesundheitlichen Auswirkungen von Graphitbomben, die erstmals von der NATO in Jugoslawien eingesetzt wurden, ist bisher nichts bekannt.

Ziele der Angriffe waren nicht nur die oben erwähnten Industrieanlagen, sondern auch Wasser- und Heizkraftwerke, Energieversorgung, Lebensmittelfabriken, Kindergärten, Waisenhäuser und Schulen, Krankenhäuser, Ambulanzen, Rehabilitationszentren und Arzneimittelfabriken. Die primäre und sekundäre Versorgung stellte für das medizinische Personal der 134 beschädigten bzw. zerstörten medizinischen Einrichtungen eine kaum zu bewältigende Herausforderung dar, weil mit den Angriffen auf die gesamte Infrastruktur jede Handlungsgrundlage nach Maßgabe der Katastrophenmedizin fast unmöglich gemacht wurde.



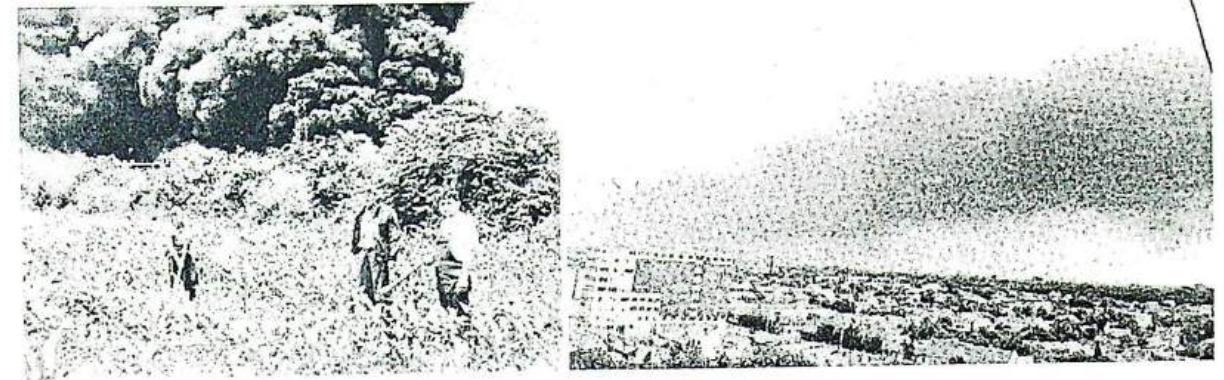
Neurologische Klinik in Belgrad



Fachklinik für Lungenkrankheiten in Surdulica

Besonders dramatisch entwickelte sich die Akutversorgung um und in der Stadt

Pancevo durch die Exposition der Einwohner u.a. mit dem durch die Bombardements freigesetzten, die Lungen schädigenden Phosgen, das bereits bei geringer Konzentration zu einem lebensbedrohlichen toxischen Lungenödem führen kann. In dieser ohnehin schon äußerst kritischen Situation wurde die notwendige sofortige stationäre Aufnahme der Vergiftungsoffer durch ein zweimaliges Bombardement des Krankenhauses verhindert.

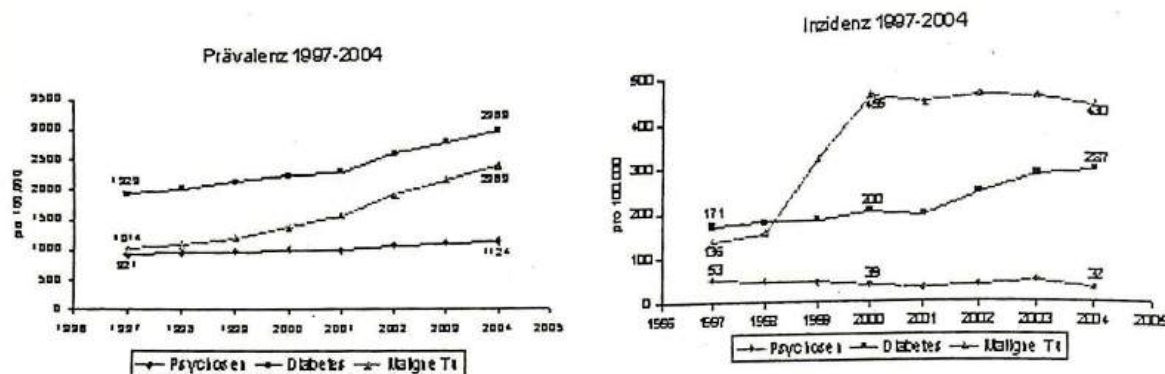


Maisfeld in der Nähe der Raffinerie Pancevo Giftwolke über Pancevo

Erst durch das Auftreten vermehrter Fälle von Krebserkrankungen, Erkrankungen der Atemwege (atypische Pneumonien) sowie Symptome von Erschöpfungszuständen unklarer Ätiologie und Todesfällen bei Kriegsveteranen der SFOR- und KFOR-Truppen aus Dänemark, Italien, Spanien, der Schweiz, Frankreich, Belgien, Großbritannien und Deutschland wurde die Brisanz möglicher nachhaltiger Gesundheitsgefährdungen nicht nur der stationierten Soldaten, sondern auch der Mitarbeiter/innen von Hilfsorganisationen und insbesondere der dort lebenden Bevölkerung erkennbar. Von den italienischen Angehörigen der SFOR- und KFOR-Truppen starben zum Beispiel 23 nach ihrer Heimkehr meist an Lymphdrüsenkrebs und bei 264 der Rückkehrer wurde ein Lymphom festgestellt (La Stampa 5.2.2004). 113 italienische und deutsche KFOR-Angehörige wurden außerdem vorzeitig aus dem KiM nach Hause geschickt, nachdem bei ihnen das „Balkan-Syndrom“ aufgetreten war (Vesti 2005). Insgesamt ist die Datenlage über gesundheitliche Folgen sowohl der Militärangehörigen wie der Zivilbevölkerung äußerst mangelhaft. 2002 verzeichnet das Klinische Zentrum Kasindol, Sarajewo, einen Anstieg der Krebserkrankungen in der Region Sarajevo in Bosnien-Herzegowina. Zwischen 1995 und 2001 wurden 1226 neue Krebspatienten registriert, 370 waren schon gestorben. Eine andere Studie zeigt einen Anstieg aller Krebsarten zwischen 27,7% und 109,6% (www.bundeswehrabschaffen.de). Ähnliche Daten existieren für bosnische Flüchtlinge aus Hadjici in Bratunac: Von 4.500 Flüchtlingen sind seit ihrer Flucht 1.800 an diversen Blutkrebskrankungen gestorben.

Ein Vergleich der epidemiologischen Daten der Gesundheitsberichte der Stadt Belgrad ein Jahr vor den Bombardements (1998) und fünf Jahre danach (2004) weist auf eine

erhöhte Gesamtmortalitätsrate (von 10,5 je 1000 auf 12,1) hin, die mehr Männer als Frauen betrifft. Kardiovaskuläre Erkrankungen bilden die Haupttodesursache bei Männern, am stärksten betroffen ist die Altersgruppe zwischen 35 und 45 Jahren. Außerdem belegen die statistischen Daten einen Anstieg bei jährlichen Krebsneuerkrankungen seit 1999 um das Fünffache sowie eine signifikante Erhöhung bei Diabetes Mellitus und gleichbleibende Krankheitshäufigkeit der Psychosen (Abbildung 2).



Für Kosovo-Metohija, fehlen, obwohl unter UNO-Verwaltung, in WHO- wie UNICEF-Berichten entsprechende Angaben.

Die Radiobiologin Rosalie Bertell betont explizit die sich potenzierenden Gesundheitsschäden, wenn das radiotoxische Uran mit anderen hochtoxischen und kanzerogenen Stoffen agiert [s. Kasten DU-Munition]. Da einige der möglicherweise durch die Zerstörung von Chemieanlagen ausgelösten Symptome und Krankheitsbilder denen einer radiotoxischen Kontamination durch angereichertes Uran gleichen und die nur kleine Population der Bremer Forschungsgruppe keine generalisierenden Aussagen über Prävalenz und Inzidenz von Neoplasien etc. durch inkorporierte und inhalierte Uranpartikel erlaubt, sind dringend verfeinerte Verfahren mit größeren Untersuchungsgruppen erforderlich, um gezielte gesundheitsfördernde bzw. medizinische Maßnahmen einleiten zu können. Zudem wurden bislang - mit einer Ausnahme - keine entsprechenden Studien in der Zivilbevölkerung der besonders betroffenen Gebiete wie im UN-Protektorat Kosovo erhoben, auf das das Gros der zehn Tonnen Uranmunition abgefeuert wurde, sowie mindestens weitere sechs Regionen in Zentralserbien. Nach Mitteilung des Krankenhauses Kosovska-Mitrovica verzeichnet dieses einen eklatanten Anstieg von malignen Erkrankungen (200fache Erhöhung) gegenüber 1999 sowie eine 17fach erhöhte Spontanabortalrate (Vesti 2005).

1. In Jugoslawien erfolgte der Einsatz von DU-Munition erstmals 1994/1995 in Bosnien-Herzegowina, abgefeuert wurden 10.000 Urangeschosse (3,5 t).
2. 1998 war der US-Regierung eine Studie des National Institute of Health über die kanzerogene Wirkung des angereicherten Urans bekannt. In dieser Studie wird darauf hingewiesen, dass bereits kleine Mengen alpha-Teilchen ausreichen, um Knochenkrebs zu verursachen. Trotzdem wurden 1999 von der NATO 31.000 Uranprojekteile (10-11 t) vorwiegend im KiM abgeworfen.
3. Zugegeben wurden von der NATO zwei Lokationen in Bosnien-Herzegowina, 113 im KiM und sechs in Zentralserbien. Eine vollständige Erfassung der Einsatzgebiete ist nicht möglich, weil nicht nur gezielt, sondern auch willkürlich Munition abgefeuert wurde.
4. Bislang fehlen nicht nur detaillierte öffentlich zugängliche Aufstellungen über alle betroffenen Regionen/Ortschaften, sondern auch deren Markierung sowie Informationen über eventuelle Dekontamination.
5. Wissenschaftler in Ungarn und Griechenland konnten nach der Bombardierung Jugoslawiens eine erhöhte Belastung durch „natürlichen“ Uranstaub feststellen. Laut Untersuchungen der Eidgenössischen Technischen Hochschule Zürich enthielten darüber hinaus einige im KiM verwendete Geschosse auch Plutonium-Rückstände sowie U-236. Beide Isotope lassen auf eine Herkunft des Urans aus Wiederaufarbeitungsanlagen schließen (Bertram R....).
6. 2001 wurde seitens UNEP eine weit verbreitete Urankontamination in fünf der sechs im KiM untersuchten Gebiete festgestellt. Vorgenommene Messungen seitens des jugoslawischen Militärs ergaben eine radioaktive Kontamination des Bodens von 236.000 Bq/kg – die maximal zulässige Dosis beträgt 200 Bq/kg.
7. Die Urankonzentration wurde in vielen Studien mit SFOR- und KFOR-Soldaten im Urin gemessen. Die Einlagerung des schwer wasserlöslichen Urans in den Knochen wird nicht erwähnt und selten untersucht. Weil Uran nur schwer wasserlöslich ist, wird man eine vermehrte Ausscheidung im Urin kurze Zeit nach Exposition am wenigsten erwarten können.
8. Kritisch sind auch Studien zu betrachten, die Strahlenbelastung aus einem Meter Entfernung gemessen haben. Uran 238 ist wie Plutonium überwiegend ein Alpha-Strahler und hat in Festkörpern und im Körpergewebe nur etwa einen Millimeter Reichweite, in der Luft etwa sieben Zentimeter. Aus einem Meter Abstand ermittelte geringfügig erhöhte Werte sind also ein Indiz für eine massive Gesundheitsgefährdung.
9. Der Synergieeffekt von freigesetzten chemotoxischen und kanzerogenen Stoffen durch Bombardierung von Industriekomplexen und abgefeuerter DU-Munition lässt eine potenzierte Gesundheitsschädigung erwarten. Eine Aussage über Prognose und Ausmaß von kurz- und langfristigen gesundheitlichen Auswirkungen ist nach gegenwärtigem Wissensstand kaum möglich.
10. Im Unterschied zum Militär-Personal existieren bislang keine spezifischen Programme zur gesundheitlichen Schadensbegrenzung für die Zivilbevölkerung.

