

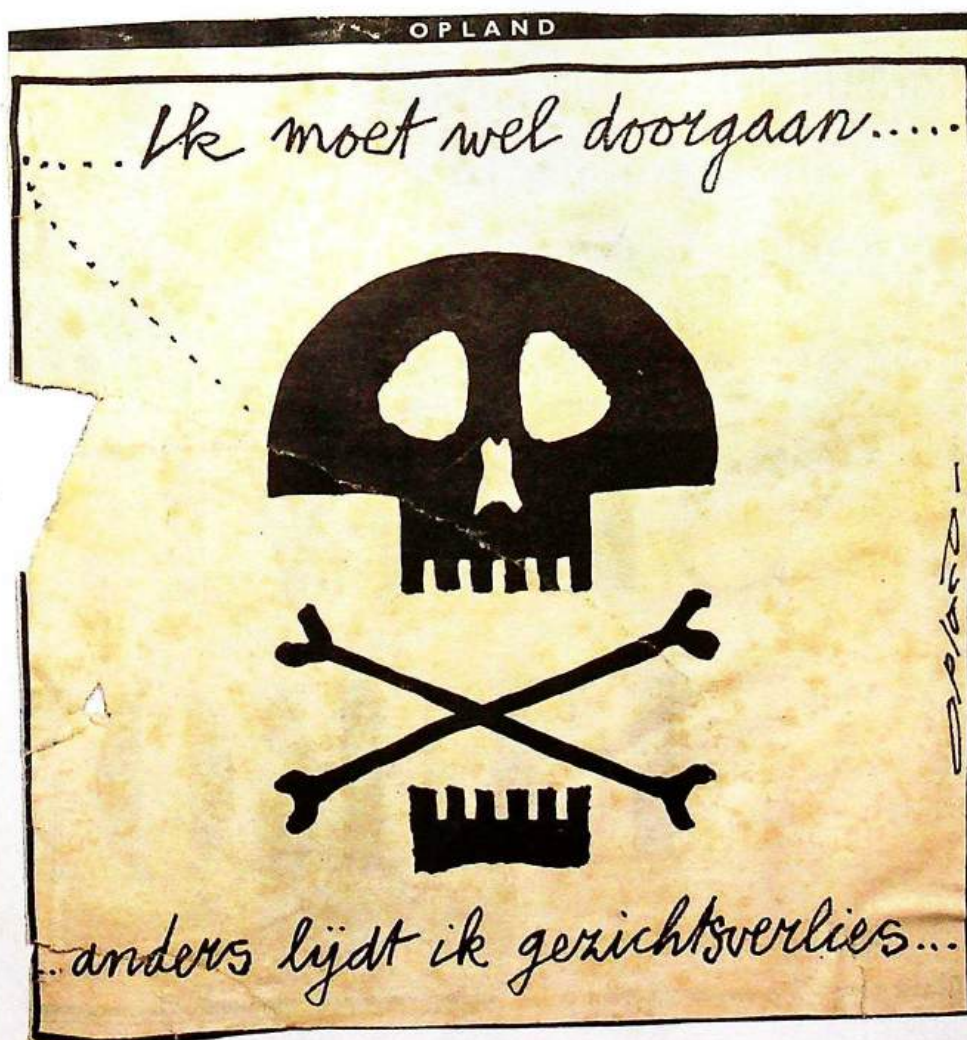
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AANVALLEN OP NIET- MILITAIRE DOELEN EN
DISPROPORTIONEEL OORLOGSGEWELD
IN DE OP ZICHZELF AL MISDADIGE
AGRESSIE- OORLOG VAN DE NAVO- LANDEN,
WAARONDER NEDERLAND, TEGEN JOEGOSLAVIE



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NATIONAL ISSUE

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...See Perspective) **A8**

LONG STORY SHORT

Asia Hurts Service Firms; Laid Offs Increased In June

The National Association of Purchasing Management's nonmanufacturing index fell to 61.5 in June from 64 in May. Still, NAPM's Ralph Kauffman said Asia's slump seems to be hurting factories more than service industries. Meanwhile, U.S. companies laid off 54,914 people in June vs. 27,631 in May, an informal survey by Challenger, Gray & Christmas found. Layoffs totaled 270,443 in the first half, up 46% from a year before.

WASHINGTON & WORLD

■ **RUSSIA SUMMIT:** President Clinton said he has agreed to hold a summit meeting with Russian President Boris Yeltsin this September in Moscow. The Russians had been pressing Clinton to visit this summer. But the White House has said it would prefer to wait until the Russian Parliament ratifies the START II nuclear arms treaty. The Russian Duma, or lower house of Parliament, put off hearings on START II until the fall.

■ **MEXICAN ELECTIONS:** Mexico's ruling party won its most dramatic state

HOW MEDIA SHAPE FOREIGN POLICY Seeking Melodrama, They Often Distort The News

By Brian Mitchell
Investor's Business Daily

It's so simple if you read the newspapers or watch TV: Kosovo's Albanians are suffering under brutal Serbian rule, so NATO must ride to the rescue to stop the fighting and protect human rights.

Of course, it may not be so simple. And that's what worries some critics, including a few veteran journalists.

They fear the media and the State Department share a simple, black-and-white view of foreign conflict that drives U.S. involvement in Kosovo, Bosnia, Haiti, Somalia and the Persian Gulf.

The Gulf War was a record-breaker for TV news ratings. Since then, the American media have pursued a foreign policy of their own.

To some, it seems to be a policy based on melodrama, with villains committing unspeakable crimes against innocent victims who need U.S. help.

Presidents Bush and Clinton both proved susceptible to media influence when deciding to send U.S. troops abroad. Bush sent troops into Somalia, and Clinton expanded their mission before pulling them out. Both presidents were responding to media pressure, critics say.

Here you clearly see a case of the media and its images driving government policy. It was more evident in Bosnia. We're now seeing it again in Kosovo, where so much of the press coverage doesn't even make a pretense of objectivity.

— Ted Galen Carpenter,
author of "The Captive Press"

"Here you clearly see a case of the media and its images driving government policy," said Ted Galen Carpenter, author of "The Captive Press" and director of defense and foreign policy studies at the Cato Institute.

He added: "It was more evident in Bosnia. We're now seeing it again in Kosovo, where so much of the press coverage doesn't even make a pretense of objectivity."

Both sides in Kosovo have refused a cease-fire, and NATO has shown its readiness to act without U.N. approval. Richard Holbrooke, President Clin-

ton's nominee as ambassador to the United Nations, has warned that "we are only a few steps away from a general war."

Many media pundits are already beating the drums for NATO to jump in. News reports continue to focus on the suffering of Kosovo's Albanian Muslims. And, once again, Serbian President Slobodan Milosevic is cast as the villain.

Bias On Bosnia?

The media's lack of objectivity on Bosnia was the subject of a soul-searching article in the Nieman Reports by Sylvia Poggoli, a foreign correspondent for National Public Radio.

"The use of good-guy and bad-guy stereotypes often obscured the complex origins of the conflict," she wrote during a recent Harvard University fellowship. "Something must be wrong when a senator such as Joseph Biden (D-Del.) can say self-assuredly that Serbia invaded Bosnia, ignoring facts such as that Bosnia's pre-war population was 31% Serb."

Poggoli likened Western journalists covering the war to "scouts without compasses," ignorant of the local language and history, dependent on their local hosts for everything, and yet looked upon back home as sources of truth.

Even the State Department depended on the media to know what was going on.

Continued on Page A32

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Afz.: R. DESPOTOVIC 5-11-98

Promotor - media - pers

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Naar Promotor Naar Homepage



WAARSCHUWING!

HOE BETROUWBAAR ZIJN DE MEDIA VOOR ONZE POLITIEKE INFORMATIE

"Nieuws werd ingekleed in het volle gevechtstenuue van schaamteloze krantenkoppen, over meerdere pagina's uitgesmeerde gore foto's en vreselijke video-beelden. Het duidelijke doel was om regeringen tot militaire interventie te dwingen. Het effect was overtuigend, maar was het beeld compleet?" Dit schrijft de Amerikaanse journalist Peter Brock (El Paso Herald-Post) in nummer 93 (winter '93-'94) van het blad Foreign Policy. Hij bereidt een boek voor over de rol van de media in de Joegoslavische burgeroorlog. In zijn artikel ontrafelt hij de berichtgeving van voornamelijk Amerikaanse media. Uit de voorbeelden blijkt dat zijn kritiek evenzogoed geldt voor de Europese en de Nederlandse pers en TV. Wat naar boven komt is een beeld van brutale oorlogspropaganda, gericht op het manipuleren van de publieke opinie. Zodoende wordt steun gekweekt voor westerse deelname aan de oorlog in Joegoslavië.

Zoals bekend beschouwen de meeste media de burgeroorlog in Joegoslavië vooral als een "etnische oorlog". Daarbij moeten wij dan geloven dat de "goeien" en de "slechten" ook langs etnische lijnen te verdelen zijn. Om dat te "bewijzen" wordt gebruik gemaakt van vloedgolven aan vreselijke en emotionele beelden waarbij "de Serviërs" als schuldigen worden aangewezen. Bij nadere bestudering blijkt daar vaak niets van te kloppen.

DE OMGEKEERDE WERELD

Enkele voorbeelden die Brock noemt: "Straatbeelden van het verwoeste Vukovar in 1991 werden later op westerse televisienetwerken gepresenteerd als gevechtsbeelden van het (in werkelijkheid, red.) nauwelijks beschadigde Dubrovnik.

De coverfoto van Time van 17 augustus 1992, overgenomen van een Britse televisie reportage, toonde een glimlachende, graatmagere man zonder hemd die omschreven werd als was hij een van de "Moslim

gevangenen in een Servisch gevangenkamp". In werkelijkheid was de man een Serviër, Slobodan Konjevic, van 37 jaar die, samen met zijn broer Zoran van 41 jaar, gearresteerd en opgesloten was op beschuldiging van plundering. Konjevic, die er dramatischer uitgemergeld uitzag dan de anderen die wel hemden aanhadden, leed al 10 jaar aan tuberculose zij zijn zuster in Wenen, die later haar twee broers op de foto identificeerde.

De in 1992 door de BBC gefilmde ziekelijke oudere "Bosnische Moslim krijgsgevangene in een Servisch concentratiekamp" werd later door zijn familieleden geïdentificeerd als de gepensioneerd Joegoslavische legerofficier Branko Velec. Een Bosnische Serviër die in een Moslim gevangenkamp werd vastgehouden.

Tussen de "Moslim peuters en wezen" die in augustus 1992 in een bus in Serajevo getroffen werden door sluipschuttervuur was een aantal Servische kinderen. Een feit dat veel later bekend werd gemaakt. Een van de kinderen die tijdens het incident stierven werd door televisiereporters als Moslim omschreven. Terwijl het onmiskenbaar Servisch orthodoxe begrafenisritueel een ander verhaal vertelde.

Newsweek publiceerde op 4 januari 1993 een foto van verschillende lichamen met een begeleidend verhaal dat begon met: "Is er een manier om Servische wreedheden in Bosnië te stoppen?" De foto was in werkelijkheid van Servische slachtoffers. Er was een duidelijk herkenbare man bij in een rode jas. De foto, met dezelfde man in de rode jas, is identiek met beelden in een televisieopname van Vukovar een jaar eerder.

CNN zond in maart en mei 1993 beeldreportages uit over slachtingen van 14 Moslims en later 10 Moslims die gedood zouden zijn door Serviërs. De slachtoffers bleken later Serviërs te zijn. Er volgde geen rectificatie.

Begin augustus 1993 beschreef een foto-bijlschrift in de New York Times een Kroatische vrouw uit Posusje, rouwend om een zoon die gedood was door recente Servische aanvallen. In werkelijkheid is het Kroatische dorp Posusje, in Bosnië nabij de Dalmatische kust, het strijdtonel geweest van bloedige gevechten tussen Moslims en Kroaten, die 34 Bosnische Kroaten het leven kostten. Daarbij ook de zoon van de vrouw op de foto." (1)

MEDIA MANIPULEREN BEWUST

Brocks' artikel laat zien dat hier geen sprake is van slordig werkende media die onder druk van de actualiteit en de vreselijke beelden in

paniek raakten en zomaar wat bralden. Juist de supersnelle Amerikaanse media houden continue in de gaten wat het effect van hun berichten is op de publieke opinie. Zij spannen zich in om precies vastgestelde politieke boodschappen over te brengen.

"De netwerken en uitgevers in de VS hebben vele opinie-onderzoeken gehouden tijdens de Joegoslavische burgeroorlog om het effect van hun berichtgeving te testen. Maar hoe de opiniepeilers hun vragen ook vormden, er bleven meerderheden koppig tegen alle vormen van militaire interventie. Uiteindelijk kwamen ABC-News en de Washington Post met een opiniepeiling die aangaf dat zes van de tien Amerikanen geallieerde "luchtaanvallen tegen Bosnisch-Servische krachten die Serajevo aanvallen" zouden steunen." ...

"De opiniepeiling was niet bedoeld om objectief de mening te peilen over Bosnische regeringstroepen. Die hebben, volgens vele betrouwbare rapporten, regelmatig op hun eigen posities en de bevolking van Serajevo geschoten en artillerie-aanvallen elders in Bosnië gemanipuleerd voor publieke steun en andere doelen.

Een woordvoester van de Washington Post zei dat de meningen daarover niet waren gevraagd omdat de opiniepeilers "niet zeker waren of het publiek dat zou begrijpen". Ook was er, volgens haar, "niet genoeg ruimte" voor andere vragen op het vragenformulier." (1)

MOGELIJKE SERVISCHE SLACHTOFFERS GENEGEERD

Ook Brock merkt verschillende keren op dat het buiten twijfel staat dat Serviërs wreedheden en andere misdaden begaan hebben. Zijn belangrijkste stelling is dat die zaken door alle betrokken partijen gedaan zijn. Het ligt vooral aan de verdraaiingen en verzwijgingen van de media dat ons een eenzijdig (en dus compleet onbetrouwbaar) beeld van de werkelijkheid getoond werd en wordt. Terwijl de meeste verhalen, ook de meest twijfelachtige, over Servische wreedheden (desnoods door de media nog eens drastisch "aangepast") breed werden uitgemeten, werden meldingen van Servische zijde over mishandelingen, en erger, door Kroaten of Moslims grotendeels genegeerd! "...

Tegen het einde van 1991 keken de in Belgrado (in Servië, red.) gestationeerde journalisten zenuwachtig aan tegen de komst van 60.000 Servische vluchtelingen uit Kroatië. Zij hadden gruwelijke verslagen over wreedheden en de vernietiging van vele Servische dorpen. Volgens de patriarch van Belgrado waren bijna 100 van de 156 overgebleven Servisch orthodoxe kerken in Kroatië waren met de grond gelijk gemaakt. (Voor de tweede wereldoorlog stonden er 800 Servische kerken in Kroatië). Ongeloof bij de media over de verhalen van

vluchtelingen en Servische officials zorgde ervoor dat de berichtgeving over "concentratiekampen" met Servische gevangenen beperkt bleef. Zoals bijvoorbeeld het kamp bij Suhopolje temidden van 18 vernietigde Servische dorpen in het Grubisno Polje district. Een ander, waarvan het bestaan later bevestigd werd, stond in Stara Lipa, tussen de resten van 24 Servische dorpen in het Slavonska Pozega district, waar de Serven uit hun huizen verdreven waren." (1)

EG EN VN: GEEN INTERESSE IN SERVISCHE SLACHTOFFERS

Brock somt ook een aantal beschuldigingen van wreedheden tegen Serviërs op die ingediend zijn bij het Europese Parlement en de VN. Ook hieraan werd opvallend weinig tot geen enkele aandacht in de media besteed: "Eind mei 1992 werden Servische vrouwen die gevangen waren in Breza verkracht en daarna vermoord door Moslims. Hun lijken werden later verbrand.

Op 27 mei 1992 werden vrouwelijke gevangenen van Bradina naar Celebici gebracht en daar herhaaldelijk verkracht. Een ontsnapte uit Goradze meldt op 26 juni 1992 dat Moslims vaders dwongen hun dochters te verkrachten, waarna beiden werden vermoord. Dr. Olga Drasko, een voormalige gevangene van een Ustacha kamp in Dretelj, legt op 27 augustus 1992 een schriftelijke verklaring af waarin ze verkrachtingen en verminkingen beschrijft van vrouwen, inclusief haarzelf, gedurende haar drie maanden van gevangenschap. In november 1992 vroeg een groep Servische vrouwen late abortussen aan nadat zij frequent waren verkracht door Moslims gedurende hun langdurige gevangenschap.