Tertiäre Folgen von Sanktionen und Krieg

Die Bundesrepublik Jugoslawien besaß vor Sanktionen und NATO-Aggression ein gut ausgebautes Gesundheitswesen, sehr gut ausgebildetes, nach höchsten ärztlichen Standards arbeitendes medizinisches Personal und eine Bestandsgarantie für die gesundheitliche Versorgung aller. Nach dem Krieg können die notwendigen finanziellen Aufwendungen für medizinisches Personal und besonders Fachärzte vom Staat nicht mehr erbracht werden, Medikamente und Materialien sind knapp und kaum erschwinglich und die apparative Ausstattung wie der bauliche Zustand der Kliniken sind schlecht.

Eine Bilanzierung der tertiären Folgen des ökonomischen und militärischen Krieges lässt angesichts sozialmedizinischer wie umweltmedizinischer Forschungsergebnisse zu Armut und umweltbedingten Belastungen in anderen europäischen Ländern eine extreme gesundheitliche Beeinträchtigung und Verkürzung der Lebenszeit in bevölkerungsbezogener, regionaler und individueller Hinsicht auch langfristig erwarten. Einschnitte betreffen den Rückgang der industriellen Produktion um 44%, Abfall des Bruttosozialprodukts um 40,7%, Halbierung der Im- und Exporte, Anstieg der Arbeitslosigkeit, Anstieg des Analphabetentums, ein weitgehender Zusammenbruch und anschließende Privatisierung des Gesundheitswesens, radikale Absenkung der Lebensqualität, Wohnungsverlust sowie die Versorgung von mehreren Hunderttausend Flüchtlingen und verstärkte Emigration von Fachkräften ins Ausland. Auch das medizinische Personal, das geblieben ist, befindet sich mit seinem Einkommen mittlerweile an der Armutsgrenze (UNICEF).

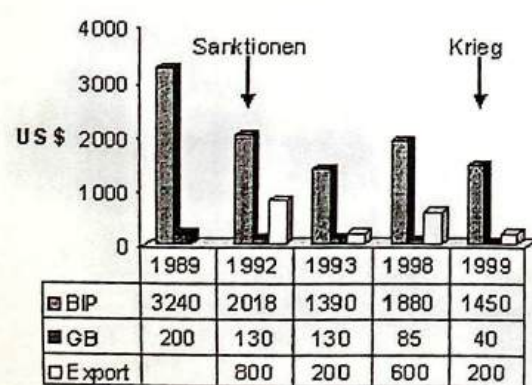
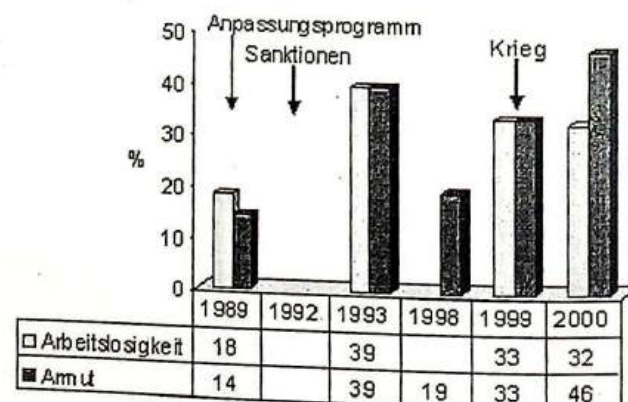


Abb.3

Abbildung 3 verdeutlicht den Zusammenhang von Sanktionen (1992-1995) und militärischer Intervention (1999) mit dem Einbruch von pro-Kopf-Einkommen (BiP), Export (in Mio. US-\$/Monat) und pro-Kopf-Ausgaben im Gesundheitswesen (GB). Die pro-Kopf-Ausgaben für die medizinische Versorgung fielen kontinuierlich von 1989 von

Abb.4



200 US-\$ auf 130 während der Sanktionen bzw. 40 US-\$ im Jahr 1999. Abbildung 4 zeigt einen deutlichen Anstieg von Arbeitslosigkeit und Armut im gleichen Zeitraum. Durch die Strukturanpassungsmaßnahmen 1989 verloren 525.000 Menschen ihren Arbeitsplatz, durch Bomben gingen nach Angaben des UNHCR-Berichts 60.- 100.000 Arbeitsplätze direkt verloren, indirekt wurden weitere 300.000 Beschäftigte durch Einbruch des Marktes und Aussetzen der Produktion arbeitslos.

Armut als „Anhäufung von Unterversorgungslagen“ (Goesmann) trifft einen Großteil der Bevölkerung der ehemaligen Republik Jugoslawien, vor allem Frauen und Kinder sowie die Flüchtlinge. Seit sich Ende 2000 die Flüchtlingshilfe UNHCR zurückgezogen hat, Programme und Unterstützung für die Repatriierung (nach Kroatien, BiH, KiM) fehlen, hat sich die Situation insbesondere für die älteren der ca. 560.000 Flüchtlinge dramatisch zugespitzt. Viele von ihnen empfinden ihre Lage als hoffnungslos, was sich in erhöhten Depressions- und Suizidraten niederschlägt.

Für die Analyse gesundheitlicher Folgen in Kriegs- und Krisensituationen reichen Routinedaten statistischer Erhebungen nicht aus. Zum einen erhält man die Daten verspätet. Aber noch wichtiger ist, dass sie nicht repräsentativ für die Morbidität sind, weil die Daten über Morbidität nur von jenen erfasst werden, die sich in ärztliche Behandlung begeben. Diese Population stellt aber nur die Spitze des Eisbergs der tatsächlichen Morbidität innerhalb der Bevölkerung dar. Das „rapid health assessment“ wird als Alternative zu traditionellen epidemiologischen Erhebungen u.a. für Katastrophen angewandt wie Erdbeben, Flutkatastrophen, ökonomische Krisen, Kriege und große Migrationswellen. Mittels dieser wissenschaftlich anerkannten Methode können aktuelle Daten methodologisch klar und effizient erhoben werden.

Der Einfluss sozioökonomischer Faktoren auf die Inzidenz bzw. Prävalenz infektiöser Erkrankungen spiegelt sich in Morbidität, Mortalität und Durchführung präventiver medizinischer Maßnahmen wider. Bei kurzen Erhebungszeiträumen sind Daten über Mortalität mit einigen Ausnahmen, z.B. Geschlechtskrankheiten, repräsentativer als über Morbidität. Ein Vergleich der Tuberkuloseerkrankungen, von denen zu 62% Männer betroffen sind, vor (1998) und nach den Bombardements (2004), zeigt trotz wachsender Armut keine Veränderung (s. Abb. 5), während die Anzahl der Todesfälle durch aktive Tuberkulose angestiegen ist.

Geschlechtsspezifische Aspekte von gesundheitlichen Kriegsfolgen und Hilfsmaßnahmen fokussieren fast ausnahmslos das Thema sexuelle Gewalt gegen Frauen. Mangelnde Berücksichtigung soziokultureller und religiöser Besonderheiten im Umgang mit vergewaltigten Frauen kann jedoch leicht in Stigmatisierung, Ausgrenzung und erneute Gewalt gegen die Betroffenen, insbesondere durch Familienmitglieder, umschlagen. So vielfach geschehen in Bosnien-Herzegowina, wo die Diskretion bezüglich der Vergewaltigungsoffer nicht nur durch Absonderung von anderen Patientinnen und Betonung der Behandlungsursache verletzt wurde, sondern auch

durch den mangelnden Schutz der Opfer vor Darstellung in den Medien. Als gute Alternative haben sich Projekte erwiesen, die unter verstärkter Einbeziehung der heimischen Experten umfassende allgemeine Untersuchungen bzw. Behandlungen als Vorsorgemaßnahmen sowohl für Frauen wie für Männer anboten. Dadurch erhöhte sich nicht nur die Zahl der detektierten weiblichen Vergewaltigungsopfer, sondern förderte auch zutage, dass zahlreiche Männer Opfer sexualisierter Gewalt geworden waren.

Grassierende Armut und gesundheitliche Folgen durch Sanktionen sowie Kriegsführung sind in Jugoslawien verantwortlich für erhöhte Mütter- und perinatale Sterblichkeit. Schon vor dem Krieg ließ sich mit Einsetzen der Sanktionen ein Anstieg der Müttersterblichkeit verzeichnen, die 1997 ihren Höhepunkt erreichte. Im KiM liegt die Kindersterblichkeit mit 35 je 1.000 Geburten mit am Höchsten in Europa, Daten zur Müttersterblichkeit fehlen im UNICEF-Bericht vom Oktober 2002 (UNICEF Kosovo-Programm 2002-2004) (Tabelle 1).

Tab. 1: Müttersterblichkeitsrate (pro 100.000 Geburten)						
Region	1990	1992	1993	1994	1998	2000
		Sanktionen				
BR YU	12,02	9,34	15,49	18,05	14,03	13,9
KiM	9,06	6,75	22,66	23	??	??

Im Zuge der Privatisierung nach dem Krieg fielen als Dehumanisierung der Arbeitsbedingungen Schwangerschafts- und Mutterschutz zum Opfer. Das Mamma-Ca bei Frauen in der Stadt Belgrad schnellte von 204 Neuerkrankungen im Jahr vor den Bombardements fünf Jahre später auf 1507 per anno an, was einen Zusammenhang mit der Freisetzung von Dioxinen aus den erwähnten Chemieanlagen in der Nähe der Millionenstadt nahe legt. Die Seveso Womens Health Study (SWHS) belegt eine Korrelation von erhöhtem TCDD-Level und einen signifikanten Anstieg der Brustkrebsinzidenz bei Frauen (Warner et al. 2002). Sowohl die Kurve der Anzahl kongenital behinderter Kinder (Abbildung 5) wie die der Inzidenz der Spontanaborte weist steil nach oben. Innerhalb des Jahres 2004 lag die Inzidenzrate angeborener Anomalien über der der vorangegangenen letzten drei Jahre zusammen. Frauen stehen zunehmend den wachsenden Problemen ihrer Kinder mit emotionaler und sozialer Verarmung, Alkohol- und Drogenmissbrauch gegenüber (UNICEF-Bericht Kosovo 2002).

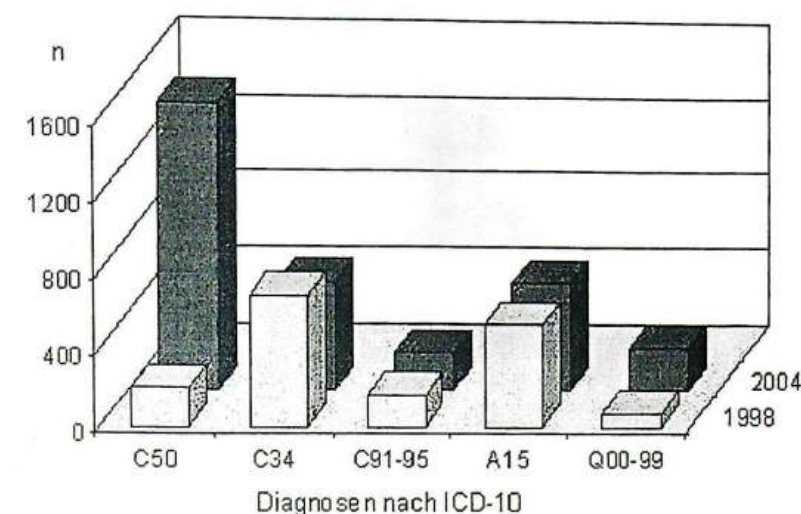


Abb. 5

C50: Mamma-Ca

C34: Bronchial- und Lungen-Ca

C91-95 : Leukämien

A15 : Tuberkulose

Q00-99 : angeborene Fehlbildungen, Deformitäten und Chromosomenanomalien

Die Sozialistische Bundesrepublik Jugoslawien ratifizierte bereits 1990 die Konvention über die Rechte des Kindes. Der 1992 gegründete Nachfolgestaat BR Jugoslawien betrachtete die Anerkennung als bindend und startete diverse Programme zu deren Umsetzung. Selbst unter den ökonomisch schwierigen Bedingungen während der Sanktionen (1992 -1995) wurden die Programme unter Einbeziehung der sozialen Um- und Einbrüche fortgeführt. Erst die NATO-Bombardements stellten die Bemühungen durch massive Verletzung der o.g. Konvention grundsätzlich in Frage (s. Kasten).

Auszüge aus dem Bericht der YU –Kommission für die Kooperation mit UNICEF an die Direktorin von UNICEF New York, Carol Bellamy, vom 18.06.1999
„Kinder-Opfer der Aggression - kurz- und langfristige Folgen“

Vorwurf der **Verletzung von folgenden Artikeln der UN-Konvention** zu den Rechten der Kinder durch die NATO-Aggression:

1. Unmittelbare Folgen

- **Art. 6 (1,2): Recht auf Leben und Überleben**
Von den getöteten Zivilisten (über 2800) waren 30%, unter den über 6.000 Verwundeten befanden sich 40% Kinder.
- **Art. 19: Schutz vor Gewalt und Misshandlung**
3 Millionen Kinder waren durch ein 78tägiges Dauerbombardement, das ganz Jugoslawien zum Ziel hatte, massiver Traumatisierung ausgeliefert.
- **Art. 22, Art. 38: Schutz von Flüchtlingskindern, Schutz vor und Unterstützung in bewaffneten Konflikten**
Die humanitären Organisationen reduzierten die Hilfsgüter bzw. setzten die Hilfeleistungen vollständig aus. 250.000 Flüchtlingskinder aus Bosnien-Herzegowina und Kroatien wurden ein zweites Mal durch Luftangriffe traumatisiert. Sieben Flüchtlingscamps im Kosovo-Metohija (KiM) und in Zentralserbien waren direkte Ziele der Bombardements.
- **Art 24: Recht auf Gesundheit, gesundheitliche Versorgung**
Während Dauerbombardements wurden Kinderkliniken bzw. -ambulanzen und Entbindungsstationen komplett zerstört. Durch lang anhaltenden Ausfall der Stromversorgung (Graphitbombeneinsatz) starben Kinder auf Intensivstationen und Frühgeborene in Brutkästen.
- **Art. 20, 21 u. 23: Besonderer Schutz von Waisen und körperlich/geistig behinderten Kindern**
In fünf Orten wurden Waisenhäuser bzw. Behinderteneinrichtungen für Kinder zerstört, wodurch 1.200 Kinder obdachlos wurden.

2. Langfristige Konsequenzen

- **Art. 27: Recht auf angemessenen Lebensstandard**
Zum Zeitpunkt der Bombardements lebte bereits ein Großteil der Bevölkerung an der Armutsgrenze. Die Armut unter Kindern stieg von 45% auf über 60%, einhergehend mit Mangel- und Unterernährung.

3. Prognosen

- Anstieg der Morbidität um 30%, Mortalität um 10-15% bei Kindern
- Anstieg kongenitaler Malformationen, Zunahme der malignen Tumoren bzw. Leukämien, Tumoren des ZNS
- Anstieg von Drogenmissbrauch, Jugendkriminalität und Suizide

In diesem Katalog sind die Langzeitfolgen der gravierenden Verletzungen insbesondere von Kindern durch Landminen, aber auch durch Cluster-Bomben noch nicht erfasst. Von den Streubomben explodierten nach Information des Pentagon 5% nicht, so dass auch nach Einstellung der Bombardierung noch etwa 11.000 dieser Bomben eine massive Gefährdung darstellen.

Die Frauen in Jugoslawien erfahren zusätzlich nach dem Krieg eine von Gewalt und Erniedrigung geprägte neue Gesellschaftsordnung, die mittlerweile von Amnesty International u.a. Organisationen angeprangert wird. Sie werden Opfer von Entführungen (ca. 2.000 in Kosovo-Metohija seit 1999), Zwangsprostitution, Zwangsheirat. Ihnen wird das Leben erschwert durch kriegstraumatisierte Männer, die in der Folge stärker zu Entfremdung, sozialem Rückzug und Depressionen sowie misstrauischer bis feindlicher Haltung gegenüber anderen Menschen neigen, begleitet von erhöhten Suizid- wie Homizidraten. Frauen gehören zu den Erwerbstätigen mit einem Einkommen unterhalb eines menschenwürdigen Daseins und bewegen sich vorwiegend in ungeschützten oder Niedriglohn-Beschäftigungsverhältnissen. Der Anteil der Arbeitslosigkeit beträgt unter den Frauen in Jugoslawien 56%, im Kosovo sogar über 80%, die unbezahlten Tätigkeiten wurden zurückgeworfen auf Subsistenzwirtschaftsniveau unterentwickelter Staaten. Bis in das Schulsystem wirken sich die Folgen aus: nur noch 56% der albanischen Mädchen im Kosovo besuchen gegenüber 74% der Jungen eine weiterführende Schule (UNICEF-Bericht Oktober 2002). Seit der Zerschlagung Jugoslawiens haben Frauen ihre gleichberechtigte Teilhabe an Entscheidungsprozessen in wirtschaftlicher, sozialer, kultureller und politischer Hinsicht eingebüßt. Das Rollback einer zuvor emanzipatorisch fortschrittlichen Region in Frauenunterdrückung, Diskriminierung und Ausbeutung stellt nicht nur Bestrebungen von UNO, WHO und EU zur Umsetzung der Aktionsplattform zur Gleichberechtigung, Entwicklung und Frieden (Beijing 1995) und die Anti-Diskriminierungsgesetze der EU (CEDAW) in Frage, sondern läuft auch in der Medizin anerkannten Bestrebungen einer frauengerechten gesundheitlichen Versorgung zuwider.

Mit dem NATO-Angriff auf Jugoslawien ist die westliche Welt zum Recht des Stärkeren zurückgekehrt, in dessen Folge ganz Jugoslawien und die angrenzenden Länder in Protektorate bzw. neue Kolonien des Westens umgewandelt wurden. Die neue Herrschaft bekommen nicht nur die zum Ziel der Angriffe erklärten Bewohner Serbiens und Bosnien-Herzegowinas, sondern auch die ebenso unter UN-Protektorat stehenden Einwohner Kosovo-Metohijas zu spüren. Der Zerstörung der Infrastruktur folgten Erniedrigung und Deprivation. Anstelle der versprochenen Demokratisierung ersetzt das Exekutivrecht der eingesetzten Hohen Kommissare die Legislative. Wahlergebnisse werden annulliert, Parteien aufgelöst, gewählte Regierungschefs abberufen, Richter entlassen, Gesetze ohne Parlamentsbeschluss erlassen und neue Behörden geschaffen, die dem Ausverkauf des staatlichen und gesellschaftlichen Eigentums an ausländische Investoren Vorschub leisten.

Ärztliche Verantwortung

Die Mitverantwortung von Ärztinnen und Ärzten zur Gestaltung eines friedlichen, sozial gerechten und umweltbewussten Zusammenlebens der Menschen und der Völker leitet

sich aus dem Auftrag der WHO ebenso ab wie aus der nicht teilbaren Verpflichtung zum Schutz von Gesundheit und Leben. Zu der ärztlichen Verantwortung gehört auch, den von Sanktionen und Kriegseinwirkungen betroffenen Kolleginnen und Kollegen solidarisch zur Seite zu stehen und durch öffentliche Kritik an bestehenden Missständen, die das ärztliche Handeln beeinträchtigen und die Würde und das Recht auf angemessene medizinische Versorgung der Patienten unterlaufen, auf die Einhaltung von UN- und WHO-Konventionen und Deklarationen zu drängen.

In Kriegen als Kulmination von Gewalt werden diese Prinzipien und die Berücksichtigung elementarer Bedingungen für das gesundheitliche Wohl der Lebenden und der nachfolgenden Generationen gerade durch die zum Teil irreversiblen Schäden moderner Kriegsführung zunichte gemacht. Um dem Anspruch von Gewaltprävention als Vorbedingung von Gesundheit gerecht zu werden, müssen die Auswirkungen von kollektiven strukturellen und militärischen Gewalteinwirkungen auch alters- und geschlechtsspezifisch akzentuiert werden. Dazu sind zunächst die lokalen und globalen, kurz- wie langfristige Auswirkungen von Sanktionen einerseits und Waffeneinsätzen andererseits auf die öffentliche Gesundheit zu erforschen und die Ergebnisse international zu publizieren. Die geschlechtsspezifischen Erkenntnisse der Medizin dürfen aber keinesfalls den Erfordernissen moderner Kriegsführung dienen, um auch aus Frauen perfekte seelenlose Kampfmaschinen zu machen (Voß/Verner 2004).