Op 10 december 1992 verklaard de Servisch orthodoxe patriarch in Belgrado dat 800 servische vrouwen als verkrachtingsslachtoffer geregistreerd staan in 20 kampen die door Moslims en Kroaten beheerd worden.

De patriarch citeerde ook uit een rapport van 2 augustus 1992 van het "Staatscentrum voor Onderzoek naar Oorlogsmisdaden" (van de Servisch republiek in Bosnië-Herzegowina). Het was samengesteld voor de VN. Het noemt locaties in Serajevo, Tuzla, Bugojno, Konjic, Bihac en Slavonski Brod, waar Servische vrouwen zouden worden vastgehouden en verkracht door Kroaten en Moslims.

VERKRACHTINGSSLACHTOFFERS ALS PROPAGANDAMATERIAAL

Brock wijst ook op een rapport (S/24991) van de Veiligheidsraad van de VN dat op 18 december 1992 aan de Algemene Vergadering van de

VN beschikbaar werd gesteld. Het was op dat moment het enige rapport dat door een internationale instantie was gemaakt en gedocumenteerde gevallen bevatte van verkrachtingen. Het rapport bevatte ook een aantal getuigenissen die gingen over de hierboven genoemde gevallen. Het rapport werd, zonder bekende reden, pas op 5 januari 1993 beschikbaar gesteld aan de openbaarheid. "Terwijl dat rapport minimaal binnen de VN verspreid werd, concentreerden de nieuwsmidia zich op ongedocumenteerde beweringen van officials van de Bosnische regering dat Servische soldaten tot wel 60.000 verkrachtingen gepleegd hadden tegen Moslim vrouwen.

Vanaf het begin van de Bosnische oorlog, april 1992, tot november van dat jaar, vluchtten duizenden vluchtelingen naar Kroatië en andere landen. Daar lukte het niet, ondanks uitgebreide interviews, om beschuldigingen van "systematische verkrachtingen" hard te maken. Dan ineens, eind november, begin december, werd de wereld overspoeld met een vloedgolf van rapporten over verkrachtingen van Moslim vrouwen. De verslagen waren afkomstig van de ministeries voor informatie van Kroatië en Bosnië-herzegowina." ... "Een delegatie van de Europese Gemeenschap, aangevoerd door Dame Anne Warburton, deed een snel onderzoek tijdens twee korte verblijven in de regio in december 1992 en januari 1993. De commissie rapporteerde dat ze vooral Zagreb (in Kroatië, red.) had bezocht maar dat ze slechts minimale toegang had gekregen tot mogelijke slachtoffers of vluchtelingenkampen waar vermoedelijke slachtoffers zich zouden bevinden. De delegatie meldde ook dat zij aanvullende rapporten hadden verkregen over verkrachtingen van Kroatische en Servische vrouwen. Hoewel de commissie weigerde de bron te noemen van de "meest onderbouwde schattingen die aan de commissie werden gepresenteerd", besliste Warburton's groep om "het aantal slachtoffers rond de 20.000" te accepteren en te rapporteren.

Een onderzoek van de VN-commissie voor de mensenrechten presenteerde kort daarop een meer gematigde schatting. Hun onderzoekers bezochten Kroatië, Bosnië en Servië van 12 tot 23 januari 1993. In hun rapport van 10 februari noemde de commissie, terwijl afgezien werd van een officiële schatting, een cijfer van 2.400 slachtoffers. De schatting was gebaseerd op gedocumenteerde gevallen. Het rapport concludeerde dat Moslims, Kroaten en Serviërs verkracht waren, waarbij de meeste slachtoffers onder de Moslims waren te vinden." (1).

GEEN "ETNISCHE-" MAAR VERDELINGSOORLOG

Door de media wordt het beeld naar voren gebracht waarbij daders en slachtoffers te verdelen zijn over enkele nationaliteiten en/of

godsdiensten. Brocks' artikel laat weer eens zien dat beeld volkomen kunstmatig is! In Joegoslavië is een verdelingsoorlog aan de gang. Daarbij vechten de verschillende machtsklieken (die zonder uitzondering hun machtsbasis verkregen hebben in de tijd van de "socialistische" Federale Republiek Joegoslavië) om een zo groot mogelijk deel van de economische en financiële buit binnen te halen. Indirect wijst Brock daarop in zijn artikel. Hij schrijft dan over het negeren van belangrijke onderdelen van een debat dat het Servische parlement in Bosnië hield over het Vance-Owen verdelingsplan voor Bosnië. Dat leidde tot het afwijzen van het voorstel. Het waarom van die afwijzing werd in westerse media nooit serieus geanalyseerd. "Niet minder dan 50 berichten werden verzonden via de Associated Press en New York Times lijnen gedurende de 18-urige periode na de eindstemming van het Bosnisch/Servische parlement. Slechts een daarvan probeerde een minimale beschrijving te geven van het eigenlijke debat. Zo hebben westerse lezers nooit kunnen lezen waarom de Bosnische Serviërs zo tegen het Vance-Owen plan waren." (1).

VERDELING VAN LAND, MAAR VOORAL VAN DOLLARS

Het blijkt dat een belangrijk deel van de bezwaren terug te voeren zijn onder de noemer "economische buit". Er waren ook nationalistische en etnische bezwaren zoals een te nauwe verbinding tussen Servië en de door Serviërs bewoonde gebieden in Bosnië. Ook zouden 460.000 Serviërs in Moslim provincies komen te wonen en 160.000 in Kroatische provincies. Maar evenzo belangrijk, zo niet belangrijker waren: "Op een totaal van 31,4 miljard dollar aan vastgestelde tegoeden in Bosnië-Herzegovina, deelde het Vance-Owen plan 18 miljard toe aan de Moslims, 7,3 miljard aan de Kroaten en 6,1 miljard aan de Serviërs (waar het verschil van 10 megawatt blijft is niet duidelijk, red.)

Geen enkele van de bekende voorraden bauxiet, lood, zink, zout en ijzer zou aan de Bosnische Serviërs worden gegeven. Van de 3.900 megawatt aan elektrische productiecapaciteit zouden de Moslims 1.765 megawatt krijgen. Kroaten zouden 1.220 megawatt krijgen en de Serviërs zouden 905 megawatt ontvangen. Alle 10 hydro-elektrische centrales zouden feitelijk onder kroatische controle komen.

Van het totaal van 920 kilometer spoorlijnen zouden 500 kilometer door Moslim provincies lopen, 260 door Kroatische gebieden en 160 door Serviërs gecontroleerd land. Slechts 200 van de 1.200 kilometer moderne wegen zou binnen Bosnisch Servisch invloed liggen." (1).

VERTROUWEN OP MEDIA IS GEVAARLIJK

27-3-94

Dodentallen lopen op

NAVO

27-3-94

verhevigt aanvallen

Rtr/ANP/AFP

Belgrado/Brussel – De NAVO heeft zijn luchtaanvallen op Joegoslavië gisteren verhevigd. Anders dan de voorgaande twee dagen stegen NAVO-toestellen nu ook overdag op. Bij aanvallen op militaire doelen in buitenwijken van Belgrado zou een onbekend aantal slachtoffers zijn gevallen.

Volgens de Servische autoriteiten kwamen er giftige gassen vrij toen een chemische fabriek en een opslagplaats werden getroffen in de wijken Sremcica en Batajnica. De bewoners werd aangeraden zichzelf te beschermen met gasmaskers of natte doeken. Ambulances reden af en aan.

De burgerbeschermingspraktijk verder van aanvallen op de wijken Surcin (burgervliegveld), Zarkova (militair-technisch instituut) en Takovica (motorenfabriek). Ook tijdens de aanval in de middag werden buitenwijken van de Joegoslavische hoofdstad getroffen. De radio meldde onder meer dat de wijk Topcider was geraakt, waar president Milosevic woont.

De NAVO heeft evenmin bewijs voor geruchten dat in Kosovo burgers worden gebruikt als 'menselijk schild' om aanvallen op militaire installaties te voorkomen. Daarvan zou wel sprake zijn in het Servische Krajagevac, waar duizenden werknemers en hun gezinsleden een schild vormen rondom een auto- en wapenfabriek van Zastava.

Russische minister zegt dat verhevigde

NAVO-aanvallen vooral burgers treffen

24-3-91

'Ruim duizend doden in Joegoslavië'

Van onze redactie buitenland

MOSKOU — De bombardementen van de NAVO op Joegoslavië hebben meer dan duizend burgers het leven gekost. Dat heeft de Russische minister van defensie Igor Sergejev gezegd, meldt het persbureau Itar-Tass. Volgens de bewindsman is het aantal doden onder burgers tien keer zo hoog als onder militairen.

De NAVO heeft gisteren en de afgelopen nacht voor de vijfde achtereenvolgende dag bombardementen uitgevoerd. Het waren de zwaarste tot nu toe

30-3-99

30-3-99



Volledig verwoest

 kantoor van het Rode Kruis in Pristina werd zondagnacht door de Navo volledig verwoest.

FOTO REUTER

30-3-99

(Van onze redactie buitenland)
AMSTERDAM - De 66-jarige Fehmi Agani, die zondag in Kosovo werd geëxecuteerd, was de belangrijkste raadsman van Ibrahim Rugova tijdens de vredesonderhandelingen in Rambouillet. Hij was een van de vijf oprichters van de Democratische Partij van Kosovo, de LDK, en nam geregeld deel aan vredesbesprekingen met westerse bemiddelaars.

In de jaren zestig pleitte Agani er herhaaldelijk voor Kosovo uit te roepen tot de zevende deelrepubliek van de Joegoslavische federatie. Ondanks zijn hechte band met de gematigde Albanese leider Ibrahim Rugova, werd hij door alle politieke groeperingen in Kosovo gerespecteerd.

De hoogleraar sociologie was een van de eersten die tijdens de vredesonderhandelingen bereid was te accepteren dat de Kosovo-Albanese geen onafhankelijke staat zouden krijgen. Het Kosovo Bevrijdingsleger (UÇK) voelde

Serviërs slachten Albanese leiders af

hier aanvankelijk niets voor, maar besloot tijdens de onderhandelingen in Rambouillet uiteindelijk toch overstap te gaan. Agani werd samen met vier andere prominente Albanese geëxecuteerd, nadat ze de begrafenis hadden bijgewoond van de bekende mensenrechtenadvocaat Bajram Kelmendi. Deze jurist werd woensdag met zijn twee zonen doodgeschoten door Servische agenten. Hun lijken werden op straat gegooid.

Ook de hoofdredacteur van de belangrijkste Albanese krant Koha Ditore, Baton Haxhiu, en de bekende Kosovaarse schrijver

Tweki Dervishi zouden zijn geëxecuteerd, net als Alush Gahi, een adviseur van de Albanese leider Rugova, en Din Mehmeti, een schrijver.

De uitgever van de Albanese-talige krant Koha Ditore, Veton Surroi, is inmiddels ondergedoken. Hij maakte net als Agani deel uit van het Kosovaarse onderhandelingssteam in Frankrijk. Ook Rugova houdt zich schuil. Het huis van de Albanese leider is in brand gestoken.

De Servische autoriteiten in Pristina ontkennen achter de moorden te zitten. Volgens het Albanese radiostation Zeri i Kombit gaat de Servische politie in Pristina echter 'van deur tot deur' in de jacht op Albanese intellectuelen.

Ook tijdens de oorlog in Bosnië werden tal van intellectuelen geliquideerd. Verantwoordelijk voor een groot deel van deze executies waren de 'Tijgers', de beruchte paramilitaire Servische eenheid van 'Arkan' Raznjatovic, die inmiddels ook in Kosovo hun opwachting hebben gemaakt.

31-3-99

KWESTIES / Zorgen over uraniumkogels

31-3-99

De Navo bestrijdt Servische tanks met munitie gemaakt van verarmd uranium en schept daarmee een milieuprobleem. De Navo zou de uraniumkogels moeten vervangen door vrijwel net zo effectieve kogels van wolfram. Dat meent de CNV-bond voor militair personeel Acom. Bij de inslag verbrandt een uraniumkogel gedeeltelijk tot uraniumoxide-stof dat na inademing door zijn radio-actieve straling ziekten kan veroorzaken. „Na de oorlog kunnen burgers of vredeshandhavers met dat stof besmet raken”, aldus beleidsmedewerker J. Arts. Geallieerde troepen

hebben in Irak ervaring opgedaan met verarmd-uranium. Depleted uranium (DU) doorboorde door zijn hoge soortelijk gewicht (19 kilo per liter) gemakkelijk tanks. Bij de inslag ontstaan zeer hoge temperaturen waardoor de DU-kogel zich door een pantser heen 'smelt'. Tegelijk echter verbrandt een deel van de kogel tot het gevreesde uranium-stof.

Iraakse tanks hadden geen kans tegen de DU-kogels afgevuurd door Amerikaanse A-10 vliegtuigen. Een A-10 kan per minuut 4 200 kogels van 300 gram DU afschieten. Artsen in Irak, en ook sommige westerse collega's,

vrezen dat de toename van leukemie bij Iraakse kinderen aan het verarmd uranium is te wijten. De Navo gebruikt de A-10 ook in Kosovo. Het voordeel van verarmd uranium boven wolfram is de lage prijs, het is afval bij de productie van verrijkt uranium voor kerncentrales.

Het ministerie van defensie deelt de zorgen van de Acom nog niet. „Wij weten niet of de A-10's in Kosovo DU-munitie gebruiken. Als er ooit Nederlandse militairen worden ingezet, zullen we op dat moment moeten beoordelen welke maatregelen vereist zijn,” aldus een woordvoerder.

31-3-99

'Helpt Joegoslavische luchtafweer vernietigd'

AMSTERDAM - De luchtacties van de Navo hebben de helft van de Joegoslavische luchtafweer en luchtverdediging vernietigd. Dat heeft de Franse minister van defensie Alain Richard gisteren in het Franse parlement gezegd.

Volgens Richard is de helft van alle vijftien Joegoslavische Mig-21's neergeschoten. Ook meldde hij dat de Navo verwacht voor het einde van de week vrijwel al het

anti-afweergeschut te hebben uitgeschakeld.

De Navo is van plan haar lucht-aanvallen op Joegoslavië te verhogen om Belgrado te dwingen een eind te maken aan de agressie tegen de etnische Albanezen in Kosovo, aldus de Britse premier Blair.

Hij zei dat hij maandagavond met de Amerikaanse president Bill Clinton en Navo-secretaris-generaal Javier Solana had gesproken en dat zij het 'absoluut eens'

waren dat „het antwoord op de gebeurtenissen is om de aanvallen te intensiveren”.

De Verenigde Staten hebben aangekondigd dat zij vijf B-1 bommenwerpers en extra storings- en tankvliegtuigen naar Europa sturen ten behoeve van aanvallen op Servische troepen in Kosovo. De B-1 is in de Golfoorlog gebruikt om Iraakse kazernes aan te vallen en is speciaal geschikt voor het uitschakelen van tanks en artillerie.

Enkele Nederlandse F-16's hebben gisteren vanaf de Italiaanse basis Amendola voor het eerst gronddoelen bestookt in Servië. De F-16's beschikken onder meer over Mavericks voor precisiedoelen en 500- en 2000 ponders. Alle toestellen zijn veilig teruggekeerd, aldus een woordvoerder van het Nederlands/Belgische detachement op de basis. Hij wilde niet zeggen welke Servische doelen precies zijn bestookt en of er veel schade is aangericht.

Radioactive weapons used by U.S./NATO in Kosovo

1-4-99

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April 1, 1999

The International Action Center, a group that opposes the use of depleted-uranium weapons, called the Pentagon's decision to use the A-10 "Warthog" jets against targets in Kosovo "a danger to the people and environment of the entire Balkans."

The A-10s were the anti-tank weapon of choice in the 1991 war against Iraq. It carries a GAU-8/A Avenger 30 millimeter seven-barrel cannon capable of firing 4,200 rounds per minute. During that war it fired 30 mm rounds reinforced with depleted uranium, a radioactive weapon.

There is solid scientific evidence that the depleted uranium residue left in Iraq is responsible for a large increase in stillbirths, children born with defects, and childhood leukemia and other cancers in the area of southern Iraq near Basra, where most of these shells were fired. Many U.S. veterans groups also say that DU residues contributed to the condition called "Gulf War Syndrome" that has affected close to 100,000 service people in the U.S. and Britain with chronic sickness.