Um dem Dilemma der schweren Gesundheitsbeeinträchtigung durch kollektive Gewalt positive Ansätze gegenüberzustellen, ist über Präventionsmaßnahmen hinaus die Integration von Behandlung und Langzeitbetreuung sowie Rehabilitation notwendig, wie sie in dem integrativen Konzept des Committee on Prevention of Mental Disorders (Munoz et al. 1996) zusammengeführt sind. Die Forderung nach Strategien und Kontrolle zur Vermeidung schwerer Chemieunfälle mit gravierenden Folgen für die Bevölkerung ist entsprechend auf das militärische Vorgehen zu übertragen, mit einer Gesundheitsfolgenabschätzung zu verbinden und militärisch herbeigeführte Umweltkatastrophen entsprechend UN-Deklarationen, Genfer- und ENMOD-Konvention sowie Deklarationen des Weltärztebundes zu ahnden.

Anwesenheit von Armut und Gewalt in ihrer reziproken Wirkung lassen alle Bemühungen um Gesundheitsförderung und -sicherung scheitern. Zukünftig müssen deshalb Präventionsmaßnahmen gegen kollektive Gewalt konsequenterweise bei einem Verbot von der Zivilbevölkerung und das öffentliche Leben beeinträchtigenden Sanktionen sowie dem Verbot der Entwicklung, Herstellung, Verkauf und Einsatz von Waffensystemen ansetzen.

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WAR CRIMES TRIBUNAL FINDS U.S. AND NATO GUILTY



Posted: 6/12/00

Final Judgement

Findings

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Judges

Prosecutor team

A panel of 16 judges from 11 countries at a people's tribunal meeting in New York June 10 before 500 people found U.S. and NATO political and military leaders guilty of war crimes against Yugoslavia in the March 24-June 10, 1999 assault on that country.

Former U.S. Attorney General Ramsey Clark, the lead prosecutor at the International Tribunal on U.S./NATO War

Crimes Against Yugoslavia, urged those present and those they represented from the 21 countries participating to carry out a sentence of organizing a campaign to abolish the NATO military pact.

Ben Dupuy, former ambassador from Haiti, Rev. Kiyul Chung of Korea, and auto worker Martha Grevatt, who heads the AFL-CIO's organization Pride at Work, read the three parts of the verdict (included with this release).

Participants taking the witness stand included eye-witnesses, researchers who visited Yugoslavia, renowned political and economics analysts, historians, physicists, biologists, military experts, journalists and lay researchers. (A list of all the judges, and the witnesses and their topics is included with this release.)

Many of these witnesses have in the past 15 months presented to audiences worldwide a complete picture of the war NATO waged against Yugoslavia. For the tribunal, however, all limited themselves to a single area of expertise that made up a single part of the evidence against the political and military leaders of the United States and the other NATO countries.

Taken together, the judges decided, each single part contributed to construct a proof that beyond a reasonable doubt proved the guilt of the accused, just as the proper placing of single tiles can build a mosaic.

The witnesses described how NATO forces used the media to spread lies to demonize the Serbs and their leadership in order to prepare public opinion to prepare for war. Then they showed the real economic and geopolitical interests of the imperialist powers--the U.S. and Western Europe--in seizing economic control of the area from the Balkans to the oil-rich Caspian Sea.

Finally they demonstrated how Washington rigged the "Racak massacre" and then used the so-called Rambouillet accord--in reality an ultimatum demanding NATO's military control of all of Yugoslavia--to provoke the war. Taken together this all proved a crime against peace.

They also showed the use of illegal weapons, the purposeful choice of civilian targets and the destruction of the environment and the civilian infrastructure that add up to war crimes. And the expulsion of hundreds of thousands of people from Kosovo and Metohija that prove crimes against humanity.

The witnesses' presentations were accompanied in many cases by slides and videos displayed on a large screen on the stage of the auditorium at Martin Luther King Jr. High School in Manhattan. This screen was easily visible both to the judges, who sat on the stage, and to the hundreds in the audience, many of whom stayed throughout the nine-hour day.

In addition, pictures and videos were on display in the hall outside the auditorium, and documentary evidence was offered in books or in research papers.

The International Action Center, founded by Clark in 1992, organized this final session of the tribunal. There were also participants by those who had organized similar tribunal hearings in Germany, Italy, Austria, Russia, Ukraine, Yugoslavia and Greece, where thousands declared U.S. President Clinton a war criminal last November in Athens.

In addition to the witnesses, there were also important guest presentations from representatives of the governments Yugoslavia and Cuba. In addition, Ismael Guadalupe from Vieques, Puerto Rico showed in a powerful speech how the practice runs against his small island laid the basis for U.S./NATO aggression around the world.

According to the IAC organizers, total registration, including justices, witnesses and staff was 511. Invited speakers, witnesses and judges came from Haiti, Spain, Turkey, Korea, Puerto Rico, India, Germany, United States, Canada, Italy, Yugoslavia, Russia, Britain, Belgium, Iraq, Greece, Austria, France, and Portugal. The U.S. government refused visas to four people from Ukraine, whose message was read from the stage.

There were also representatives of the Roma people—often referred to by the derisive term "gypsy." Shani Rifati, a Roma witness who was born in Pristina, capital of Kosovo, told how NATO occupation has led to the expulsion of 100,000 Romas. He pointed out that the verdict condemned the persecution of Roma people, the first time this has happened in any international tribunal.

Five different television crews taped the entire proceedings, including Serbian television and a three-camera crew from Australia, as well as alternate media sources in the U.S. like the Peoples Video Network.

FINAL JUDGEMENT OF THE COMMISSION OF INQUIRY TO INVESTIGATE U.S./NATO WAR CRIMES AGAINST THE PEOPLE OF YUGOSLAVIA

Final Judgement

The Members of the Independent Commission of Inquiry to Investigate U.S./NATO War Crimes Against the People of Yugoslavia, meeting in New York, having considered the Initial Charges and Complaint of the Commission dated July 31, 1999 against President William J. Clinton, Gen. Wesley Clark, Secretary of State Madeleine Albright, Prime Minister Tony Blair, Chancellor Gerhard Schroder, President Jacques Chirac, Prime Minister Massimo D'Alema, Prime Minister Jose Maria Aznar, the Governments of the United States and the other NATO member states, former Secretary General Javier Solana and other NATO leaders, and Others with nineteen separate Crimes Against Peace, War Crimes and Crimes Against Humanity in violation of the Charter of the United Nations, the 1949 Geneva Conventions, other international agreements and customary international law;

Having the right and obligation as citizens of the world to sit in judgement regarding violations of international humanitarian law;

Having heard the testimony from Commissions of Inquiry and Tribunals held within their own countries during the past year and having received reports from numerous other Commission hearings which recite the evidence there gathered;

Having been provided with documentary evidence, eyewitness statements, photos, videotapes, special reports, expert analyses and summaries of evidence available to the Commission;

Having access to all evidence, knowledge and expert opinion in the Commission files or available to the Commission staff;

Having been provided by the Commission, or otherwise obtained, various books, articles and other written materials on various aspects of events and conditions in Yugoslavia and other countries in the Balkans, and in the military and arms establishments;

Having considered newspaper coverage, magazine and periodical reports, special publications, TV, radio and other media coverage and public statements by the accused, other public officials and public materials;

Having heard the presentations of the Commission of Inquiry in public hearing on June 10, 2000, and the testimony, evidence and summaries there presented;

And having met, considered and deliberated with each other and with Commission staff and having considered all the evidence that is relevant to the nineteen charges of criminal conduct alleged in the Initial Complaint, make the following findings:

Findings

The Members of the International War Crimes Tribunal find the accused Guilty on the basis of the evidence against them and that each of the nineteen separate crimes alleged in the Initial Complaint has been established to have been committed beyond a reasonable doubt. These are:

1. Planning and Executing the Dismemberment, Segregation and Impoverishment of Yugoslavia.
2. Inflicting, Inciting and Enhancing Violence Between and Among Muslims and Slavs.
3. Disrupting Efforts to Maintain Unity, Peace and Stability in Yugoslavia.
4. Destroying the Peace-Making Role of the United Nations.
5. Using NATO for Military Aggression Against, and Occupation of, Non-Compliant Poor Countries.
6. Killing and Injuring a Defenseless Population throughout Yugoslavia.
7. Planning, Announcing and Executing Attacks Intended to Assassinate the Head of Government, Other Government Leaders and Selected Civilians in Yugoslavia.
8. Destroying and Damaging Economic, Social, Cultural, Medical, Diplomatic -- including the Embassy of the People's Republic of China and other embassies -- and Religious Resources, Properties and Facilities throughout Yugoslavia. 9 Attacking Objects Indispensable to the Survival of the Population of Yugoslavia.
10. Attacking Facilities Containing Dangerous Substances and Forces.
11. Using Depleted Uranium, Cluster Bombs and Other Prohibited Weapons.
12. Waging War on the Environment.
13. Imposing Sanctions through the United Nations that are a Genocidal Crime Against Humanity.

14. Creating an Illegal Ad-Hoc Criminal Tribunal to Destroy and Demonize the Serbian Leadership. The Illegitimacy of this Tribunal is Further Demonstrated by Its Failure to Bring Any Case Regarding the Oppression of the Romani People, Who Have Suffered the Highest Rate of Casualties of Any People in the Region.
15. Using Controlled International Media to Create and Maintain Support for the U.S. Assault and to Demonize Yugoslavia, Slavs, Serbs and Muslims as Genocidal Murderers.
16. Establishing the Long-Term Military Occupation of Strategic Parts of Yugoslavia by NATO Forces.
17. Attempting to Destroy the Sovereignty, Right to Self-Determination, Democracy and Culture of the Slavic, Muslim, Roma and Other People's of Yugoslavia.
18. Seeking to Establish U.S. Domination and Control of Yugoslavia and to Exploit Its People and Resources.
19. Using the Means of Military Force and Economic Coercion in Order to Achieve U.S. Domination.

The Members hold NATO, the NATO states and their leaders accountable for their criminal acts and condemn those found guilty in the strongest possible terms. The Members condemn the NATO bombardments, denounce the international crimes and violations of international humanitarian law committed by the armed attack and through other means such as economic sanctions. NATO has acted lawlessly and has attempted to abolish international law.

Recommendations

The Members urge the immediate revocation of all embargoes, sanctions and penalties against Yugoslavia because they constitute a continuing crime against humanity. The Members call for the immediate end to the NATO occupation of all Yugoslav territory, the removal of all NATO and U.S. bases and forces from the Balkans region, and the cessation of overt and covert operations, including the "International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia" in the Hague, aimed at overthrowing the government of Yugoslavia.

The Members further call for full reparations to be paid to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia for death, injury, economic and environmental damage resulting from the NATO bombing, economic sanctions and blockades. Further, other states in the region which have suffered economic and environmental damage due to the NATO bombing and economic sanctions on Yugoslavia must also be awarded reparations. The Members condemn the threat or use of military technology against life, both civilian and military, as was used by the NATO powers against the people of Yugoslavia.

The Members urge public action and mobilization to stop new and continued sanctions and aggressions by the U.S. and other NATO powers against Iraq, Cuba, North Korea, the countries of Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union, Puerto Rico, Asia, Sudan, Colombia and other countries. We ask for the immediate cessation of overt/covert activities by the U.S. and NATO in such countries.

The Members believe that the interests of peace, justice and human progress require the abolition of NATO, which has proved itself beyond any doubt to be an instrument of aggression for the dominant, colonizing powers, particularly the United States. The Pentagon, the central and key element of NATO and the greatest single threat to the people of the world, must be disbanded.

The Members urge the Commission to provide for the permanent preservation of the reports, evidence and materials gathered to make them available to others, and to seek ways to provide the widest possible distribution of the truth about the U.S./NATO war on Yugoslavia.

We urge all people of the world to act on recommendations developed by the Commission to hold power accountable and to secure social justice on which lasting peace must be based.

Done in New York this 10th day of June, 2000

LIST OF 16 JUDGES

1. Ben Dupuy--Haiti--Former Ambassador at Large for Haiti under the first government of Jean-Bertrand Aristide and currently secretary general of the Popular National Party (PPN) of Haiti.
2. Angeles Maestro Martin--Spain--Elected member of Spanish parliament from Madrid and a leader in the movement to end sanctions against Iraq .
3. Cimile Cakir --Turkey; journalist for newspaper serving Kurdish community and member of Turkish Human Rights Association. Imprisoned four years in Turkey for human rights activity..
4. Rev. Kiyul Chung--Korea--Rev. Ki Yul Chung, chairperson of the Executive Committee of the Congress for Korean Unification in North America.
5. John Nickels--Roma--U.S. representative of the International Romani Union and also a judge in the Romani community in the U.S.
6. Jorge Farinacci--Puerto Rico--leader of the Socialist Front of Puerto Rico and a long-time leader of the independence movement in Puerto Rico.
7. Ray Laforest--Haitian-American--labor unionist in the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees and a leader of the Haitian Coalition for Justice, an organization that fights police brutality in New York.
8. Uma Kutwal -originally from India, Uma Kutwal is president of Local 375 of the Civil Service Technical Union District Council 37 of American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees.
9. Dr. Christa Anders--Germany--doctor of medicine and an organizer of the German/European Tribunal.
10. Raniero La Valle--Italy--Former senator who has served 14 years in the Italian parliament and an anti-war leader in Catholic circles and spokesperson for the Italian War Crimes Tribunal movement.
11. Dr. Wolfgang Richter--Germany--Chairperson of the Society for the Protection of Civil Rights and Human Dignity and a leader of the War Crimes Tribunal movement in Germany.
12. Martha Grevatt--United States--National Secretary of the AFL-CIO for Lesbian/Gay/Bi/Trans Labor Organization called Pride at Work, and active in the United Auto Workers.
13. Michael Ratner--United States--Civil Rights Attorney on the National Board of the Center for Constitutional Rights and he took the U.S. government to court for violating the War Powers Act in its undeclared war against Yugoslavia.
14. Yole Stanesic--Yugoslavia, Russia--Montenegrin poet and writer living in Russia, member of the tribunals in Yaroslavl, Kiev and Belgrade.

GUILTY!

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15. John Black--United States--retired President of the Health and Hospital Workers Union in Pennsylvania, responsible for bringing many thousands of hospital workers into the union. As a teenager in Germany he was active in the anti-Nazi underground resistance.

16. Dr. Berta Joubert--Puerto Rico--psychiatrist working in public health and organizer of Puerto Rican and African American anti-racist activities in Philadelphia.

The Prosecutor team:

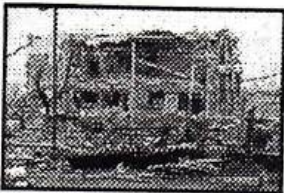
Ramsey Clark, former U.S. attorney general and founder of the International Action Center.

Pat Chin--originally from Jamaica, International Action Center spokesperson for solidarity with Haiti and Yugoslavia and other issues.

Sara Flounders, International Action Center national co-director, participant in numerous tribunal hearings.

Gloria La Riva, a leader of the Peace for Cuba Committee, producer of video *NATO Targets*.

All were in Yugoslavia either during the war or participating in seminars or meetings after the war. ¶ Short opening remarks by Ramsey Clark, who will be lead prosecutor. ¶ Opening greetings from Mikhail Kuznetsov of the International Peoples Tribunal organized from Russia and Ukraine and other former Soviet countries.



war crimes

Back to: NO to NATO

Back to: Puerto Rico



Beograd September 5,
2002

Press Release

Kosovo Serb Acquitted Of War Crimes Charges



Beograd - The District Court in Prizren on 4 September 2002 acquitted for lack of evidence Kosovo Serb Sasa Grkovic of several counts of war crimes against the civilian population. The decision of the panel, made up of two international and one local judge, was unanimous.

8-8-05

Though Isuf Zhuniqi was cited by the prosecution as its star witness, his testimony was in contradiction with the statements he had made earlier, especially with regard to the identity of the defendant. On 6 June this year, Zhuniqi appeared as a witness at the trial of Slobodan Milosevic before The Hague Tribunal. When cross-examined by Milosevic on his written statement under Rule 92 bis, Zhuniqi named one Nenad Matic as the man who ordered the massacre of civilians in Bela Crkva village and personally shot Nesim and Shendet Popaj. When testifying at the Grkovic trial on 31 July, however, he alleged that Grkovic had given the order and killed the Popajs.

There can be no doubt that the crimes of which Sasa Grkovic was accused happened, but there is no doubt either that the evidence presented was insufficient for a guilty verdict. Those who ordered and committed the massacres remain uncovered and have not been brought to justice.

Indictment



According to the prosecution, Grkovic, as a member of a group of armed and uniformed Serbs, allegedly committed the following crimes: forced Bela Crkva villagers out of their homes on 25 March 1999 and massacred unarmed civilians by shooting them dead with automatic weapons; surrounded over one hundred unarmed Albanian civilians in Mala Cruse on 26 March 1999, lined them up against a wall and shot them dead; robbed at gunpoint the villagers of Celina and Nogavac of their valuables on March 26 1999 and deliberately destroyed their personal papers; killed four Kosovo Albanians on 27 March 1999; and massacred Kosovo Albanian civilians in Celina on 28 March 1999.

Explaining the Court's decision, the international judge presiding the panel, Gerg Pluur, said there was no doubt that the crimes cited in the indictment did in fact take place, but that the evidence presented was insufficient to prove that the defendant had committed them. Judge Pluur underlined that the task of the Court was to establish the truth, which it was unable to do because the testimony given by the witnesses for the prosecution was inconclusive.

Sasa Grkovic (31) of Orahovac was taken into custody on 2 June last year. He was indicted on 19 February 2002 and charged with war crimes against the civilian population under Article 142 of the Yugoslav Criminal Code. The Court heard 23 witnesses during the trial which opened on 29 July.

Based on the reports of its trial monitors, the Humanitarian Law Center (HLC) considers that Grkovic's acquittal was grounded on the evidence. Though the trial itself was in accordance with the recognized standards of a fair trial, the HLC noted serious defects in the investigative stage of the proceedings. For instance, some reports on the questioning of witnesses were not signed by the investigating judge. These shortcomings could not be put right during the trial as the persons who conducted the proceedings are no longer employed in the Kosovo judiciary.

The HLC makes particular note of the fact that the defendant was in custody from 2 June 2001 and indicted only on 19 February this year, after expiry of the legally prescribed time period within which the indictment should have been brought.

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

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

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

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

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

NATIONAL POST, Monday, July 26, 1999

Kosovo fallout

Canadian personnel may be exposed to radiation contamination

Graham N. Green
National Post

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Letters to Editor: letters@nationalpost.com

The Independent

EXPOSED: THE DEADLY LEGACY OF NATO STRIKES IN KOSOVO

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Independent
October 16, 1999

By Robert Fisk

NATO OBSTRUCTS UN INQUIRY INTO DEPLETED URANIUM

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

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

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

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

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

used, a spokesman said the information was "not releasable".

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

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

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

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

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

Christian Science Monitor, Tuesday, October 5, 1999 -

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

US reluctance to talk about DU

Scott Peterson

PRISTINA, YUGOSLAVIA

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

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

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

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

Fallout from use of DU bullets in Kosovo

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SCOTT PETERSON/GAMMA-LIAISON

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Le Monde diplomatique
June 1999

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

CONFLICT IN THE BALKANS
Not such conventional weapons

by CHRISTINE ABDELKRIM -DELANNE

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Devastating effects

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

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

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

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

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

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

* Journalist, France

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Translated by Ed Emery

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KWESTIES / VN waarschuwen inwoners Kosovo niet voor uranium

17-4-99

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Saskia Jansens
Vincent Dekker

Bond bezorgd over uranium

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

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

href="http://www.wsws.org/" eudora="autourl"www.wsws.org^O
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WSWS : News & Analysis : Europe : The Balkans^O
NATO admits to use of radioactive munitions in Yugoslavia^O
By Julie Hyland^O
31 March 2000^O
^O

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

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

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

Investigators concentrated on four environmental "hot-spots" in Kosovo: Pancevo, Kragujevac, Novi Sad and Bor but complained that the lack of official confirmation from NATO of its use of DU "during the Kosovo conflict distorted the prerequisites for the group's work". The report concluded that whilst the Kosovo conflict did not cause an environmental catastrophe for the whole of the Balkan region, pollution at the four spots investigated was "serious and poses a threat to human health". It urged an investigation into the impact of DU ammunition on human health.^O

Robertson wrote that the United States Air Force A-10 "tank-buster" aircraft had concentrated their operations "in an area west of the Pec-Dakovica-Prizren highway, in the area surrounding Klina, in the area around Prizren, and in an area to the north of a line joining Suva Reka and Urosevac". He added, "However, many missions using DU also took place outside these

areas.ö^O

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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Herman de Tollenaere

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

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

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

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

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

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

Bericht der Regierung der BRJ über die ökologischen Folgen der NATO-Bombardierung Bombardierung der BRJ – biologischer Krieg

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

standen, und die Kontamination des Bodens mit Uran 238 in diesen Regionen.