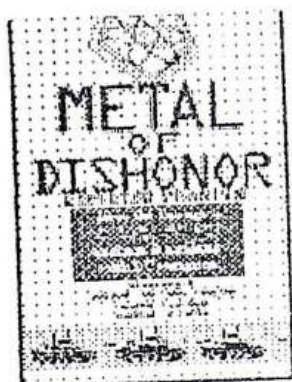
John Catalinotto, a spokesperson from the Depleted Uranium Education Project of the International Action Center and an editor of the 1997 book *Metal of Dishonor: Depleted Uranium*, said the use of DU weapons in Yugoslavia "adds a new dimension to the crime NATO is perpetrating against the Yugoslav people--including those in Kosovo."

Catalinotto explained that the Pentagon uses DU, a waste product of the uranium enrichment process used for making atomic bombs and nuclear fuel, because it is extremely dense--1.7 times as dense as lead. "DU is used in alloy form in shells to make them penetrate targets better. As the shell hits its target, it burns and releases uranium oxide into the air. The poisonous and radioactive uranium is most dangerous when inhaled into the body, where it will release radiation during the life of the person who inhaled it," said Catalinotto.

Sara Flounders, a contributing author of *Metal of Dishonor: Depleted Uranium* and the Co-Director of the International Action Center, said, "Warthogs fired roughly 940,000 rounds of DU shells during the Gulf War. More than 600,000 pounds of radioactive waste was left in the Gulf Region after the war. And DU weapons in smaller number were already used by NATO troops during the bombing of Serbian areas of Bosnia in 1995.

"The use of Warthogs with DU shells threatens to make a nuclear wasteland of Kosovo," Flounders said. "The Pentagon is laying waste to the very people--along with their children--they claim to be saving; this is another reason for fighting to end NATO's attack on Yugoslavia."

1-4-99

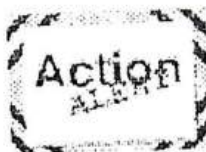


of radioactive weapons must be linked to all the protests and opposition that is taking place internationally to the bombing. These protests must be joined by environmental activists, veterans groups, anti-nuclear groups, and all those who know the long-term destruction to the environment and to whole civilian populations that this type of warfare will cause."

Flinders said that *Metal of Dishonor: Depleted Uranium*, which has been translated and published in Arabic and Japanese, will be coming out soon with a second edition.

Back to Protests

Back to: NO to NATO



Adolf Hitler doet het nog goed in propagandaoorlog

Van onze correspondent
Geert-Jan Bogaerts

BRUSSEL

Wie lijkt er meer op Adolf Hitler: Slobodan Milosevic of Bill Clinton? Voor het westerse publiek mag dit een retorische, zelfs onbeschaamde vraag zijn. Maar toch maken de propagandadokters aan beide zijden van het front, zowel in Brussel als in Belgrado, met enige regelmaat de vergelijking.

De NAVO lijkt wat creatiever in het bedenken van analogieën voor Milosevic. Hij is ook al vergeleken met Pol Pot, Big Brother (uit Orwells 1984) en Josef Stalin. Elke dag om drie uur doet het hoofd van de NAVO-voorlichtingsdienst, Jamie Shea, een poging nieuwe soundbites te bedenken over de oorlog en over het karakter van Milosevic.

Zijn analogieën worden al gezocht. In het begin van de week vergeleek hij de slagvelden van Kosovo met de 'killing fields' van Cambodja. Die vergelijking gaat niet op: Pol Pot joeg ongeveer 1,7 miljoen Cambodjanen de dood in. Wat in Kosovo gebeurt, is tragisch, maar benadert nog niet de verschrikkingen van het Cambodja van de jaren zeventig.

De alliantie maakte maandag haar eerste grote fout in de propagandaoorlog. De militaire woordvoerder, David Wilby, meldde toen dat er bewijzen waren dat enkele intellectuele leiders, onder wie Fehmi Agani, rechterhand van de gematigde Kosovaarse leider Rugova, door de Serviërs waren vermoord. Woensdagavond kwam de mededeling dat dat bericht onjuist was.

De NAVO doet er alles aan om de Serviërs als barbaren af te schilderen. Het is voor de alliantie van het grootste belang dat het publiek in het Westen het bondgenootschap blijft steunen. Tot nog toe zijn er betrekkelijk weinig vraagtekens geplaatst bij de noodzaak militair in te grijpen in Joegoslavië. De NAVO-strategen willen dat graag zo houden. Daarom moet het vijandbeeld levend worden gehouden.

Daarbij beschikt het bondgenootschap over twee belangrijke voordelen. Tot nog toe hebben Servische burgers relatief weinig te lijden gehad onder de bombardementen. Ook speelt het wrede optreden van de Serviërs tegen de Kosovaren de NAVO in de kaart. De dagelijkse beelden van de vluchtelingenstromen mobilise-

ren de westelijke publieke opinie tegen Milosevic.

Met de gevangenneming van drie Amerikaanse militairen hebben de Serviërs echter een belangrijke slag geslagen. Het is een stimulans voor de eigen moraal: de Amerikanen zijn simpele soldaten, ze zijn niet onoverwinnelijk. En als ze het handig aanpakken, kan het de publieke opinie in het Westen, vooral in de VS demoraliseren.

Overigens is de Servische berichtgeving nog veel onbetrouwbaarder. Wie de zwaar gecensureerde staatszender RTS gelooft, moet ook geloven dat de NAVO de helft van haar vliegtuigen is kwijtgeraakt.

Onafhankelijke verslaggeving wordt bemoeilijkt omdat in het oorlogsgebied bijna geen onafhankelijke journalisten meer zijn. De media opereren in de grensgebieden, en zijn in staat om te rapporteren vanuit Macedonië en Albanië. Maar in Pristina, de hoofdstad van Kosovo, is voor zover bekend nog slechts één buitenlandse journalist, een Italiaan. Via Internet bereiken sporadisch berichten de buitenwereld, maar daarvan is de betrouwbaarheid moeilijk te controleren.

- **Politika, April 2nd 1999** With an earlier expressed readiness to take care of the citizens in war conditions, doctors in the Nis hospital have these days been engaged in receiving and taking care of the wounded, injured during missile attacks and bombardment of the towns in Kosmet as well as in Nis. Manager of the Nis hospital, professor Dr. Cedo Kutlesic has said today: "Our hospital has received and taken care of 16 people injured in the barbaric actions of NATO Air Force on our country." Manager of the surgical clinic, chief of staff Dr. Rastko Djordjevic has informed us that the injured taken care of at this clinic are in very bad condition and that measures for their rehabilitation are being undertaken.
- **Kursumlija, April 2nd 1999 (Tanjug)** - One civilian has been killed, and several civil buildings have been damaged in last night's NATO Air Force criminal attack on Kursumlija. Four missiles of great destroying power have fallen in the vicinity of town. One hit Vucina Stevanovic's house on the Samokovo hill. The house has been destroyed and Stevanovic was killed instantly. His brother Veroljub is heavily injured. The second missile fell near a Middle Age monastery of the Holy Mother of Christ, at the Kosanica-Toplica river mouth. Two missiles have fallen at the entrance to the nearby village of Pepeljevac and damaged Kursumlija-Prokuplje railway. Strong detonations have damaged dozens of houses, and the consequences of bombardment are also present in the town itself. Windows on the Fashion factory "July 7th" and many other buildings have been broken. In the vicinity of the attacked area there are no military objects, which clearly points to the fact that civilian buildings were the targets. The region of Uzice was attacked last night by NATO Air Force, confirmed Tanjug in the Uzice Information Center. Targets of the criminal NATO Air Force were exclusively civil, but there are still no official reports on the material damage and eventual casualties. Last night around 10.30 p.m. a missile hit the area of the village of Sirogojno on Mt. Zlatibor and fifteen minutes later there were strong explosions in the area of Ivanjica.
- **On Saturday, approximately forty minutes after midnight, the Belgrade has experienced the worst bombing ever.** Several NATO launched cruise missiles have hit the very center of the town causing large explosions and setting fire to several buildings. Missiles have fallen just hundred meters away from the Main Belgrade hospital and the maternity ward. In the fear of repetitive bombings, the maternity ward has immediately been evacuated to the bombing shelters.

- Novi Sad, Apr 3 (Tanjug).- The NATO airforce hit a bridge on the Danube, the link between Novi Sad and Sremska Kamenica, at 8 p.m. Saturday regardless of civilian vehicle and pedestrian traffic. Preliminary reports say at least seven civilians were seriously injured in the attack. The NATO airforce also hit a bridge linking Backa Palanka with the Croatian bank of the Danube. Unofficial reports say one NATO aircraft was downed.
- Uzice, Visegrad, April 3 - Western Alliance aggressors and their units called SFOR active in the Republic of Srpska, mined and damaged 15m of the railway Belgrade - Bar near the place called Strpci in the Rudo municipality. Tanjug finds out from the local informing centers in Rudo that the diversion occurred right after a civilian train passed heading towards the sea, but fortunately the catastrophe was avoided. During their criminal act, terrorists killed a lonely guard Vidoje Tomic. He tried to stop this action near the bridge across the river of Uvac. This terrorist act was carried out by the SFOR helped by the aggressor air forces and the event was confirmed by the eye-witnesses as well.
- Belgrade, Apr 3 (Tanjug) - All babies, their mothers and other patients at Belgrade's Gynecological and Obstetric Clinic have been evacuated and are now safe, Director of the clinic's Institute of Gynecology Spasoje Petkovic said following NATO's air raid on central Belgrade launched at 00.40 a.m. local time on Saturday. The buildings of the Serbian Interior Ministry and the Federal Interior Ministry, in whose vicinity the clinic is situated, were bombed during NATO's barbaric air raid. "We would like to inform their (the patients') families not to worry about them. They are all safe and well," Petkovic told Serbian Radio and Television. "We have witnessed yet another vandalistic act. We did not believe that anything like that could happen. They have known that the Balkans' greatest maternity hospital is situated here and that in its immediate vicinity there are the neuropsychiatry clinic and the city's central pharmacy with its depots and similar facilities," he said. "We experienced an air raid during the night. It is really regrettable. The fire almost reached the clinic. Luckily we have evacuated all our babies and their mothers and all other patients. They are safe."
- Novi Sad, Apr 3 (Tanjug).- The NATO airforce hit a bridge on the Danube, the link between Novi Sad and Sremska Kamenica, at 8 p.m. Saturday regardless of civilian vehicle and pedestrian traffic. Preliminary reports say at least seven civilians were seriously injured in the attack. The NATO airforce also hit a bridge linking Backa Palanka with the Croatian bank of the Danube. Unofficial reports say one NATO aircraft was downed.

- Novi Sad, April 4 (Tanjug)- At the moment when NATO aircraft Saturday evening struck and destroyed parts of the Freedom bridge between the Voivodina towns of Novi Sad and Sremska Kamenica, there were quite a few civilians in cars and on bicycles on it on their way home. The number of casualties, including those who fell and vanished in the cold Danube, is unknown for the time being. Six seriously and lightly wounded have been hospitalized at the Novi Sad Clinical Centre. They are Zvonimir Sabljak, 22, Zvonimir Breber, 41, Zeljko Colakovic, 28, Jelena Andric, 29, Senka Andric, 44, and Slobodan Savic, 50. Colakovic and Jelena and Senka Andric were released from hospital after receiving medical assistance, while Sabljak, Savic and Breber have been kept in hospital. "I was about 30 meters from the first bridge pier on the Novi Sad side when I saw a missile coming from the direction of Backa Palanka. The sight was horrifying. I threw myself to the ground next to the railing, after which a tremendous blast followed," Sabljak said shortly after undergoing an operation of the right lower leg, torn by bomb fragments. Once the danger was over, he went down the destroyed section of the bridge to the water, where he was picked up by members of the Danube's rowing club, who rowed to the bridge despite the danger. A minute or two before 8 p.m. local time, Slobodan Savic, a well known TV Novi Sad cameraman, was on the bridge, on his way back to Novi Sad from Sremska Kamenica, where his TV station is based. "When I came out of the tunnel and got to the bridge I thought to myself: 'I hope they don't strike now.' At that very moment, I saw a flashing light and heard a tremendous explosion. I hit my head against the windshield. The car swerved and came to a halt," Savic tells. All in blood and with a wounded right leg, he somehow managed to get out of the car and started limping towards Novi Sad, not knowing that the bridge had been destroyed from that side too. Luckily, people on the other bank warned him to stop. "I went back, but, because of my injured leg, was unable to get down to a boat in which Danube's members were waiting for me. On seeing this, one of them came up. I leaned on his back and he dragged me down the destroyed section of the bridge and they took me to the other bank," Savic says.
- Pancevo, Serbia, Apr 4 (Tanjug) - Two workers were killed and four wounded when NATO aggressors fired two missiles on the oil refinery in Pancevo near Belgrade at 4:29 a.m. local time on Sunday, refinery officials said. The refinery's steam and power supply plant was destroyed in the air raid, because of which the refinery has been put out of operation for an indefinite period of time. Timely measures have been taken to eliminate the consequences of the criminal attack. The fire has been extinguished and teams are now clearing the area.
- Kraljevo, Serbia, Apr 4 (Tanjug) - The NATO aggressor's aircraft fired two missiles on the Beopetrol oil dump in Bogutovac, about 20 km south of the central Serbian town of Kraljevo, at 2.10 a.m. local time on Sunday. Two Beopetrol employees and a Bogutovac railway worker were wounded in the attack. They were transferred to the hospital in Kraljevo and, having received the necessary treatment, released to their homes. The missiles caused extensive damage, leaving farmers without oil they need for spring sowing. The railway building was also damaged in the attack as well as the local school and several houses situated in the vicinity. The fire at the depot has been put out but it is uncertain at this point whether and how much oil has spilt into the River Ibar.
- Cacak, Serbia, Apr 4 (Tanjug) - One person was killed and seven wounded in a NATO criminal air raid on Cacak, western Serbia, early on Sunday, while a number of houses situated near the town's roundabout were completely destroyed. Of the three seriously wounded persons, two have been operated at the hospital in Cacak and their condition is not critical. Four other persons were lightly wounded and were soon released from hospital. The main target of the 30-minute monstrous attack, which was launched at 3.17 a.m., was the Sloboda factory. Fifteen detonations were heard in the town during the attack.
- Belgrade, Apr 4 (Tanjug) - The fact that NATO aggressors have extended the scope of their brutal aggression on Yugoslavia, which is reflected in air raids on and destruction of central Belgrade, Novi Sad, Cacak and other localities in Serbia, shows that they are waging a merciless war against the people of a sovereign European country, a large number of world analysts and media said on Sunday. Many analyses stress as cynical the fact that this war has been imposed under pretext of preventing a humanitarian catastrophe, while the truth is that there was no such catastrophe before NATO launched its aggression on Yugoslavia. Leading world news agencies listed on Sunday 21 targets bombed on Saturday night, 17 of which were civilian targets. Pentagon spokesman Kenneth

Bacon continues with his gruesome lies trying to convince the U.S. public that NATO attacks only those military targets that allegedly enable Belgrade to pursue ethnic cleansing in Serbia's Kosovo-Metohija province. Consequently, one cannot but conclude that new-born babies in Belgrade's maternity hospital represent a real danger to the NATO aggressor, because they could expel ethnic Albanians from Kosovo-Metohija. Among the facilities directly threatening NATO and the ethnic Albanians were also Belgrade's heating plants, two bridges in Novi Sad and other facilities of the kind that the alliance has bombed.