Während der Dauer der Aggression wurden Munitionsreste mit angereichertem Uran am 18. April im Raum Bujanovac, am 30. Mai im Raum Rt Arze auf der Halbinsel Luštica und später im breiteren Raum von Vranje gefunden.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Die Bombardierung Jugoslawiens hatte direkte Auswirkungen auf die bio-

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Gordana Šumenković-Jevdović

EXKLUSIV

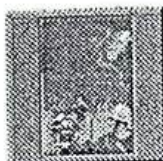
Prüfung der Zeit und Sublimierung unrealisierter Ziele

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

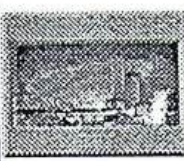
Immer weniger gibt es solche offizielle Erklärungen und ihr Optimismus ist auffallend zurückhaltender wie sie M. Albright, W. Clark, J. Solana, G. Robertson und ähnliche Verfechter sogenannter humanitärer Bombardierungen täglich während der Aggression und unmittelbar nach der angeblichen Befreiung des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

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

APPEAL BY PROFESSOR JAGOS ZELENOVIC,



Pancevo



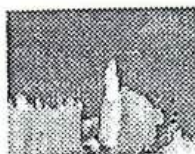
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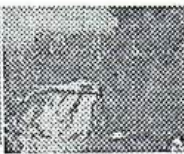
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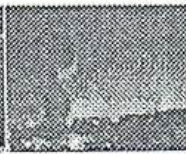
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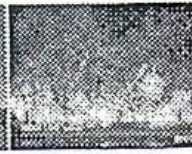
Prahovo,
26.05.1999.



Prahovo,
26.05.1999.



Pancevo,
17.04.1999.



Novi Sad,
07.04.1999.

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

Your Excellency,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

from lungs, thus enlarging its toxic and cancerogenic effects.

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

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

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

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

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

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

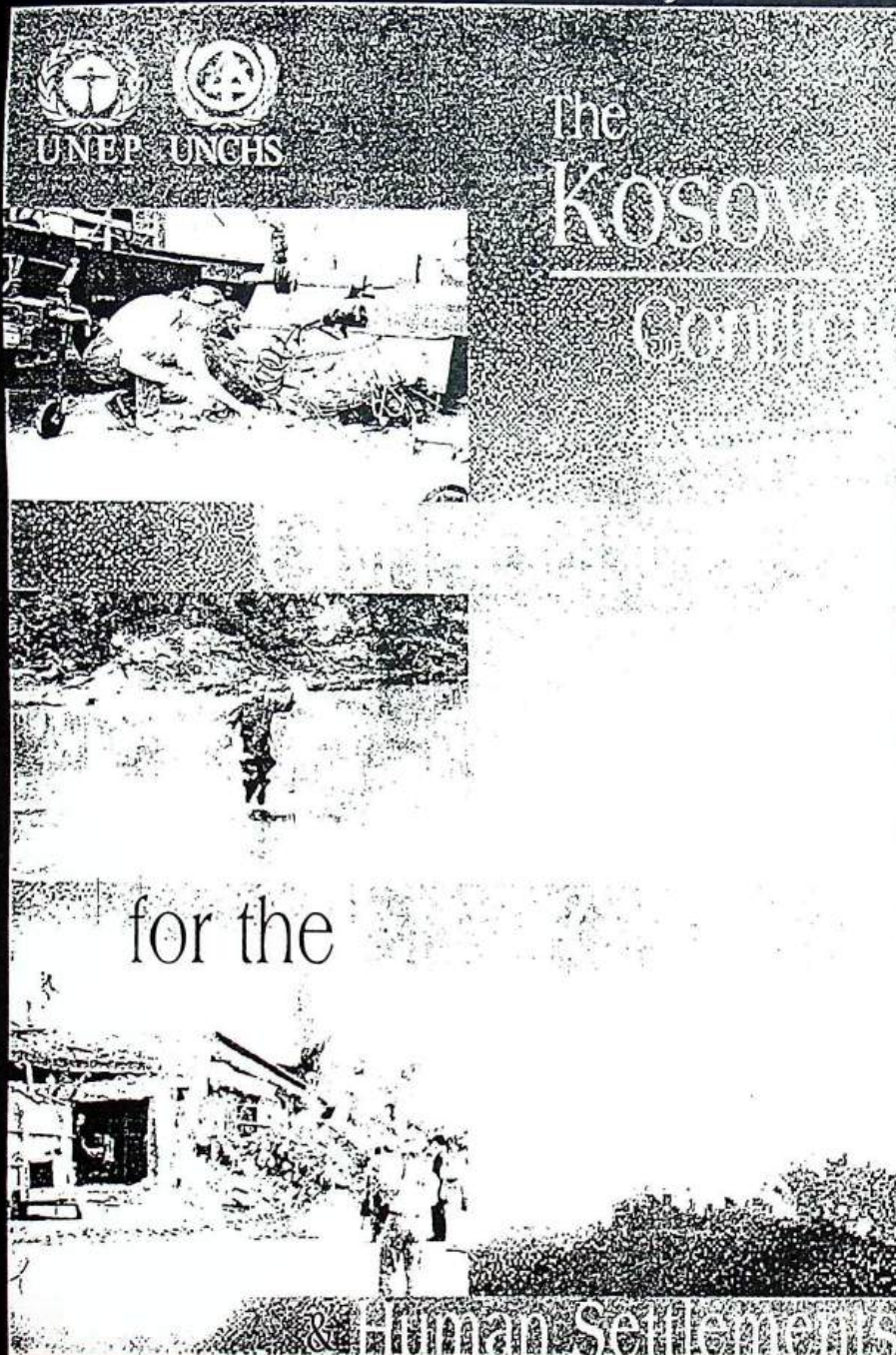
Within the framework of the violated international agreements in the field of environment, particular attention is drawn to the following conventions: the Convention on the Cooperation in the Field of the Protection and Sustainable Use of the Danube River, Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary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

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

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

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

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



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Consequences for the Environment & Human Settlements





The Kosovo Conflict

Consequences for the Environment & Human Settlements

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UNEP/UNCHS (Habitat) Balkans Task Force

Foreword

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



6 Recommendations

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

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

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

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

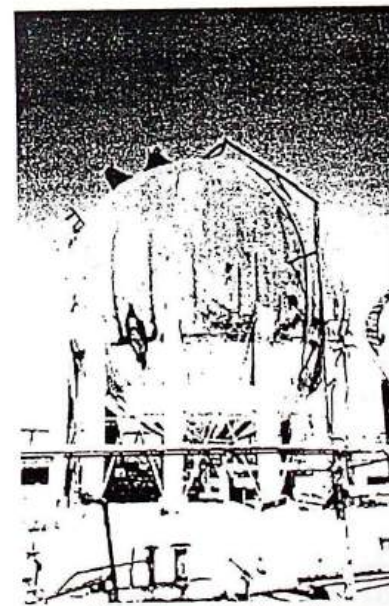
The recommendations distinguish between short-term actions aimed at immediate clean-up, and longer-term recommendations, also taking institutional strengthening, reconstruction and resumption of industrial activities into account. Normal economic activities, including production at some of the contaminated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

Industrial Sites

■ Immediate Action

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

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



Damaged VCM tank at the petrochemical plant in Pančevo

Photo: BIT

measures as soon as possible:

- complete isolation of the canal water and sediments from the Danube by construction of a physical barrier (alternative wastewater facilities to be implemented at the same time);
 - removal of oil attached to the banks and vegetation along the canal and around its confluence with the Danube (to be done before next Danube flood period);
 - detailed mapping of EDC, oil and mercury distribution in the canal;
 - use of a suction dredger to remove the bottom sediments contaminated with EDC (based on the results of EDC mapping);
 - secure disposal of the contaminated sediments.
- b) remove and securely store the metallic mercury on the floor of the petrochemical plant; recover as much of the main spillage as possible by suction, and use chemical binding to assist with removal of residual quantities.
- c) implement in situ remedial actions to clean up the groundwater which is highly contaminated with chlorinated solvents.
- d) clean collector channels at the oil refinery to prevent further potential contamination of the Danube with oil and oil products.
- 6 Kragujevac:** at the Zastava car plant, action should be taken to improve storage of the significant quantities of hazardous waste generated by operation of the factory, as well as by the air strikes. Immediate steps should be taken to clean up PCB and dioxin contamination. Specific recommendations are to:
- a) inform the managers of the site about the contaminated areas and associated risks, in particular with regard to the security of workers conducting the clean-up operations;
 - b) remove the concrete floor of the paint works with extreme care and as thoroughly as possible to a depth of at least 5cm;
 - c) place the PCB- and dioxin-bearing deposits and the broken concrete in secure, dry storage. Ideally, the material would be taken to a hazardous waste treatment facility;
 - d) empty the water tanks before any major clean up and reconstruction of the paint shop is considered. Carry out a more detailed study to gain additional information about the pollutants present in the different tanks. Do not

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

- e) use available techniques to treat the polluted water in the tanks, for example through some type of filtration or through adsorbing materials (like active carbon or a peat bed).
- 7 Novi Sad:** detailed studies should be carried out to determine whether oil and oil product pollution has contaminated the groundwater. Specific recommendations are to:
- a) carry out further investigations within the refinery compound. Soil contaminated with heavier oils should be removed and disposed of under controlled conditions, using recovery technologies wherever possible. Soil and groundwater contaminated by lighter, more volatile oil products should be treated using in situ methods;
 - b) drill an observation well to confirm that free-phase gasoline is floating on top of the groundwater. Any floating gasoline should be removed using in situ methods, contaminated groundwater should also be cleaned up using in situ treatment;
 - c) continue abstraction from the well which was closed (well test and water quality sampling should also be carried out periodically), so that contaminating substances (oil, etc.) are also withdrawn, thereby reducing the risk of contaminating adjacent wells (hydrological barrier);
 - d) carry out appropriate tests to assess the hazard posed to the drinking water supply of Novi Sad through location of wells close to the oil refinery.
- 8 Bor:** immediate action should be taken to prevent further releases of large amounts of sulphur dioxide gas in the atmosphere; damaged transformers and capacitors containing PCB oils should be removed and stored securely. Specific recommendations are to:
- a) resume the production of sulphuric acid, thus binding the sulphur dioxide now released into the atmosphere;
 - b) treat the leaking capacitors and transformers, together with contaminated soil, as hazardous waste and deal with it accordingly.



Environmental impacts on the Danube

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

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

Depleted Uranium

■ Immediate Action

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

Health Organisation.

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

■ Monitoring

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

Biodiversity

■ Immediate Action

- 17 Clearance of unexploded ordnance remaining in protected areas (primarily cluster bomblets) should be undertaken and measures implemented to issue warnings and restrict access to certain areas.
- 18 There is an urgent need to rebuild the nature conservation infrastructure and management system in Kosovo; as a first step, efforts should be made to recover all relevant information on biodiversity in the province.



Bomb craters in Fruška Gora National Park Photo: BIF

■ Management and Monitoring

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



- illegal economic activities should be assessed.
- 20 Priority should be given to establishment of the proposed Prokletije National Park, both because of its exceptionally high biodiversity and its significant potential role as a transboundary 'peace park' (Kosovo-Montenegro-Albania). Preparations and research on the Kosovo and Montenegro sectors were well advanced prior to the conflict.
 - 21 Long-term monitoring of the impacts of the conflict on protected areas, including the effects of reconstruction activities, should be conducted.