- Novi Sad, April 04, 1999 Destruction of Kamenicki bridge, with its symbolic name "Sloboda" (Freedom), caused the break off of water supplying, already decreased by the previous demolition (on April 1) of old "Petrovaradin" bridge.
- April 04, 1999 In the last of the series of attacks on the factory of household devices "Sloboda" in the town of Cacak, nursery home for children "Bosko Buha" (approx. 10 m away) suffered severe damages.
- April 04, 1999 In 4.35 in the morning NATO missiles struck the most populated part of Belgrade, New Belgrade which lies on the left bank of the river Sava. This time the target was the Heating Facility. The high concentration of fuel threatens to increase the danger of fire spreading in skyscrapers complex surrounding it. In its series of attacks NATO hit the Refinery in city of Pancevo near Belgrade. The big risk of fire and smokes threatens civilian population living nearby. It has been confirmed from the Belgrade Clinical Center that some of the civilians, living close to the Refinery, were hurt in the NATO attack last night, and were taken in for treatment. Refinery is stationed in Pancevo, town of 127,000 inhabitants, 13 km from Belgrade.
- Tonight, on April 3 1999, about 8 o'clock in the evening, the NATO forces suddenly struck again over the strictly civilian targets. This time NATO forces destroyed the Kamenicki bridge near the downtown of Novi Sad. It is assumed that there is a significant number of victims, because in the time of the impact, there were pedestrians on this bridge. Material damages are assumed to be huge. Patients with heart condition from Novi Sad now are unable to receive any kind of medical help considering this bridge was the only link to Kamenica, where the Cardiovascular Clinic is stationed. Novi Sad, the capital of another serbian province Vojvodina, is multiethnic and multinational center of the region, and its population consists of 26 different national communities.
- Kosovska Mitrovica, April 4 (Tanjug) - Last night about 9.30 p.m., the enemy NATO aircraft were bombing Stari Trg, about 5 kilometers eastern from Kosovska Mitrovica. There are no information on possible casualties and damage. NATO aircraft flew over the area in the period from 9.30 and 11.45 p.m. when the detonations could be heard from directions of Obilic and Pristina.

- Aleksinac, April 5 (Tanjug)- Enemy NATO aircraft fired three missiles at civilian housing facilities in Aleksinac at around 9:35 p.m. Monday. According to first civil defense reports, at least ten residents of the town on the Moravica were injured. They promptly received medical assistance. A smaller-scale fire has been localized. One missile fell in Dusan Trivunac St., between the medical and shopping centers, one between the Angrokolonijal commercial enterprise and the EMPA illumination and electrical products enterprise, and the third in Vuk Karadzic St., where four buildings have been destroyed. All window panes on buildings in the center of Aleksinac were shattered by the strong blast, and several buildings near where the missiles fell were left without roofs.
 - Nis, April 5 (Tanjug)- NATO neo-fascists staged the fourth attack on the city of Nis in central Serbia late Monday, bombarding the wider northwestern section of the city, the Nis Emergency Center confirmed in a statement to Tanjug. Civilian facilities were damaged in the criminal assault, but no information is available for the time being about possible casualties. The terrorist Western Alliance also attacked late Monday the area of the Kursumlija municipality, the Nis Center said
 - Sombor, April 5 (Tanjug)- In the attack staged by the neo-fascist NATO aggressors on the Sombor area at 10:15 p.m. Monday, the territory of the Western Backa district was targeted, according to the Sombor Civil Defense Headquarters. The aggressor again went after the Naftgas fuel tanks, located about ten kilometers from the city, which was a target of the criminal NATO rabble's assault also on Monday morning. The Civil Defense Headquarters said criminal NATO's missiles had destroyed the new railway bridge across the Danube between Bogojevo and Erdut on the Croatian side. The traffic was as usual at the time of the attack. No information is available about possible casualties and damages.
 - Pristina, Serbia, April 5 (Tanjug) - Series of detonations were heard last night at 11:15 p.m. local time Sunday, when the aircraft of criminal NATO alliance were shooting at the targets in the vicinity of the Gracanica monastery. This was the fourth attack by Western barbarians on the immediate vicinity of the 14th century jewel of the Serbia religion and culture, which is also part of the world cultural heritage. The NATO aviation was also shooting at Pristina and its vicinity with about 20 missiles. Several NATO missiles were also fired on the ethnic Albanian-populated Ajvalija settlement. All aircraft came from the direction of Macedonia.
 - Gnjilane, April 5 (Tanjug) - The wider area of Gnjilane was the target of NATO air strikes at around 11:30 p.m. local time Sunday. Six blasts were heard, but it was not possible to establish the sites of the barbarian NATO assaults.
 - Raska, Serbia, Apr 5 (Tanjug) - Raska, vicinity of Biljanovac and Kopaonik were bombed last night after 11.30 p.m. According to insufficient information, there are no information on possible casualties and damage. The aggressor also bombed the bridge in Biljanovac, about 15 from the town of Kopaonik.
- local time Monday. According to the City Emergency Centre, Surcin was one target of the NATO air assault. Somewhat after 2:30 a.m. local time, enemy NATO missiles hit the Rakovica suburb, Tanjug was told by the Emergency Centre. No information is available about possible casualties and damages. At about 4.15 a.m. this morning, NATO aviation bombed the buildings in the centre of Zemun. Fire engines were on the way and there are no information about casualties. A strong detonation could be heard near the city hospital in Zvezdara. The doctor on duty said there were no serious damages. Patients were little bit annoyed, but taken care.
- Obrenovac, April 5 (Tanjug) - In a treacherous and barbarian air assault on the wider area of Obrenovac, near Belgrade, a NATO missile was destroyed somewhat after 2:30 a.m. local time Monday, the Obrenovac Emergency Centre told Tanjug. The centre confirmed that several blasts were heard in the wider town area. According to eyewitnesses, two NATO missiles and an aircraft were downed. The downed enemy plane and two missiles fell north of Obrenovac, according to eyewitness accounts. The Obrenovac Centre said that teams of experts were in the field. No information is available about damages.
 - Nis, April 5 (Tanjug) - Several enemy missiles fell on the northern part of Nis at about 3.30 a.m. this morning. There are no information available about possible casualties. At about 5.20, the enemy bombed the centre of Nis causing a lot of damage, but there are no information about possible casualties.
 - Kosovska Mitrovica, April 5 (Tanjug) - The aggressor's NATO aviation fired two missiles at the wider area of Stari Trg. They also fired a missile at the Kutlovac transmitter. There are no information available about possible damages. The enemy also fired at bridge near Zubin potok. At about 3.30 bomber aircraft were flying over the region but did not act.

- Vranje, April 5 (Tanjug) - In the barbaric attack of NATO air force planes on Vranje Monday, two people were killed, 23 people were injured, it has been confirmed to Tanjug by the Civilian Defense headquarters of the Pcinj district in Vranje. Doctors said that six people have been seriously wounded but that their wounds are not life threatening. Slightly wounded are 17 people, of which 11 will receive further hospital treatment. The criminal NATO air force launched Monday at 11:00 a second air strike on Vranje on which they dropped 11 missiles. The first attack was
- London, April 5 (Tanjug) - NATO's aggression on Yugoslavia is nothing but folly, according to the London Independent newspaper on Monday. Commentator Robert Fisk writes that, instead of recognising the reality of the situation and admitting their error, the NATO states' leaders are perpetuating their lies. NATO has lost its mind so far as to seek help from the ethnic Albanian terrorist organisation calling itself the Kosovo Liberation Army (KLA), writes the newspaper. Not satisfied with having become the armed force of the KLA, which is made up of undisciplined one-time Marxists and criminals, NATO has gone a step further and is asking for help, the paper says. In this general confusion and madness, the aggression on Yugoslavia has turned into a war to salvage NATO, but that war is already lost, writes Fisk. However, next year, NATO may find another place with somebody to "save," the commentator says, clearly deriding official statements in the west that the aggression on Yugoslavia has been launched in order to "save" Kosovo-Metohija's ethnic Albanians. on April 2.
- Belgrade, April 5 (Tanjug) - Yugoslav Rabbi Isaac Asiel on Monday sent a letter to Serbian Orthodox Patriarch Pavle, Archbishop of Pec, Metropolitan of Belgrade and Karlovac, conveying expressions of support and solidarity of Yugoslav Jews, on the occasion of the Jewish holiday of Passover. "Please allow me to express the deep sorrow I feel in my soul in these terrible and difficult day which have overclouded our native land and fatherland, Serbia and Yugoslavia," he said. The small Jewish community will this evening commemorate the liberation of the Jews from slavery in Egypt, he said, and we are celebrating it in freedom-loving Serbia and among the freedom-loving Yugoslav people. The Serbian people are today opposing a monster of this earth with biblical dignity, and may they be blessed and all others in the world who join them on the side of Divine justice, the letter said. In closing, Rabbi Asiel extended his congratulations to the Patriarch and all Orthodox Christians on the occasion of the big holiday of Easter, which Orthodox Christians always celebrate after Passover.

the civilian targets and killing the people, Yugoslav ambassador to UN says for the American and world publicity. Our ambassador stresses in the last night's TV show for the CNN called "Larry King" that Yugoslavia would not give up to defend its sovereignty and territory at any price. Speaking of the aggressor's madness Jovanovic points out that the civilian targets are more and more shot at. Aggressor openly says that the main goal of those attacks is the pressure on the population aiming to weaken the morality and weaken the defense of the country. Asked about the refugees Vladislav Jovanovic replied that those pictures are very shocking but that the western media are missing something. They miss the complete picture because the whole population of Yugoslavia is the victim suffering because of the air raids and the aggressor bombardment. All of them, 11 millions of Yugoslavs, together with the ethnic Albanians are the victims of bombing. Jovanovic then stresses that there was no exodus before the bombardment and that the ethnic Albanians had no reason to leave Kosmet. Answering the question if he expects that the western countries could send troops on Kosmet Jovanovic says that he hopes those who are guilty of aggression against Yugoslavia would avoid to "jump into the dark". Who ever tries to operate with the troops on Balkans risks never to get out of there, Jovanovic says.

- Pristina, April 5 (Tanjug) - Yugoslav Deputy Premier Nikola Sainovic and Dr. Ibrahim Rugova met in Pristina on Monday. A joint statement said the talks presented a further expansion of the meeting between Yugoslav President Slobodan Milosevic and Rugova in Belgrade on April 1, 1999. During the talks, accord was reached that there was full readiness for the following:
 1. Joint work on the political process for settling the issue of Kosovo and Metohija.
 2. Joint work on the return of refugees and displaced persons to their homes.
- New York, April 6 (Tanjug) - The U.N. Security Council Monday confirmed that it was in the clutches of the aggressor - the U.S. and NATO - whereas U.N. Secretary-General Kofi Annan clearly showed that he should not be holding the important post, as he directly sided with the aggressor. At informal Security Council consultations Monday, Secretary-General Annan submitted a report about the situation around Kosovo and Metohija, in which he did not at all mention, let alone condemn, aggression on sovereign Yugoslavia, the sufferings of the Yugoslav people and the devastation, but did openly take the side of the aggressor. Annan absolutely falsely condemned Serbian forces of pursuing "ethnic cleansing," and only said that NATO aggression on Yugoslavia was brought about by the alleged humanitarian crisis. Annan said "we are aware" that the "humanitarian crisis," coupled

with the NATO military action which was its consequence, had serious political and security repercussions far beyond the region. Not only that he uttered such a false assessment and called on Serbian authorities immediately to halt the "ethnic cleansing," but the U.N. Secretary-General went as far as to thank NATO for what it had "offered" and he, himself, accepted on behalf of the U.N. -- aid for refugees from the aggressor who was precisely responsible for the existence of refugees. The Annan report with its cynicism and hypocrisy exceeds all reason and expectations. After intermission, the U.N. Security Council is due to resume the consultations on Kosovo and Metohija, with the key topic being the "humanitarian situation" and the aiding of refugees.

- Nis, Serbia, April 5 (Tanjug) - Commander of the district civilian crisis staff in the southern Serbian city of Nis Jovan Zlatić said Monday that this morning's criminal NATO air strike on the city center and industrial zone had damaged mostly civilian facilities. Zlatić told reporters that there were no casualties. He added, however, that NATO criminals had pounded targets in downtown Nis, damaging buildings of the local university schools of law and economics, an elementary school, office buildings of the Beograd railway company and many residential buildings. In the industrial zone in northwest Nis, a fermented tobacco warehouse of the Duvanska Industrija Nis (DIN) tobacco factory was hit. A fire broke out, causing extensive material damage. DIN Director Zoran Arandjelović confirmed that the criminal NATO air strike had caused great material damage to the plant. The building of the DIN Institute, Europe's second biggest cigarette producer, was also damaged. Dusan Ilić, the dean of the Nis University's School of Civil Engineering, which is also situated in the industrial zone, reported roof damage to the building and added that enormous material damage was done to the entire complex.
- Belgrade, April 5 (Tanjug) - The children of Yugoslavia, who are daily being affected by NATO criminals' sadistic air strikes, need assistance right now and not after the war, it was heard at a news conference held at the Yugoslav government Monday. Margit Savović, who chairs the government commission for cooperation with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), said that a week ago, she had written to UNICEF, urging it to send an appeal for an immediate end to air

asked for to enable purchases of food and other necessary items for the children, but no reply had arrived as yet. Savović said that the appeal for help would be sent to friendly organizations and women's associations in countries such as Greece, Cyprus, China, India, Zimbabwe and others. Chief of the UNICEF mission to Belgrade Stephen Johnson is due to meet representatives of the donor countries' governments in Geneva Monday to arrange relief aid to the Yugoslav children, Johnson's deputy Dragoslav Popović said, stressing that, unlike other aid agencies, UNICEF had never discontinued its activity in Yugoslavia.

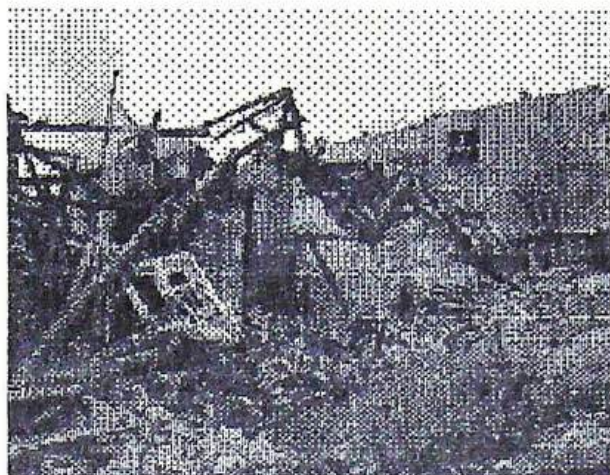
- London, April 5 (Tanjug) - Former Irish Prime Minister John Bruton is on Monday quoted as accusing British Foreign Minister Robin Cook of not telling the truth about the tragic consequences of NATO's aggression on Yugoslavia for the people in Kosovo-Metohija. The London Times newspaper writes that Cook has been accused of lying when he said that nobody could have foreseen that the NATO aggression would produce such grave humanitarian consequences. Bruton, now opposition leader, said this is not true, and that many had warned before the aggression what tragic consequences it would have. What Cook is saying now, according to Bruton, is deeply dishonest. Bruton explained that he himself had warned of the tragic consequences, and that former International High Representative in Bosnia-Herzegovina Carl Bildt, too, had warned the western allies before the fact.
- Belgrade, 5th April (Tanjug) - Cynicism of criminals from NATO is endless. Just at the moment when first signs that the reason, that is diplomacy, could overcome the force, Americans hurried up to inform that they send to Albania their "Apaches", more precisely 24 super modern fighting helicopters. That news was given the greatest importance and space by Western media, thus indicating who stirs up the New World conflict. Guilt for the present situation was yesterday evening indirectly admitted by the chief of the French diplomacy Hubert Vedrine, who said on the national television TF1 that it is necessary to "adjust" and "supplement" the agreement from Rambouillet which was signed by Albanians only. As he explained, that should be done because it does not anticipate return of refugees. It is quite clear why in that agreement refugees were not even mentioned - they did not exist at that time. Lines of refugees moving to all directions started on 24th March when the crazed aggression and bombing of Kosovo and the territory of entire Yugoslavia began. Albanian refugees have today got the second most important place in the interest of the world media, while the new news about them is the plan of the aggressor to establish an air bridge with Albania. The plains would bring help while coming and transport refugees while going back. 40 000 refugees to Germany, 20 000 to the U.S.A., 20 000 to Turkey, 6 000 to Norway, 5 000 to Greece and 5 000 to Canada. However, the French agency AFP states that the allies are not on the

same frequency. In fact, majority of them advocate the idea to house several hundred thousands of Albanian refugees in the Balkans itself, i.e. in addition to Albania and Macedonia in Hungary, Romania, Bulgaria and Turkey. Some of these countries, such as Bulgaria, for instance, respond that they are so much burdened by economic problems that they have no conditions for acceptance of the Albanian refugees. The third place in the priority list is kept by preparations for the meeting of high officials of the Group 8 (U.S.A., Great Britain, Germany, France, Canada, Italy, Japan and Russia). According to the latest analysis, majority of countries from that Group shows cautious optimism and hopes that at that meeting possibly the solution, meaning the end of the aggression as well, could be found. The optimism could be much higher if Washington and London were not in a war mood. Just because of that American criminals send their "Apaches" to the Balkans. Criminal bombing of Yugoslavia during the last night and level of destruction of civilian facilities in Belgrade, Zemun and other towns is on the fourth place as per its significance in the aggressors' media. Their leading new agencies, radio and TV, with unbelievable restraint list all what the criminals aimed at and shot, but it is obvious that these reports do not contain triumphalism as it is recognized that Yugoslavia is not subjugated as they hoped. In the latest realistic analyses it is assessed that the criminals from NATO went too far in their aggression and that they have already got stuck and that they simply do not know how to come out from all that. There is the opinion that many from aggressor lines now try to save their own heads, that is chairs. If the aggression finishes as it started - by the total failure, i.e. moral, political and diplomatic, some of them would have to go.