Human Settlements Priorities for Action in Kosovo

- 22 Medium-term housing rehabilitation strategies should be developed in close consultation with local stakeholders. Given the particular conditions of Kosovo, such strategies should enable the recovery of local capacities in the construction industry, building materials production and the operation of financial systems. Establishing traditional programmes of assistance that will prolong Kosovo's dependence on external support.
- 23 An assessment should be made of the resources available within Kosovo, including the income due to remittances and trade, that can be put at the service of rehabilitation activities. Such assessments are absolutely necessary before a credible rehabilitation strategy is in place, both to ensure the maximum use of local capacities and to target such programmes to the most needy sectors of the population.
- 24 As part of BTF/UNCHS (Habitat) on-going support activities to UNMIK, medium-term technical support programmes should be developed in the areas of:
 - production of guidelines and procedures for municipal administration;
 - the regularisation of housing and property rights and the establishment of an independent mechanism to deal with these issues;
 - the development of a cadastral information system and the upgrading of

Long-Term Institution Building

- property registries and documentation.
- 25 The capacities of the environmental administration in the FRY, the Republic of Serbia, the Republic of Montenegro and the Province of Kosovo, as well as at the municipal level, should be strengthened by providing sound economic frameworks and targeted training activities.
 - 26 The environmental Monitoring System in the FRY should be redesigned and strengthened at both the federal and local levels, focusing on water, air, biodiversity and human health, and, in particular, targeting environmental hot spots. The environmental information network should be strengthened by establishing an internationally (i.e. EEA, UNEP, international environmental conventions) compatible system.
 - 27 The potential benefits of FRY participation and full integration, when political circumstances permit, in the work of international organisations and regional environmental processes (Environment for Europe, Danube Convention, etc.) should be recognised (see pages 80-81 for information on Basel and Danube Conventions, of special relevance to BTF findings).
 - 28 The private sector (business, industry) should be more involved in environmental planning and take environmental considerations into account during reconstruction and when taking up industrial activities.
 - 29 The non-governmental sector should be strengthened; for example, by raising environmental awareness, improving access to environmental information and promoting greater involvement in environmental policy-making locally, nationally and internationally. This will strengthen civil society and contribute to greater stability of the entire region.
 - 30 The United Nations Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK) should develop capacity on environmental issues and integrate environmental considerations into other components of its activities.



THE INDICTMENT

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

By Ramsey Clark

July 31, 1999

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

Commission of Inquiry
c/o International Acton Center
39 West 14 Street, #206 New York, NY 10011
(212) 633-6646 fax: (212) 633-2889
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The Charges

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

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

The Complaint

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

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

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

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

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

B. The Charges

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

B. The Charges

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

6. Killing and Injuring a Defenseless Population throughout Yugoslavia.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

10. Attacking Facilities Containing Dangerous Substances and Forces.

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

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

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

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

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

12. Waging War on the Environment.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

UDHR; ICCPR; ICESCR.

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

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

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

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

C. Relief Sought

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

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

Scope of the Inquiry

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

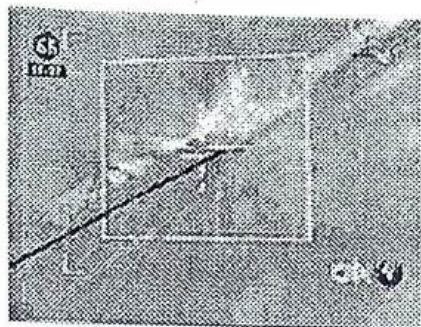
The Commission of Inquiry will seek and accept evidence of criminal acts by any person or government, related to the conflict, because it believes international law must be applied uniformly. It believes that "victors' justice" is not law, but the extension of war by force of the prevailing party. U.S.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

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

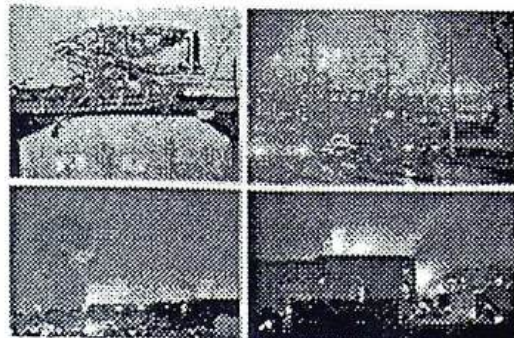
Ramsey Clark

July 30, 1999

"Collateral damages"- more than 1000 dead civilians



17 civilians were killed, and 43 severely wounded in a bombing of the bus near the place called Savine Vode on the road Pec-Rozaje. This is the seventh case of mass killing of the innocent civilians that the officials of



NATO alliance are about to call a "mistake". Spokesman of NATO have, so far, admitted the following **"collateral damages"**: bombing of civilian buildings in Aleksinac, Surdulica and Vracar, city center of Belgrade, bombing the civilian train in Grdelica, attack on column of Albanian refugees near village Meja, and bombing of the bus on the bridge near village Luzani. As "collateral damage" are mentioned only the cases in which few dozen of civilians were killed. The other "smaller mistakes", under 10 victims each, are not even being mentioned, and are not alarming to public. Such is the case of bombing of the place called Murino, in which 5 people were killed (two of them being children), that is not even mentioned in the report in NATO headquarters. The other daily "minor collateral damages" have the same treatment, although total of the victims is few hundred people so far.



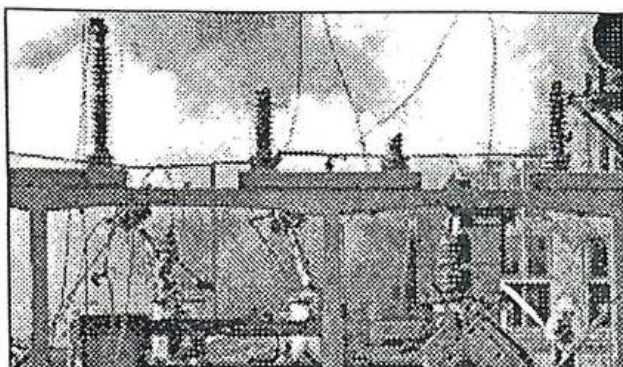
However, in seven "collateral damages" that NATO did admit, killed are more than 200 people, women and children, and few hundred wounded. To be correct, in Aleksinac were killed 12, in Surdulica 16, in the train of Grdelicka Klisura around 50, in refugee column 75, in the bus "Nis Express" near Luzani 40, and yesterday near the place called Savine Vode 17... Each of these "collateral damages" later was proved not to be one. For bombing of Surdulica, they first said that only one bomb mistakenly fell on inhabitant place, and few days latter they said that "there were more than one bomb".

For bombing of refugees column on the road Djakovica-Prizren, they also said that "pilot thought it was military convoy". Besides word "mistake" NATO has no other explanations for bombing of the train in Grdelicka klisura and

bombing of the bus near village Luzani, either. Pilots were said to have targeted only bridges and the train and the bus "just accidentally happened" to have been there. However, some speculations were risen that, by targeting the train and the bus, pilots were practicing hitting of the moving object from great distances. Another thing worth mentioning is that these "actions" resulted in killing of few dozen of children.

◀ Back

Destruction of facilities for power generation and transmission in FRY



The destruction and disabling of facilities for power generation and transmission in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia by the NATO aviation constitutes a grave violation of the provisions of Chapter III of Additional Protocol I of 1977 to the 1949 Geneva Conventions on the Protection of Victims of War. Those provisions

prescribe both general protection of civilian facilities, such as power generation and transmission facilities, and special protection provided for under Article 54 of this document. Pursuant to the provisions on general protection (Article 52), such facilities may not be the object of attack or reprisals, while Article 54 stipulates that it is prohibited to attack, destroy, displace or render inoperative facilities indispensable for the survival of the civilian population. Power plants indisputably fall under the regime of protection provided by the mentioned article of Additional Protocol I. According to Article 85 (items 3.b and 5) of this document, grave violations of the mentioned provisions are qualified as war crimes. Like in the case of the deliberate destruction of other civilian facilities throughout Yugoslavia, this time too the provisions were violated of Article 87 of the Protocol. They stipulate the duty of military commanders to acquaint members of the units under their control with the obligations stemming from this document, as well as to prevent and suppress their being violated and to notify the competent authorities in their country of such instances of violation. Since this is obviously not being done, as evidenced by the massive destruction of civilian facilities in FRY, including the above facilities, they too fall under the regime of criminal responsibility as persons issuing orders for the commission of such crimes.

This case also contains elements of the crime of genocide pursuant to the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide of 9 September 1948. According to Article II of the above Convention, genocide is, inter alia, understood to mean "the deliberate subjecting of a group to such living conditions as



should lead to its total or partial physical extermination". Such intention is evident because attacks on sources of electricity are very violent and frequent i.e. made by employing destructive missiles as well as special purpose weapons. Needless to say, when considering the responsibility of aggressor countries for their genocidal behaviour, the attacks on power plants must be put in the context of all their acts having the nature of genocide to date, such as the destruction of other facilities necessary for the functioning of the life of citizens (schools, hospitals, bridges, factories, transportation systems, power plants, telecommunications systems etc.).

2.B.