- Zubin Potok, April 5 (Tanjug) - Traffic on 50-km section of Adriatic regional road between Kosovska Mitrovica and Ribarici is completely interrupted as of Sunday night after missiles fired by NATO aggressors destroyed the bridge on Vrbaska river, near Jezgrovic, two kilometers from Ribaric. Tanjug's reporter said that the bridge had been hit by two missiles fired from an aircraft at 23:15. The 120-meter-long bridge has collapsed into lake Gazivode. Two missiles that hit the bridge damaged the house belonging to Radovan Radovanovic, situated only 50 meters from the bridge. Extensive damage has been done to the house but fortunately the two children and wife of Radovan Radovanovic were not hurt. Lake Gazivoda is full of dead fish. The third bomb exploded one kilometer above the bridge very close to four houses, in the village of Jezgrovici, which have been extensively damaged. The damaged houses belong to Radenko and Milorad Dobric, Hajra Osmanovic and Miljan Velicanin. Youths Sagib Osmanovic and Zoran Dobric from Jezgrovic after the blasting of the bridge on the Adriatic regional road prevented at the last moment an even greater

- Belgrade, April 5 (Tanjug) - Fleeing the NATO aggression and terrorist actions by ethnic Albanian separatists, over 1,000 refugee Serbs, ethnic Albanians, Romanies, ethnic Turks, and ethnic Egyptians arrived in Belgrade in the past five days from Kosovo and Metohija (Kosmet) province. All refugees were given the basic medical care and help in food, the Belgrade secretariat for social and child care said on Monday. In their first contacts with teams of the Belgrade secretariat and crisis headquarters, the refugees confirmed they had left their homes fearing for their own lives and those of their family, as the situation in this southern Serbian province had become unbearable because of the "daily, endless cannonade of NATO bombs." The refugees mostly include women, children and elderly people, who arrived here in trains, buses and automobiles. A train with over 500 refugees from Kosovo Polje had been expected this evening, but they went to Nis, the secretariat said. A new wave of refugees is expected soon, they said. The first group of refugees arrived early on Thursday. There were about 300 of them, including 200 children, and they were Romanies, ethnic Egyptians, ethnic Turks, and Serbs formerly expelled from Croatia. Belgrade Civilian Defense Headquarters Commander Dragan Covic welcomed the refugees. He said there were many sick children and elderly people among them. They have received the necessary medical help, he said.
- New York, April 5 (Tanjug) - Yugoslav Foreign Ministry spokesman Nebojsa Vujovic late Sunday told CNN that the aggressor could in no way stop the Yugoslav people from defending itself and succeeding in that, and that the aggressor could not win. You can lock a bird in a cage, but not its song, Vujovic said. He underscored that nothing could be settled by means of bombs and that a political solution was the only possible one, a solution which would secure equal rights for all ethnic communities in Kosovo and Metohija. Parallel of defending itself, our country is investing diplomatic efforts to break the public opinion blockade and the blockade in the U.N. Security Council, so that it would be realized that what is taking place is a in no way provoked aggression on Yugoslavia, aggression which is groundless, the Yugoslav Foreign Ministry spokesman set out. When asked about the problem of refugees, Vujovic refuted that refugees had been driven out of Kosovo and Metohija. They are our citizens and their return is welcome, he stressed and accused Western countries of fabricating lies about an alleged humanitarian crisis. An attempt is being made to divert attention from the actual humanitarian problems and the difficult situation created with a in no way provoked aggression on Yugoslavia, he said. NATO has turned Yugoslavia into "fields of death," Vujovic pointed out and sharply criticized the West and media which are trying to turn Serbs, who are the victims, into the culprits. We are victims, and the real cause of the problem is aggression and bombardment. If we are talking about crimes, it must be known that a crime has been

committed against sovereign Yugoslavia, a country in which the aggressor is destroying hospitals, factories, schools. This is the crime which needs to be talked about. Asked about the so-called Rambouillet agreement, the Yugoslav Foreign Ministry spokesman said there was no Rambouillet, that it was all a big charade. We are open to a political solution which would be based on local autonomy and equal self-rule for all ethnic communities, and not on the principle of majorization. Vujovic warned that criminals and bandits, who had turned Kosovo and Metohija into "killing fields," must be excluded from talks on a political solution, and said they could not be taken as partners in talks. You cannot stop us with bombs from defending our country. There are not enough bombs for you to be able to take Kosovo and Metohija from us, to impose a solution on us, and to subjugate us, Yugoslav Foreign Ministry spokesman Vujovic said in the interview to CNN.



ALEKSINAC 6.4.1999.

Criminal attacks on the civilian targets continue. Tens of dead and wounded civilians demonstrate that the civilian objects were the targets of the criminal NATO raids Monday night .

- Belgrade, April 6 (Tanjug - abridged) - Aggressor NATO forces continue with their criminal attacks on the several cities in Yugoslavia during the Monday night and Tuesday early morning. The number of the killed and wounded persons is not yet determined and it is assumed that tens of civilians died during the last night's raids. The criminals attacked the civilian quarts in the cities of Belgrade, Pancevo, Nis, Novi Sad, Pristina, Sombor, Loznica, Aleksinac. Not even the just born babies were spared from the bombs while the framework and intensity of he last night's raids show that the main aim of the last night's crime was to harm the civilians. Besides the hundreds of victims NATO criminals most probably caused an ecological catastrophe as well because several fuel depots and civilian chemical factories were hit.

Near the city of Pancevo three strong detonations were heard around 03:48 AM, a Tanjug reporter say. According to this first, unofficial informations, missiles of the aggressor NATO forces fell north from Pancevo.

Refinery in the city of Novi Sad was hit on Monday evening and the fire occurred after the explosion was turned down fast, Tanjug's reporter from that city says. Fourstrong blasts were heard in the city of Novi Sad between 10:20 and 10:30 p.m. local time on Monday. A bitumen storage was probably hit.

Aggressor NATO aircraft targeted the Bogutovac relay near Pristina, capital of Kosovo and Metohija, at around 0:30 a.m. Tuesday. The Pristina Emergency Center said the enemy aircraft had fired four missiles in the attack.

NATO fascist aircraft attacked the Sombor municipality, Serbia's northern province of Vojvodina, at around 3 a.m. local time on Monday, the Civilian Security headquarters say. The aircraft fired three missiles on a Serbian Oil Industry terminal, which is no military facility, near Sombor.

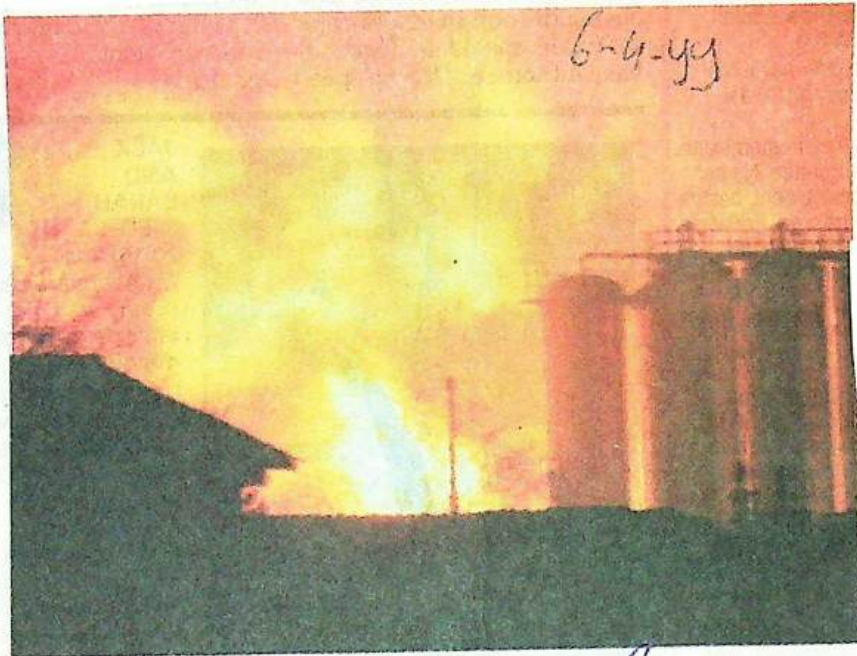
In the forth attack on the city of Nis, NATO aggressors bombed the north west area of the town, local Center of informing confirmed for Tanjug.

An explosion was heard in Loznica on Mt. Gucevo, about ten kilometers from the town, at 10:15 p.m. local time Monday. No reports are available about possible casualties and damages.

Enemy NATO aircraft fired three missiles at civilian housing facilities in Aleksinac at around 9:35 p.m. Monday. According to first civil defense reports, at least ten residents of the town on the Moravica were injured. They promptly received medical assistance. A smaller-scale fire has been localized.

- Novi Sad, April 6 (Tanjug)- Pilots of NATO aircraft did not stop at targeting the oil refinery in the Voivodina capital of Novi Sad late Monday, but also went after the TV tower Cot on Mt. Fruska Gora, during which assault one of the aircraft was downed, Radio-TV Serbia said. The Cot TV tower is one of the relays which transmit Radio-TV Serbia broadcasts to all corners of Voivodina. After the attack, the relay ceased transmitting the signals of all three Radio-TV Serbia TV channels. After the plane was hit, the pilot parachuted and landed near the village of Remeta.

- Kragujevac, April 6 (Tanjug)- NATO aircraft hit the TV tower on Mt. Crni Vrh, between the towns of Kragujevac and Jagodina, at 4:35 a.m. local time Tuesday. Kragujevac has been left without the TV and Radio Kragujevac broadcasts. A large-scale fire broke out on Mt. Crni Vrh as a result of the air assault, and firefighters from Jagodina immediately rushed to the scene. No information is available about possible casualties and the extent of damages.
- Kraljevo, April 6 (Tanjug)- A Kraljevo suburb and a nearby village were hit in aggressor NATO's air attack on the town area at around 3:30 a.m. local time Tuesday. The hits caused fires in the suburb Jarccujak, and a landslide in the village Vitanovac, so that the Kraljevo-Kragujevac railway and road have been cut off. No reports are available about possible casualties.
- Pristina, April 6 (Tanjug)- In the NATO attack on the capital of Kosovo and Metohija Pristina at around 0:30 a.m. Tuesday, tens of the aggressor's bombs fell on the city environs, Radio-TV Serbia reported. According to the City Emergency Center, Pristina airport Slatina was also the aggressor's target, for the second time so far. A fuel depot and a section of the runway were hit. NATO bombs hit fuel depot at Pristina airport
- Aleksinac, April 6 (Tanjug) - At least 12 bodies have been found under the rubble of destroyed houses in downtown Aleksinac, southeastern Serbia, which was heavily bombarded by aggressor NATO forces late Monday. Municipal authorities said on Tuesday they feared the toll could be higher as streets were still being cleared and rescue teams were looking for possible victims. Material damage is huge and the center of this mining town is completely razed. It is still not clear why this town was bombarded, as NATO again reiterated in Brussels today that they are attacking only military targets.

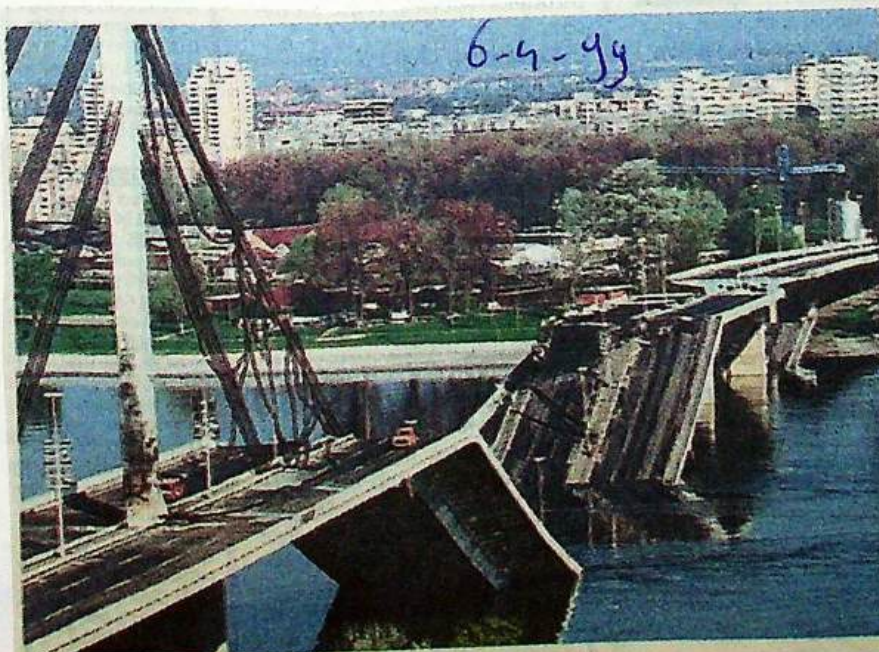


• Bij Novi Beograd staat een installatie van de stadsverwarming in lichterlaaie na een voltreffer
FOTO: EPA



• Van het vrijdagnacht geraakte ministerie van Binnenlandse Zaken in hartje Belgrado is weinig meer over.

FOTO: REUTERS



• De Vrijheidsbrug over de Donau bij Novi Sad werd zondag bij een bombardement vernield. Donderdag al werd enige kilometers verderop de Petrovaradinski-brug, een schakel in de befaamde Oriënt-Expressspoorlijn, geraakt. Het scheepsverkeer in de Donau is sindsdien verlamd.

FOTO: REUTERS

Slecht weer maakt slimme bommen dom

Het slechte weer boven Kosovo hinderde de operatie 'Allied Force'.
Waarom?

Door MENNO STEKETEE
ROTTERDAM, 6 APRIL. Vergeleken met de stortbui van bommen op Iraakse doelen tijdens 'Desert Storm' in 1991, is operatie 'Allied Force' tegen Joegoslavië slechts een motregen. Vlogen toestellen van de anti-Iraakse alliantie acht jaar geleden nog duizend missies per dag, de afgelopen twee weken bedroeg het aantal dagelijkse NAVO-vluchten vanaf Italiaanse vliegbases zo'n honderdvijftig. Woordvoerders van het Pentagon en de NAVO noemen het weer, mist en regen, als de grootste boosdoener.

De meteorologische omstandigheden belemmeren het zicht van de lasergeleide bommen. De satellietgestuurde GPS-projectielen hebben daar geen last van, maar daar zijn er te weinig van en bovendien is het vaststellen van de schade, de zogeheten *bomb damage assessment*, BDA, niet mogelijk. „Het weer is waardeloos geweest, en dat heeft grote gevolgen gehad voor het aantal aanvallen dat we hebben kunnen uitvoeren,” aldus Pentagon-woordvoerder Kenneth Bacon afgelopen weekende.

Een lasergeleide bom zoekt, eenmaal afgeworpen, de reflectie van de laserstraal op het doel op. Wordt het laserschijnsel zwakker, dan stuurt de bom zichzelf met beweglijke vinnetjes naar het brand-

punt van de 'echo'. De bom is dus als het ware gevangen in een lichtkegel, die militairen de *basket*, de 'mand', noemen. In theorie treffen meer dan negen op de tien van dergelijke bommen hun doel – bewegend of niet. Tijdens de Golfoorlog vlogen F-111 bommenwerpers over de Iraakse woestijn en zagen op hun warmtesensoren de silhouetten van de iets warmere, of juist koudere tanks beneden zich fel oplichten. Lasergeleide *Paveway*-bommen scoorden de ene na de andere hit.

Dit systeem, tank-*plinking* geheten, zou in theorie ook voor het

‘Het weer is waardeloos geweest’

Joegoslavische leger in Kosovo slecht nieuws zijn.

Het weer gooit op voor de hand liggende redenen roet in het eten: de piloot die de kruisdraden van de laser-bundel op het doel gericht moet houden, herkent dit niet. Dat is niet alles. Zelfs als het weer alleen maar vochtig is, moeten de piloten wel eens onverrichterzake terug keren. Want precies zoals het wateroppervlak een vis op een verkeerde plek suggereert, zo heeft ook een verzadigde atmosfeer een 'brekend' effect. Behalve dat het projectiel dan gewoon het doel mist, kunnen ook nog onbedoeld

veel burgerslachtoffers vallen. Luchtaanvallen werken dan averechts.

In theorie bieden de satellietgestuurde GPS-bommen, van de B-2 bommenwerpers bijvoorbeeld, uitkomst. Maar aangezien de GPS-coördinaten van het doel tevoren – soms zelfs vóór het opstijgen – in het geleidingssysteem moeten worden ingetoetst, zijn deze niet doeltreffend in te zetten tegen bewegende voertuigen.

Er is nog een probleem: de 'BDA' wordt meestal vastgesteld met 'gewone' camera's omdat de resolutie van weer-ongevoelige radar niet hoog genoeg is. Dergelijke daglichtcamera's zijn bij slechte weersomstandigheden net zo blind als *eyeball Mark I*, het blote oog. En de 'BDA' is met het ten tonele verschijnen van de 'slimme' bommen steeds belangrijker geworden. Doordat deze projectielen in tanks of andere doelen soms alleen maar een klein gaatje maken, en het interieur verwoesten, is het verschil tussen 'getroffen' en 'niet-geraakt' moeilijk te zien. Het besluit om nogmaals aan te vallen is dus moeilijk te nemen. De beslissing om twee dozijn Apache-gevechtshelikopters naar Kosovo te sturen, moet in dit licht worden gezien. Deze toestellen zijn uitgerust met zogeheten *millimeter-wave radar* die, mistig of niet, zo'n tien kilometer ver bewegende doelen kan 'zien'. De resolutie van dit *Longbow*-systeem dat zich in een plastic paddestoel boven de rotor bevindt is zo hoog, dat 'mis' of 'raak' relatief makkelijk is vast te stellen.

The Independent on NATO Propaganda

By Philip Hammond, The Independent 6th April 1999

A war of words and pictures Nato casts doubt on the veracity of Yugoslav war reporting, but is our own media any less guilty of propaganda?

It takes two sides to fight a propaganda war, yet critical commentary on the "war of words" has so far concentrated on the "tightly controlled" Yugoslav media. We have been shown clips from "Serb TV" and invited to scoff at their patriotic military montages, while British journalists cast doubt on every Yugoslav "claim".

But whatever one thinks of the Yugoslav media they pale into insignificance alongside the propaganda offensive from Washington, Brussels and London.

"They tell lies about us, we will go on telling the truth about them," says Defence Secretary George Robertson. Really? Nato told us the three captured US servicemen were United Nations peacekeepers. Not true. They told us they would show us two captured Yugoslav pilots who have never appeared. Then we had the story of the "executed" Albanian leaders - including Rambouillet negotiator Fehmi Agani - whose deaths are now unconfirmed.

When the Albanian leader Ibrahim Rugova, who was said to be in hiding, turned up on Yugoslav television condemning Nato bombing, the BBC contrived to insinuate that the pictures were faked, while others suggested Rugova must have been coerced, blackmailed, drugged, or at least misquoted.

They told us the paramilitary leader Arkan was in Kosovo, when he was appearing almost daily in Belgrade - and being interviewed by John Simpson there. They told us Pristina stadium had been turned into a concentration camp for 100,000 ethnic Albanians, when it was empty. Robertson posing for photographers in the cockpit of a Harrier can't have been propaganda. Only the enemy goes in for that sort of thing.

Nato's undeclared propaganda war is two-pronged. First, Nato has shamelessly sought to use the plight of Albanian refugees for its own purposes, cynically inflating the number of displaced people to more than twice the UN estimate.

Correspondents in the region are given star billing on BBC news, and are required not just to report but to share their feelings with us. As Peter Sissons asked Ben Brown in Macedonia: "Ben, what thoughts go through a reporter's mind seeing these sights in the dying moments of the 20th century?"

Reports from the refugee centres are used as justifications for Nato strategy. The most striking example was the video footage smuggled out of Kosovo said to show "mass murder". The BBC presented this as the "first evidence of alleged atrocities," unwittingly acknowledging that the allies had been bombing for 10 days without any evidence.

had been killed, how they had died, and why. Above all, he knew that the video "underlines the need for military action".

The second line of attack is to demonise Milosevic and the Serbs, in order to deflect worries that the tide of refugees has been at least partly caused, by Nato's "humanitarian" bombing. Parts of Pristina have been flattened after being bombed every day for more than a week. Wouldn't you leave? And what about of thousands of Serbian refugees from Kosovo - are they being "ethnically cleansed", too? Sympathy does not extend to them, just as the 200,000 Serbian refugees from Krajina were ignored in 1995. Instead, the tabloids gloat "Serbs you right" as the missiles rain down.

The accusations levelled against the Serbs have escalated from "brutal repression" to "genocide", "atrocities" and "crimes against humanity", as Nato has sought to justify the bombing. Pointed parallels have been drawn with the Holocaust, yet no one seems to notice that putting people on a train to the border is not the same as putting them on a train to Auschwitz.

The media have taken their cue from politicians and left no cliché unturned in the drive to demonise Milosevic. The Yugoslav president has been described by the press as a "Warlord", the "Butcher of Belgrade", "the most evil dictator to emerge in Europe since Adolph Hitler", a "Serb tyrant" a "psychopathic tyrant" and a "former Communist hard-liner".

The Mirror also noted significantly that he smokes the same cigars as Fidel Castro. Just as they did with Saddam Hussein in the Gulf war, Panorama devoted a programme to "The Mind of Milosevic".

Several commentators have voiced their unease about the Nato action from the beginning. But press and TV have generally been careful to keep the debate within parameters of acceptable discussion, while politicians have stepped up the demonisation of the Serbs to try to drown out dissenting voices. The result is a confusingly schizophrenic style of reporting.

The rules appear to be that one can criticise Nato for not intervening early enough, not hitting hard enough, or not sending ground troops. Pointing out that the Nato intervention has precipitated a far worse crisis than the one it was supposedly designed to solve or that dropping bombs kills people are borderline cases, best accompanied by stout support for "our boys". What one must not do is question the motives for Nato going to war. Indeed, one is not even supposed to say that Nato is at war. Under image-conscious New Labour, actually going to war is fine, but using the term is not politically correct.

The limits of acceptable debate were revealed by the reaction to the broadcast by SNP leader Alex Salmond. Many of his criticisms of Nato strategy were little different from those already raised by others, but what provoked the Government's outrage was that he dared to compare the Serbs under Nato bombardment to the British in the Blitz. Tony Blair denounced the broadcast as "totally unprincipled", while Robin Cook called it "appalling", "irresponsible" and "deeply offensive".

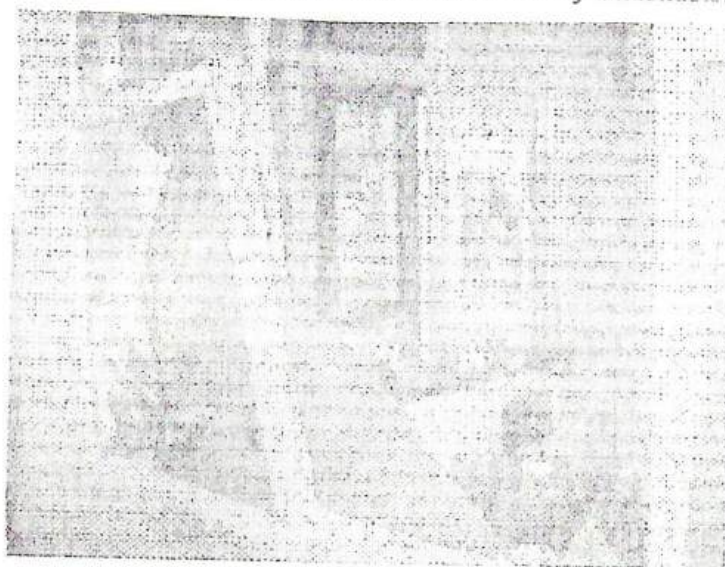
The way Labour politicians have tried to sideline critics such as Salmond is similar to the way they have sought to bludgeon public opinion. The fact that Blair has felt it

Audience figures for BBC news have reportedly risen since the air war began. Yet viewers have been ill-served by their public service broadcaster. The BBC's monitoring service suggested that the "Serb media dances to a patriotic tune". Whose tune does the BBC dance to that it reproduces every new Nato claim without asking for evidence?

Just as New Labour has sought to marginalise its critics, so TV news has barely mentioned the protests across the world - not just in Macedonia, Russia, Italy and Greece - but also in Tel Aviv, Lisbon, San Francisco, Chicago, Los Angeles, Toronto, Sydney and elsewhere. Are we to suppose that these demonstrators are all Serbs, or that they have been fooled by the "tightly controlled" Yugoslav media?

Note: Philip Hammond is a senior lecturer in Media Studies at South Bank University, London.

- Pristina, Serbia, April 7 (Tanjug) - NATO criminals' aircraft bombed the Serbian Orthodox cemetery in Pristina during their fiercest attack on Kosovo and Metohija's chief city, launched on the night of April 6-7. At least 50 tombs were completely destroyed, while 50 more were damaged as well as a newly-built chapel. This is the only Serbian Orthodox cemetery in the city. The self-styled democrats and 21st century criminals want to eliminate every trace of the Serbian people's existence in Kosovo and Metohija. This is the most morbid crime committed so far by the NATO madmen.
- Aleksinac, Apr 7 (Tanjug).- The victims of the NATO criminal bombing of Aleksinac on April 5 were buried Wednesday in Aleksinac, Zitkovac and Drazevac cemeteries. 17 civilians were killed and over 40 were injured when the aggressor dropped 7 missiles on the small mining town, near which there are no military facilities at all. The attack destroyed 16 private houses and made over 400 homes in the apartment blocks in the vicinity inhabitable.



NATO intensifies bombing of civilian targets - Lucani 7.4.1999.

Aggressor's aviation bombed last night civilian targets all over Yugoslavia with undiminished vehemence.

- Pristina, Serbia, April 7 (Tanjug) - Fascist NATO criminals fired several missiles on a residential area in central Pristina at around 0.40 a.m. on Wednesday, flattening the entire area, Serbian Radio and Television reported. Showing footage of blocks of flats engulfed in flames, Serbian Radio and Television said the monstrous attack on the city's civilian population had doubtless left many people dead and wounded. Numerous rescue teams are at the scene trying to reach those trapped in the ruins. Only two hours after the attack, the NATO aggressor's aircraft hit with two highly destructive missiles a Beopetrol fuel depot in the Pristina suburb of Devet Jugovica. Civilian facilities were demolished by heavy detonations, including a refugee camp. Luckily, no casualties were reported but the city is faced with an ecological disaster. The NATO criminals' aircraft resumed their monstrous attacks on the city and its environs at 3.15 a.m., firing a dozen missiles on the area of Gracanica and Ajvalija, southeast of Pristina.
- Podgorica, Yugoslavia, April 7 (Tanjug) - The criminal NATO overnight launched highly destructive missiles on the broader area of Podgorica, the capital of the Yugoslav republic of Montenegro, hitting the Dajbabe hill and an elevation near the Smokovac bridge, causing fire, which firefighters managed to localize overnight. There were no casualties in the air strikes that took place at around 11:30 p.m. Tuesday, the Montenegrin Interior Ministry said in a statement. A detonation in a distance, which was heard in downtown Podgorica, occurred at the foot of the Ljubovic hill, where the Montenegrin Seismological Institute and several residential buildings are situated. According to experts' initial findings, the detonation took place when fuel tank of one of the aggressor aircraft that participated in the air strikes fell to the ground. The detonation caused major material damage to all buildings near the Ljubovic hill.

7-4-99

Werkers bekijken de schade aan de warmtecentrale van Novi Belgrado.

2-4-89



NAVO treft burgerdoelen

Een Joegoslavische politiemann richt zijn zaklantaarn op een hand die uit een berg puin steekt in de zuidelijke Servische stad Aleksinac. Volgens de Joegoslaven bestookte de NAVO maandagnacht het centrum Aleksinac. Drie projectielen zouden terecht zijn gekomen op een woonwijk. Daarbij zouden vijf mensen om het leven zijn gekomen. De NAVO heeft erkend dat er iets fout is gegaan bij het bombardement.

FOTO REUTERS

2-4-99



Huizen in Aleksinac, 200 kilometer ten zuiden van Belgrado, zijn zwaar getroffen door NAVO-raketten. Eén ervan trof een appartementengebouw en doodde volgens het gemeentebestuur 12 burgers.
Foto Srdjan Ilic/AP

NAVO bombardeert Servische burgers

NAVO speelt met gezondheid



NAVO bestookt Kosovo met verarmd uranium

Het International Action Center noemt het besluit van het Pentagon om de A-10 "Warthog" vliegtuigen in te zetten tegen doelen in Kosovo "een gevaar voor de bevolking en het milieu van de gehele Balkan".

De A-10 is een anti-tankwapen dat in 1991 veelvuldig werd gebruikt in de oorlog tegen Irak. Het vliegtuig heeft een GAU-8/A Avenger 30 millimeter zeven-loops kanon waarmee 4200 schoten per minuut kunnen worden gelost. Tijdens die oorlog schoot men daarmee munitie af die was versterkt met verarmd uranium, een radio-actief wapen.

Er is voldoende wetenschappe-

VS testen nieuwe bom

Russische militaire officials hebben vorige week maandag de VS ervan beschuldigd in Joegoslavië een nieuwe bom te testen. Het zou gaan om een wapen dat het gat dicht tussen nucleaire en conventionele wapens. Het Pentagon ontkende de beschuldigingen. Volgens de Russen gaat het om een bom die in Los Alamos is ontwikkeld en bedoeld is om radio-elektronische apparatuur te vernietigen.

De bom genereert een elektrische impuls die vergelijkbaar is met de elektromagnetische golven veroorzaakt door een nucleaire explosie. De bommen zouden vervoerd zijn door twee strategische B-2 Stealth bommenwerpers.

lijk bewijs voor dat het afval van verarmd uranium in Irak verantwoordelijk is voor het grote aantal doodgeborenen en kinderen met een afwijking, leukemie en andere vormen van kanker in het zuiden van Irak.



Organisaties van Amerikaanse Golf-veteranen leggen de oorzaak van het zgn. 'golf-syndroom' en andere chronische ziekten, waaraan circa 100.000 (ex-)militairen lijden, bij het contact met verarmd uranium.

John Catalinotto, woordvoerder van het Depleted Uranium Education Project van het International Action Center en een van de samenstellers van het boek *Metal of Dishonor: Depleted Uranium*, zei dat het gebruik van wapens met verarmd uranium tegen Joegoslavië "een nieuwe dimensie toevoegt aan de misdaad die de NAVO begaat tegen de Joegoslavische bevolking, waaronder die in Kosovo." Verarmd uranium is een afvalproduct dat vrijkomt bij het verrijken van uranium voor

YUGOSLAV DAILY SURVEY

BELGRADE, 7 April 1999

No. 2210

SPECIAL ISSUE

OVERVIEW

OF DESTRUCTION OF CIVILIAN TARGETS ON THE TERRITORY OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA AS A RESULT OF BARBARIC AND CRIMINAL AGGRESSION BY NATO, FROM 24 MARCH TO 7 APRIL 1999

CIVILIAN CASUALTIES

From the onset of NATO aggression against our country up to 6 April 1999, the North Atlantic Alliance made over 1,000 criminal attacks against the territory of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. 430 warplanes, of which 330 combat planes, were used; more than 800 cruise missiles were launched and over 3,000 tons of explosives were dropped.

About 300 civilians were killed and more than 3,000 sustained serious injuries (e.g., in Kuršumlija: 13 dead and 25 wounded; in Pan_evo: 2 dead and 4 wounded; in _a_ak: one dead and 7 wounded; in Vranje: two dead and 23 wounded; in Aleksinac: 12 dead and more than 40 wounded; in Nagavac village, Orahovac municipality: 11 dead and 5 wounded, in Pristina: 10 dead and 8 wounded).