SPAN info - PROVISIONAL ASSESSMENT OF CIVILIAN CASUALTIES AND
DESTRUCTION

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

PROVISIONAL ASSESSMENT OF CIVILIAN CASUALTIES AND DESTRUCTION

IN THE TERRITORY OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA

FROM 24 MARCH TO 08 JUNE 1999

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

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

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

Furthermore, repeated bombardment of tourist centers and national

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CIVILIAN CASUALTIES

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

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

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

Surdulica:

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

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

Korisa:

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

Djakovica:

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

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

Grdelicka gorge:

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

village Luzani:

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

Istok:

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

Varvarin:

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

Belgrade:

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

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

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

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

Nis:

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

Savine Vode:

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

Aleksinac:

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

Kursumlija:

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

Novi Pazar:

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

village Nagavac:

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

Pristina:

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

village Srbica:

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

village Murino:

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

Merdare:

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

Doganovici:

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

Gnjilane:

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

Pancevo:

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

Ralja:

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

Kragujevac:

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

Vranje:

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

Kraljevo:

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

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

Novi Sad:

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

Trstenik:

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

Vladicin Han:

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

village Radosta:

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

Cuprija:

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

Krk Bunar:

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

Mijatovac:

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

TRAFFIC

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

1. BRIDGES (DESTROYED AND DAMAGED):

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

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

(1-14.4.1999);

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

23. The bridge over the regional Kursumlija - Prokuplje road (14.4.1999);
24. The road bridge on the river Toplica, on the Nis-Pristina road near the town of Kursumlija (14.19.4. & 11.5.1999);
25. The railway bridge on the river Lim, between Priboj and Prijepolje, near hydroelectric power station Bistrica (on 15.4.1999);
26. The bridge on the river Ibar, at the village of Brvenik, linking Korlace and Raska (15.04.1999.);
27. The road bridge on the r. Danube, between Smederevo and Kovin (16.4.1999);
28. The railway bridge on the river Kosanica, v. Rudari, municipality Kursumlija, railway line Prokuplje - Pristina (18.04.1999.);
29. The road bridge on the river Kosanica, at the village of Selo Visoko (18.04.1999.);
30. The road bridge "Raskrsnica" near Donja Bistrica, on the route Priboj-Prijepolje-Nova Varos (20.4.1999);
31. The road bridge over the Danube along the Beograd-Novi Sad road, near Beska, Indjija municipality (21.4.1999);
32. The railway bridge on the river Sava near Ostruznica (21. 23.4.1999);
33. The railway bridge on the Kraljevo - Raska railway line, near Kraljevo (23.4.1999);
34. The road bridge on the river Lab, primary road Kosovska Mitrovica - Pristina, v. Babin Most (27.4.1999.);
35. The bridge over the railway track on the regional road Biljanovac - Mt. Kopaonik (29.4.1999);
36. The road bridge "Uzicki" on the river Uvac, municipality Kokin Brod, primary road Uzice - Nova Varos (30.4.1999.)
37. The road bridge near the village of Visoka, municipality Kursumlija (30.4.1999);
38. The road bridge on the river Zapadna Morava, at the town of Trstenik, regional road Trstenik - Velika Drenova (30.4.1999.);
39. Overpass at the village of Visoka, municipality Kursumlija (30.4.1999);
40. The railway bridge on the river Ibar, in the village Bojiste (30.04.1999.)
41. The road bridge on the river Lim, at the village of Kucin, on the road Prijepolje-Nova Varos (1.5.1999);
42. The bridge on the regional road Krusevac-Razanjanj, near the village of Djunis (1.5.1999);
43. The railway bridge near the village of Medari (1.5.1999);

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

Varvarin (30.5.1999);

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

2. RAILWAYS LINES AND RAILWAY STATIONS:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

9. The Nis - Pristina rail, near Kursumlija;

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

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

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

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

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

15. Railway track Uzice - Priboj;

16. Railway track Bogojevo - Vukovar;

17. Railway track Leskovac - Predejane;

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

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

20. Railway station in Kraljevo - Bogutovac;

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

3. ROADS AND TRANSPORTERS:

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

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

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

4. Traffic has been suspended on the Nis-Pristina road, due to the fact that the bridge on the river Toplica, near the town of Kursumlija, has sustained heavy damage (14.19.4. & 11.5.1999);

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

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

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

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

9. Belgrade-Zagreb highway, near Stari Banovci;

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

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

12. Bus station in Pristina;

13. Road maintenance company "Magistrala" in Pristina;

14. The Nis Central Bus Station;

15. The Pristina Bus Station;

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

4. AIRPORTS (14):

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

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

ECONOMIC AND CIVILIAN TARGETS, PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS

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

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

1. INDUSTRY AND TRADE:

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

Belgrade:

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

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

15. "Jugoimport SDPR" (27.5.1999);

Pancevo:

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

Smederevo:

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

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

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

Novi Sad:

20. "Ciklonizacija" (28.3.1999);

21. "Tehnogas" (28.3.1999);

22. "Novograp" (28.3.1999);

23. "Gumins" (28.3.1999);

24. "Albus" (28.3.1999);

25. "Petar Drapsin" (28.3.1999);

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

27. "Prevodnica" firm (28.3.1999);

28. "Niva" company (28.3.1999);

29. "Motins" (7.4.1999);

30. "Izolacija" (7.4.1999);

31. "Novokabel" (7.4.1999);

32. Trade company "Bazar" (7.4.1999);

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

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

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

Sremska Mitrovica:

36. "Dijana" shoe factory;

Kula:

37. "Istra" fittings factory (24.3.1999);

Bogojevo:

38. The port of Bogojevo;

Sabac:

39. Joint company "Mikromotor" (10.5.1999);

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

Leskovac:

41. "Zdravlje" pharmaceutical plant (25.3.1999);

Aleksinac:

42. "Agrokolonijal" firm (5.4.1999);

43. "Empa" company (5.4.1999);

Cacak:

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

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

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

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

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

Nis:

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

50. "Elektronska industrija" factory;

51. "Jastrebac" machine industry;

52. "Masinska industrija" machine plant;

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

54. Construction material depot "Ogrev Invest";

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

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

57. "Elektrotehna" warehouse;

58. Food storage facility "Fidelinka";

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

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

61. "Proplanak" (24.4.1999);

62. "Elektro mang" company (24.4.1999);

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

85. "Polet" company (24.4.1999);

86. Holding company "Jugotrans" (24.4.1999);

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

Kosijerica:

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

Lucani:

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

Klina:

90. "Volujak" mine (19.4.1999);

Pristina:

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

92. Cotton yarn factory;

93. Shock-absorber factory;

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

95. "Magistrala" company (12.4.1999);

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

Pec:

97. Facilities of the Pec Brewery (21.5.1999);

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

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

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

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

Prizren:

102. Cement plant "Betonjerka" (6.4.1999);

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

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

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

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

107. "Printeks" company (13.5.1999);

Urosevac:

108. Tubes factory (28.3.- 24.5.1999);

109. "Silkapora" factory (15.5.1999);

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

Gnjilane:

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

112. Cigarette factory (10.4.2.5.1999);

113. Battery factory (10.4.-2.5.1999);

Glogovac:

114. Plant Feronikl (29-30.04.1999);

Lipljan:

115. Plant Radioton (6.05.1999.);

Lebane:

116. "Jedinstvo company" (14.4.1999);

117. "Vocarstvo" unit (14.4.1999);

Djakovica:

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

Vucitrn:

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

Bujanovac:

120. "Integral" brick plant (13.5.1999);

Podujevo:

121. "Ciglana" brick plant (14.5.1999);

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

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

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

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

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

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

3. AGRICULTURE:

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

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

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

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

4. HOSPITALS AND HEALTH CARE CENTRES:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Labour Health Care Centre in Rakovica (15.4.1999);

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

- Gerontological Centre in Leskovac (25.3.1999);

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

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

- General Hospital in Djakovica;

- City Hospital in Novi Sad (1.4.1999);

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

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

- Medical Centre in Kraljevo;

- Dispensary on Mount Zlatibor;

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

- City hospital in Valjevo (21.4.1999);

- Dispensary "Krusik" in Valjevo;

- Hospital for treatment of dystrophias in Novi Pazar;

- Health Care Centre in Kursumlija;

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

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

- City hospital in Nis (7.05.1999);

- Medical Care Centre in Vladicin Han (11.5.1999);

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

- Medical station in Kula (25.3.1999);

- Dentist station in Pristina (29.3.1999);

- Outpatient clinic in Prizren (19.4.1999);

- Outpatient clinic in Suva Reka (19.4.1999);

- Medical station, Druzetic, Koceljeva (23.4.1999);

5. SCHOOLS (MORE THAN 400 FACILITIES)

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

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

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

- Elementary school and Engineering secondary school centre in Rakovica;

- Two secondary schools in the territory of Nis;

- Faculty for construction and architecture in Nis;

- Faculty for machine-technical studies in Nis;

- Faculty for electro-technical studies in Nis;

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

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

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

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

- Elementary schools in Kraljevo and the villages of Cvetka,

Aketa and Ladjevcij;

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

- School centre in Kula;

- Agricultural school in Valjevo;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

6. PUBLIC AND HOUSING FACILITIES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Ministry of the Interior in Banjica (3.4.1999);

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

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

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

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

- Hotel "Park" in Pec (19.5.1999);

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

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

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

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

7. INFRASTRUCTURE:

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

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

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

- Telephone lines cut off in Bogutovac (10.4.1999);

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(22.5.1999);

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

TELECOMMUNICATIONS

TV TRANSMITTERS (43):

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

2. Gucevo - Loznica (25-27.4.1999);

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

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

5. Bogutovac - Pristina (29.4.1999);

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

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

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

DESTRUCTION OF CULTURAL AND HISTORIC MONUMENTS AND RELIGIOUS SHRINES

MEDIEVAL MONASTERIES AND RELIGIOUS SHRINES (59):

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

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

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

CULTURAL-HISTORICAL MONUMENTS AND MUSEUMS (15):

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

BOMBING OF DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR MISSIONS

ACCREDITED IN THE F.R. OF YUGOSLAVIA

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

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

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

- Angolan Embassy (May 19-20);

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

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2.C.

CHRONOLOGY OF CRIMES AND DISHONOR OF NATO
June 05, 1999

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NATO committed an unblushing attack on 5th May intentionally

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Celsius so that they burn even the stone.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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2.D.

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA
FEDERAL MINISTRY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS

ECONOMIC SURVEY

Belgrade, 10 November 1999

No. 2

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

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

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

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

Also affected or prevented were:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. REGION OF NORTHERN BAC

* ZZZZ Subotica

* Health Care Centre Subotica

Out-Patient Health Institution Subotica: Health Care Unit Palic

2. DISTRICT OF CENTRAL BANAT

3. DISTRICT OF NORTHERN BANAT

4. DISTRICT OF SOUTH BANAT

* Health Centre Pancevo

- General Hospital Pancevo

- Out-Patient Health Institution Pancevo

- Health Unit Kacarevo

- Health Unit Vojlovica

* Pharmacy Pancevo

* Specialized Psychiatric Hospital Vrsac

5. DISTRICT OF WESTERN BAC

- Out-Patient Health Institution with Rehabilitation centre Apatin

- Pharmacy in the village of Kupusina

6. DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN BAC

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

7. DISTRICT OF SREM

8. CITY OF BELGRADE

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

9. DISTRICT OF MACVA

- * Health Care Centre "Dr Laza Lazarevic" Sabac

10. DISTRICT OF KOLUBARA

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

- Pharmacy "1. maj"
- Galenical laboratory

11. DANUBIAN DISTRICT

12. DISTRICT OF BRANICEVO

13. DISTRICT OF SUMADIJA

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

14. MORAVIAN DISTRICT

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

15. DISTRICT OF BOR

16. DISTRICT OF ZAJECAR

17. DISTRICT OF ZLATIBOR

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

18. DISTRICT OF MORAVICA

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

19. DISTRICT OF RASKA

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

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

20. DISTRICT OF RASINA

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

21. DISTRICT OF NISAVA

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

22. DISTRICT OF TOPLICA

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

23. DISTRICT OF PIROT

24. DISTRICT OF JABLANICA

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

25. DISTRICT OF PCINJ

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

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

26. DISTRICT OF KOSOVO

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

27. DISTRICT OF PEC

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

28. DISTRICT OF PRIZREN

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

29. DISTRICT OF KOSOVO/MITROVICA

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

30. KOSOVO/POMORAVLJE DISTRICT

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