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 traffic infrastructure as:

BRIDGES (6 DESTROYED AND 8 DAMAGED):

1. The Varadin Bridge over the Danube was destroyed (on 1 April 1999);
2. The "Sloboda" (Freedom) Bridge over the Danube was destroyed (on 4 April 1999);
3. The "25. maj" Bridge over the Danube, connecting Ba_ka Palanka with Ilok, was damaged (on 4 April 1999);
4. The new railway bridge over the Danube connecting Bogojevo and Erdut was damaged (on 5 April 1999);
5. The road bridge over the Danube, connecting Bogojevo with Erdut was damaged (on 5 April 1999);
6. The bridge over the Danube along the Beograd-Novi Sad road, near Beška, Indijija municipality, was damaged (on 1 April 1999);
7. The road bridge along the Magura Bela_evac road, 15 kilometres from Priština, suffered extensive damage;
8. The "_e_eljov" Bridge in Novi Sad was damaged (on 5 April 1999);
9. The bridge over the Ibar river, Biljanovac municipality, was damaged (on 5 April 1999);
10. The bridge over the Vrba_ka river near Jezgovi_ was destroyed (on 5 April 1999);
11. The "Lozno" railway bridge near Uš_e was destroyed (on 5 April 1999);
12. The road bridge on the road leading to Brvenik, near Uš_e, was destroyed (on 5 April 1999);
13. The bridge along the Niš-Priština primary road, near Kuršumlija, suffered extensive damage (on 5 April 1999);
14. The bridge near Zubin Potok was destroyed (on 5 April 1999).

RAILWAYS (6):

1. The Kraljevo to Kosovo Polje rail, near Ibarska Slatina;
2. The Belgrade to Bar rail (dynamited near Štrbac village);

3. The Kuršumlija to Prokuplje rail, near Pepeljevac village;
4. The Kraljevo to Kosovo Polje, near Ibarska Slatina;
5. The Niš to Priština rail, near Kuršumlija;
6. **"Šarpejlj" tunnel**, near Jerinje village, 15 km north of Leposavi_ towards Raška, was destroyed;

ROADS AND TRANSPORTERS (3 MAJOR ROADS):

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

Airports (5):

- **"Slatina"** in Priština; **"Batajnica"** and **"Sur_in"** in Belgrade; Niš airport; **"Golubovac"** in Podgorica.

ECONOMIC AND CIVILIAN TARGETS. PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS

The air strikes have so far destroyed or damaged all over the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia **several thousand economic facilities and dwellings**. In the Leskovac region alone, **over 3,300** industrial facilities and dwellings were either destroyed or damaged.

The devastation of NATO forces was particularly manifest in Priština, Novi Sad, Djakovica, Prokuplje, Gra_anica, etc. Housing blocks on the outskirts of Belgrade - Kijevo Kne_evac, Batajnica, Jakovo, Bor_a as well as the area around Pan_evo, were under attack.

INDUSTRY AND TRADE:

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

1. **"Lola Utva"** agricultural aircraft factory in Pan_evo;
2. **"Galenika"** drug factory in Belgrade;
3. **"Zdravlje"** pharmaceutical plant in Leskovac;
4. **"Sloboda"** white goods factory in _a_ak;
5. **"Din"** tobacco industry in Niš;
6. **"Elektronska industrija"** factory in Niš;
7. **"Div"** cigarette factory in Vranje;
8. **Tubes factory** in Uroševac;
9. **"Jastrebac"** machine industry in Niš;
10. **"Milan Blagojevi_"** chemical plant in Lu_ani;
11. **Plastics factory** in Priština;
12. **"Bina_ka Morava"** hydro construction company in Gnjilane;
13. **"Nova Jugoslavija"** printers in Vranje;
14. Facilities of the **"Beograd"** rail company in Niš;
15. Over **250 commercial and crafts shops** in Djakovica were destroyed.

Refineries and warehouses storing liquid raw materials and chemicals intended for the oil and chemical industry, were hit in Pan_evo, Novi Sad, Sombor and elsewhere, causing large contamination of soil and the air:

1. **Fuel storage** in Lipovica, which caused a great fire in the Lipovica forest (on 26 March 1999);
2. **Power plant** belonging to the oil refinery in Pan_evo (on 4 April 1999);
3. **"Jugopetrol"** installations in Smederevo (on 4 April 1999);
4. **"Jugopetrol"** storage in Sombor (on 7 April 1999);
5. **"Beopetrol"** storages in Belgrade nd Bogutovac (on 4 April 1999);
6. **"Beopetrol"** fuel storage in Priština (on 7 April 1999);
7. **Fuel storage of the boiler plant** in Novi Beograd (on 4 April 1999);
8. **Thermo electric power station/boiler plant** in Novi Sad (on 5 April 1999).
9. **Oil Refinery** in Novi Sad, storage of bitumen (5 and 6 April 1999);
10. **Fuel storage "Naftagas promet"** which is located 10 km from Sombor (5 April 1999);

Note: After these barbaric attacks, **hundreds of thousands** of citizens were exposed to gas

poisoning, which may have lasting consequences to overall health of citizens and environment.

By totally destroying business facilities across the country, **500,000 workers** were left jobless, and **2 million citizens** without any source of income and possibility to ensure the minimum living conditions.

AGRICULTURE:

1. PIK "**Kopaonik**" in Kursumlija;
2. PIK "**Mladost**" in Gnjilane;
3. Agricultural Complex "**Malizgan**" in Dolac.

HOSPITALS (13):

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

- **Hospital and Medical Centre** in the territory in Leskovac;
- **Hospital and Poly-clinic** in Nis;
- **Gerontological Centre** in Leskovac;
- **General Hospital** in Djakovica;
- **City Hospital** in Novi Sad;
- **Gynaecological Hospital and Maternity Ward** of the Clinical Centre in Belgrade;
- **Neuropsychiatric Ward "Dr. Laza Lazarevic"** and Central Pharmacy of the Emergency Centre in Belgrade;
- **Army Medical Academy** in Belgrade;
- **Medical Centre and Ambulance Centre** in Aleksinac.

SCHOOLS (MORE THAN 150 FACILITIES)

Over **150 schools** and facilities for children were damaged or destroyed, including:

- **Elementary schools "16. oktobar"** and "**Vladimir Rolovic**" in Belgrade;
- **Day-care centre** in settlement Petlovo Brdo in Belgrade;
- **Two secondary schools** in the territory of Nis;
- **Elementary schools "Toza Markovic", "Djordje Natosevic"** and "**Veljko Vlahovic**" and a day-care centre "**Duga**" in Novi Sad;
- **Four elementary schools** and a **medical high school** in the territory of Leskovac;
- **Elementary school** in Lucane, as well as a larger number of education facilities in the territory of Kosovo and Metohija;
- **Faculties of Law and Economics** and elementary school "**Radoje Domanovic**" in Nis.

PUBLIC AND HOUSING FACILITIES (TENS OF THOUSANDS)

- Severe damage to the facilities of the **Republican and Federal Ministry of the Interior** in Belgrade (3 April 1999);
- Damage to the building of the **Institute for Security** of the Ministry of the Interior in Banjica (3 April 1999);
- Severe damage to the **TV RTS studio** in Pristina;
- Heavy damage to **Hydro-Meteorological Station** (Bukulja, near Arandjelovac);
- **Post Office** in Pristina destroyed (7 April 1999);
- **Refugee centre** in Pristina destroyed (7 April 1999);
- **Several thousand housing facilities** damaged or destroyed, privately or State owned, across Yugoslavia - most striking examples being housing blocks in downtown Aleksinac and those near Post Office in Pristina.

INFRASTRUCTURE

- **Electrical Power Supply** in Batajnica (26 March 1999);
- Damage to **water supply system** in Zemun (5 April 1999).

Note: When Petrovaradin bridge in Novi Sad and Petrovaradin were destroyed, Novi Sad and Petrovaradin were left without water (**600,000 citizens**) since the **main and city water supply system** was built in it. In the country on the whole, water supply network for around **1 million citizens** was severed.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS

TV TRANSMITTERS:

1. **Jastrebac** (Prokuplje)

2. **Gucevo** (Loznica)
3. **Cot** (Fruska Gora)
4. **Gmija** (Pristina)
5. **Kutlovac** (Stari Trg)
6. **"Cigota"** (Uzice)
7. **"Tornik"** (Uzice)
8. **Transmitter on Crni Vrh** (Jagodina)
9. **Bogutovac** (Pristina)

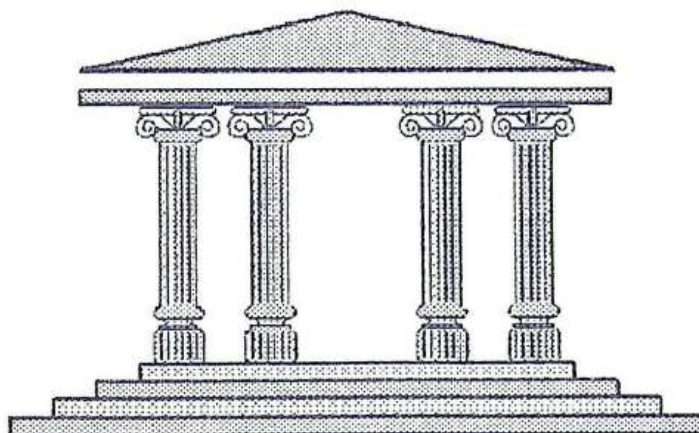
**CULTURAL-HISTORICAL MONUMENTS
AND RELIGIOUS SHRINES**

MEDIEVAL MONASTERIES AND RELIGIOUS SHRINES (10):

1. **Monastery Gracanica** from 14th century (24 March - 6 April 1999);
2. **Monastery Rakovica** from 17th century (29 March 1999);
3. **Patriarchate of Pec** (1 April 1999);
4. **Church in Jelasnica** near Surdulica (4 April 1999);
5. **Monastery of the Church of St. Juraj** (built in 1714) in Petrovaradin (1 April 1999);
6. **Monastery of Holy Mother** (12th century) at the estuary of the Kosanica in the Toplica - territory of municipality of Kursumlija (4 March 1999);
7. **Monastery of St. Nicholas** (12th century) in the territory of the municipality of Kursumlija (4 March 1999);
8. **Monastery of St. Archangel Gabriel** in Zemun (5 April 1999);
9. **Roman Catholic Church St. Antonio** in Djakovica (29 March 1999);
10. **Orthodox cemetery** in Gnjilane (30 March 1999).

CULTURAL-HISTORICAL MONUMENTS (6):

1. Severe damage to the roof structure of the **Fortress of Petrovaradin** (1 April 1999);
2. Heavy damage to **"Tabacki bridge"**, four centuries old, in Djakovica (5 April 1999);
3. Substantial damage to the building in **Stara Carsija** (Old street) in Djakovica (5 April 1999);
4. Destroyed archives housed in one of the Government buildings in Belgrade (3 April 1999);
5. **Memorial complex** in Gucevo (Loznica);
6. **Memorial complex "Sumarice"** in Kragujevac.



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08/04/1999

THE USE OF DEPLETED URANIUM (DU) BULLETS AND BOMBS BY NATO FORCES IN YUGOSLAVIA

The public at large, both in UK and in Yugoslavia, are unaware that 30 mm bullets being fired by A-10 anti-tank aircraft and probably all Tomahawk Cruise missiles in this action contain depleted uranium (DU).

The development of these radioactive weapons is based on the fact that uranium (atomic mass 238) is much denser than lead (atomic mass 207), and therefore its kinetic energy is sufficient to penetrate tank armour or concrete buildings more effectively than lead, prior to detonation. The design of the bullet is to incorporate a long thin cylinder of DU housed in a plastic sheath or "sabot". This means in turn that the very small leading edge of the bullet pierces with maximum impact. The same principle is used in Tomahawk Cruise missiles, with the aim of piercing concrete obstructions rather than metal.

The bullets were used in the Gulf War, and some 1 million of them still lie in the deserts of that region where subsequently the incidence of leukaemias, cancer, and birth defects have risen sharply as a consequence of the ensuing environmental radiation. The amount of DU scattered around the Gulf war zone is given as 350 tonnes, but including the nose cones of Cruise missiles and helicopter rotors, the figure is nearer 750 tonnes. This is 27 TBequerels of radioactivity, one fiftieth of the total alpha releases from Sellafield over its entire operating history. The same is happening in Bosnia where DU was also employed. Some 80,000 US Gulf War veterans now suffer from the so-called Gulf War syndrome, whose symptoms are identical to radiation sickness. The US military are well aware of this and are on record as confirming 2.5mGy/hr at the surface of a DU shell, a dose equivalent to a chest X-ray per hour. Each A-10 Thunderbolt 30mm cannon anti tank shell contains some 275g (10.1 Bq). A single 120mm Abrams tank DU shell contains 3kg of U-238 (111 MBq) of activity.

These can be windborne several hundred miles or suspended electrostatically in the atmosphere. The half life of Uranium is 10^9 (ten to the ninth) years, so they do not decay. One "hot particle" of this DU material in the lungs is equivalent to a chest X-ray per hour for life. It is impossible to remove, so the donated lung gradually irradiates the victim until death ensues. In the use of DU both ground-based combatants and their targets are almost certain to suffer long term radiation sickness and premature death. The Pentagon view is that the short term effectiveness outweighs the long term situation, but this is in error.

The public at large are unaware that these weapons are weapons of mass destruction and have been requested to be placed, like cluster bombs, on the Geneva Convention banned list.

It is said that the unprecedented use of Cruise missiles with DU inserts in Yugoslavia will have the same effect as the Chernobyl and Mile Island disaster. Again these calculations by eminent radiation physicists are not being released to the media. In other words the action of NATO not only in this respect but also, since they have no UN mandate, are illegal, and likely to have a long term pernicious effect not only on that part of Europe, but on their own ground troops if deployed, and almost certainly on the refugees from the Kosovo region. This may be partly why NATO is reluctant to engage ground troops: You will see they are beginning already to wear submicron gas masks on the CNN and other news program pictures.

The Yugoslav population however, together with aid workers and ethnic Albanians are largely unprotected.

Appendix: Metal of Dishonor, 1997.

Did the Pentagon poison Iraq's people and U.S. Soldiers with radioactive weapons? Learn about the criminal use of depleted uranium. Scientists, Gulf War veterans, leaders of environmental, anti-nuclear, anti-military and community movements discuss: a new generation of radioactive conventional weapons; the connections of Depleted Uranium to Gulf War Syndrome; the Pentagon recycling of nuclear waste--a new global threat; and an international movement to BAN all DU weapons.

In May, 1997, the International Action Center published a book of essays and lectures on depleted uranium: the contamination of the planet by the United States military. In addition to exposing the deadly duplicity of the Department of Defense, the book documents the genocide of Native Americans and Iraqis by military radiation, the connection between depleted uranium and Gulf War Syndrome, the underestimated dangers from low-level radiation, the legal ramifications of DU Production and Use, and the growing movement against DU.

Excerpted from Metal of Dishonor : How Depleted Uranium Penetrates Steel, Radiates People and Contaminates the Environment by Ramsey Clark, Helen Caldicott, Michio Kaku, and Jay Gould. Copyright © 1997. Reprinted by permission. All rights reserved

Preface Metal of Dishonor grew out of the work of the Depleted Uranium Education Project and the other organizations that contributed to building a meeting at the United Nations Church Center in New York on September 12, 1996. Hundreds of individuals have made Metal of Dishonor and the entire Depleted Uranium Education Project possible.

Their contributions document the hazardous, radioactive nature of depleted uranium weapons.

political analysts and community activists wrote them. This heterogeneous collection of articles, most published here for the first time, makes a strong case that depleted-uranium weapons are not only lethal to their intended targets, they are dangerous for the humans who handle them and for the present and future environment of the planet. They also show there is potential for building a movement to end this danger.

On February 27, 1997, the Pentagon admitted that eight days of logs documenting chemical exposure have "disappeared." These logs were stored on disc and hard copy in different places. This monumental slip raises these questions: How much other information has also disappeared or been suppressed? Is an even larger coverup taking place? Is something vital about DU also being covered up? We have not yet found data that enumerate how many women, poor people, how many African American, Latino and other people of color suffer from Gulf War Syndrome. But we know that youth in Black, Latino and other communities that face racism are disproportionately pushed into the military by lack of economic opportunity in U.S. society.

Almost half the troops in the Gulf were Black and Latino. The largest number of women in military history served in the Gulf War. It is routine for both the military and the government to ignore these sectors of society regarding benefits and care. It is also that part of the population most likely to need government benefits to get any health care. We have gathered material to explain the impact of uranium mining and waste on Native American lands, the impact on peoples of the South Pacific and U.S. veterans exposed to nuclear blast sites, the impact on peoples living near nuclear reactors and the impact on peoples in the Middle East. Further research in all of these areas is needed along with research on the health and environmental consequences in areas surrounding military test sites and production facilities. Although some of the articles in *Metal of Dishonor* cover more than one subject, we've grouped them all in specific sections based on a major subject covered. For the convenience of the reader, we've published the more important quotes from government sources in Appendix I. And we have included a section on organizations and resources in Appendix VII that should make it easy for anyone motivated by reading this book to connect with the groups that are carrying out the struggle against DU.

We hope *Metal of Dishonor* will serve as an organizing tool that will contribute to the fight for an independent inquiry into the causes of Gulf War Syndrome and an eventual ban on the use of depleted-uranium weapons.

Excerpt: Foreword

What Government Documents Admit

"If DU enters the body, it has the potential to generate significant medical consequences. The risks associated with DU in the body are both chemical and radiological."

"Personnel inside or near vehicles struck by DU penetrators could receive significant internal exposures."

From the Army Environmental Policy Institute (AEPI), *Health and Environmental Consequences of Depleted Uranium Use in the U.S. Army*, June 1995

"Short-term effects of high doses can result in death, while long-term effects of low doses have been implicated in cancer."

"Aerosol DU exposures to soldiers on the battlefield could be significant with potential radiological and toxicological effects."

This report was completed six months before Desert Storm.

"Inhaled insoluble oxides stay in the lungs longer and pose a potential cancer risk due to radiation. Ingested DU dust can also pose both a radioactive and a toxicity risk."

Operation Desert Storm: Army Not Adequately Prepared to Deal With Depleted Uranium Contamination, United States General Accounting Office (GAO/NSIAD-93-90), January 1993, pp. 17-18.

What the Government Is Telling Us

"The Committee concludes that it is unlikely that health effects reports by Gulf War Veterans today are the result of exposure to depleted uranium during the Gulf war."

From the Final Report: Presidential Advisory Committee of Gulf War Veterans Illnesses, December 1996.

Ecologische ramp dreigt

2-4-99

Het Instituut voor Volksgezondheid in Belgrado heeft onderzoek gedaan naar de risico's als per ongeluk of met opzet chemische installaties worden geraakt bij de NAVO-bombardementen.

Men verwacht dat de NAVO onder haar mogelijke doelwitten ook een aantal chemische industriële complexen heeft opgenomen, waar grote hoeveelheden uiterst giftige chemicaliën zijn opgeslagen, zoals ammonia, chloor, enz.

Het mogelijke chemische ongeluk als gevolg daarvan betekent niet alleen een gevaar voor de bevolking van Joegoslavië, maar ook andere landen in Oost- en Centraal-Europa kunnen daardoor worden getroffen. Volgens het instituut zullen ongunstige weersomstandigheden het ongeluk groter maken, en niet beperken tot Joegoslavisch grondgebied.

Door haar grote dichtheid wordt het gebruikt in granaathulzen, zodat deze hun doelen beter kunnen doordringen. Als het doelwit wordt geraakt, verbrandt het en komt er uraniumoxide vrij. Het giftige en radio-actieve uranium is het gevaarlijkst als het ingeademd wordt. Een slachtoffer staat dan gedurende zijn gehele leven bloot aan straling.

Sara Flounders, een van de auteurs van *Metal of Dishonor: Depleted Uranium*, en mededi-

recteur van het International Action Center, zei dat de Warthogs ongeveer 940.000 granaaten met verarmd uranium hebben afgevuurd tijdens de Golf-oorlog. Dit resulteerde in ruim 300.000 kilo radio-actief afval. Tijdens de NAVO-bombardementen in Bosnië in 1995 werd op kleinere schaal gebruik-gemaakt van wapens met verarmd uranium. "Het gebruik

van Warthogs met granaathulzen met verarmd uranium dreigt van Kosovo een nucleaire woestijn te maken", zei Flounders. "Het Pentagon vernietigt die mensen en hun kinderen, waarvan ze beweren ze te zullen beschermen; dat is nog een reden om te strijden voor een beëindiging van de NAVO-aanval op Joegoslavië."

Op een brug over de Sava fungeren inwoners van Belgrado als een vrijwillig 'menschelijk schild', in de hoop de NAVO ervan te weerhouden de brug te bombarderen. (Foto Reuters)

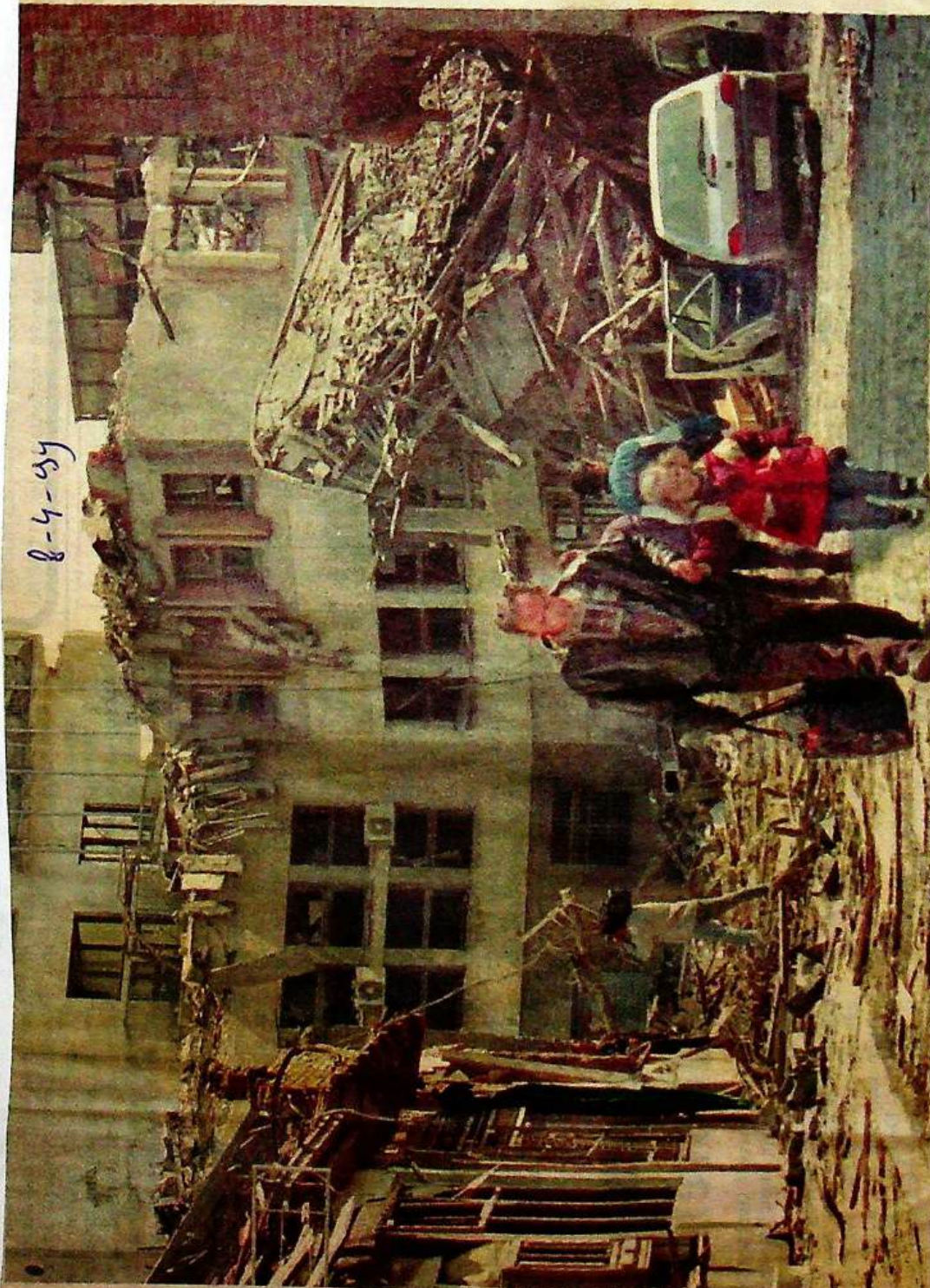


08.04.1999.



- BELGRADE, April 8 (Tanjug) - Last night, around midnight, barbarians targeted the centre of our capital again. The missiles of the criminal NATO airforce hit a civilian object - the building of the judicial authorities in Nemanjina street, which is fresh evidence that the criminals target at random. The attack was carried out in the immediate vicinity of the "Saint Sava" Special Hospital for the Prevention and Treatment of Cerebral and Vascular Diseases, the railway station, the Church of the Holy Assumption, the administrative and residential buildings blocks. The powerful detonation smashed the window panes in the hospital and tremendously upset the seriously ill patients, the majority of whom are immobile. Great material damage has also been caused to all the surrounding buildings. Fortunately enough, there were no injured in this attack. The fire that broke as a result of the explosion of the missile was very quickly brought under control by the fire brigades.

8-4-99



De Serviërs leidden gisteren binnen- en buitenlandse journalisten langs de verwoestingen die NAVO-bommen in Pristina, de hoofdstad van Kosovo, hebben aangericht. Gisteren zouden daar tien burgers zijn omgekomen. (Foto Reuters)



Kragujevac, 9 April (Tanjug) - Early this morning, the aggressor's NATO forces targeted with minimum seven missiles premises in the downtown Kragujevac. So far there are no precise reports on possible casualties and inflicted material damage. This night enemy NATO warplanes rocketed premises within the "Zastava" factory in Kragujevac. Fire-brigades are striving to put out a fire which started following aggressors' attack. So far there are no reports on possible casualties. This morning, at around 1.20 a.m. local time, the aggressor's NATO air forces targeted for the second time the "Zastava" plants in Kragujevac, with over five missiles. A strong fire broke out at the place of the attack, and the fire-brigades are still containing it. According to the first available information, there are no casualties, yet the material damage is gross.

Jagodina, 9 April (Tanjug) - The aggressor's NATO air forces targeted the region round Crni Vrh Mt. near Jagodina at about 1 a.m. local time. According to the Jagodina police sources, three detonations were heard, yet so far it remains unknown what was the target of this operation by criminals' air forces. The competent investigative authorities came out on the spot. Inhabitants of the Vranovac village near Crni Vrh Mt. reported to Municipal civilian protection headquarters that they had heard war planes flying over and detonations. In the same region, on Tuesday, 8 April, the aggressor's air forces had already targeted the Radio Television of Serbia TV repeaters.

Valjevo, 9 April (Tanjug) - This night, at about 1 a.m. local time, within a short time interval two strong detonations and aggressor's warplanes flying were heard in Valjevo, with the sound coming from the direction of Divčibare Mt. and the village of Pricevic. According to the statement by Valjevo municipal assembly president Milorad Ilic, aggressor's warplanes targeted Maljen Mt., third time in last several days, and a strong detonation was registered also from the direction of the Pricevic village, where also for the third time aggressor's war planes have attacked the premises in this area. So far, it is certain that the material damage is gross, but also that there are no men casualties.

K R A G U J E V A C

Yet another example of bestiality of the NATO aggressor is a criminal attack against factory "Crvena zastava" in Kragujevac (9 April 1999), despite the fact that workers have made a **human shield** in the hope to protect the factory with their bodies. That fact has been well-known to the barbaric NATO aggressor since the pictures of this "human shields" have gone around the world.

In the attack of the NATO aggressor on the facilities of "Crvena zastava" **124 workers were wounded**. Extensive material damage was caused since the cruise missiles hit the **vehicles mechanical workshop, car assembly line, polishing workshop, energy supply facility and iron works**. As a result of the destruction of the energy supply facility, the **factory and 15,000 apartments** in Kragujevac are without any heating.

S M E D E R E V O

In the attack against "Jugopetrol" reservoirs in Smederevo (9 April 1999), barbaric NATO aviation destroyed three tanks of capacity 13,800 M3, 12,600 M3 and 5,300 M3 storing more than 15,000 tons of fuel. By efficient and timely intervention of the competent authorities an enormous ecological catastrophe was avoided.

In this senseless attack of NATO aggressor, **three workers** of "Jugopetrol" were hurt.



Kragujevac, April 09, 1999 - NATO air forces bombed "Zastava" car factory in Kragujevac, central Serbia on Friday, April 9 at 1:13 am. The factory was protected for days by a "live shield" consisting of factory's employees and their children and families. Tens of those forming the "live shield" are killed. Also hit and destroyed is "Zastava's" heating plant which provide central heating for 11000 citizens of Kragujevac. Hospitals, schools, nurseries, housing facilities and other objects in the town are left without heating. The factory provided work and regular income for 38.000 people. Employees with their families and children formed the "live shield" attempting to save their workplace from destruction. They stayed in the factory 24 hours a day, after their work shifts and during the air-raid alert as well.

- April 09, 1999 Destruction of Cigota Medical Institute facilities is a result of latest NATO strike on Tornik, Serbia.. Once again civilians were the target of the attacks. District DA confirmed civilian victims. At 4:10 am a huge missile explosion destroyed everything in the area of 2000 square metres. The children's recreation center, ski-center, restaurant, training rooms and out-patient clinic all vanished in a blast. Cigota was a renowned recreation center situated in one of the most beautiful mountainous regions in Serbia.



- Uzice, April 09, 1999 - Destruction of Cigota Medical Institute facilities is a result of latest NATO strike on Tornik, Serbia. Once again civilians were the target of the attacks. At 4:10 am a huge missile explosion destroyed everything in the area of 2000 square metres. The children's recreation center, ski-center, restaurant, training rooms and out-patient clinic all vanished in a blast. Cigota was a renowned recreation center situated in one of the most beautiful mountainous regions in Serbia. Momcilo Krivokapic, investigating judge, and Stevan Zrnica, district attorney deputy, went at once to the spot and, with the help of the head of Uzice MUP (Interior Affairs), made a neat and detailed investigation report. According to the information of the investigating judge Krivokapic, three bodies were found on the spot and identified, male civilians, who were killed in the attack. They are:
guard Nedjo Sretena Urosevic, born 1968
guard Radoje Slavka Marjanovic, born 1965
villager Milenko Radojice Savic, born 1974, whose 25th birthday was yesterday.

- Belgrade, 9 April (Tanjug) - The enemy NATO air forces struck early this morning the eastern region of Belgrade, communicated the city Information Centre. So far there are no precise information as to the place struck by aggressors.

Smederevo, 9 April (Tanjug) - This night, 48 minutes after midnight, enemy missiles of the NATO aggressors targeted the Smederevo industrial zone. The "Jugopetrol" reservoirs were hit. A number of strong detonations were heard. Immediately thereupon a roaring fire broke out. The flame licked several tens of meters high into the sky, accompanied by dense smoke which has well covered the Godominsko polje area. Fire-brigades, that have immediately arrived to the spot, strive to bring the fire under control. So far there are no data on the injured due to enemy bombardment, yet for sure the inflicted material damage is gross.

Navo-techniek kan niet overtuigen

Te veel blijft nog verborgen voor geavanceerde oren en ogen van de alliantie

Van onze correspondent

BRUSSEL – Zijn de luchtacties van de Navo wel zo succesvol als de woordvoerders beweren? In Brussel worden alleen de voltreffers vrijgegeven. Maar uit die foto's en videoclips valt niet op te maken dat de Serviërs zulke zware klappen krijgen.

De Navo liet gisteren een foto zien van de eerste geslaagde aanval op bewegende gronddoelen. Vrijdag hadden Britse Harriers met clusterbommen twaalf gepantserde voertuigen gelokaliseerd en uitgeschakeld. De buitstipjes in een wazig grijs vlak – lag in de berm. En wie, zoals in dit geval, zijn twijfels uitspreekt, krijgt te horen dat je nu eenmaal

een getraind oog moet hebben.

De Navo geeft foto's en videoclips, om begrijpelijke redenen, slechts mondjesmaat vrij. Maar zelden of nooit zijn er luchtfoto's waarop massa's mensen te zien zijn. Wel uitgebrande dorpen in Kosovo, geen vluchtelingen. En ook geen vermiste mannen. De Navo-militairen zouden ze moeten kunnen vinden. Het lucht ruim boven Servië wemelt van de verkennings- en spionagevliegtuigen. Onder meer Amerikaanse U-2 spionage vliegtuigen, Navo Awacs-toestellen en de RC-135 Rivet Joint, een toestel van grote afstand boodschappen onderschept en activiteiten op de grond kan analyseren. Er zijn ook kleinere onbemande vliegtuigen, zo-

als de Predator en Hunter, waarvan er gisterocht eentje werd neergeschoten. Deze vliegtuigjes verzamelen informatie over tanks, wagens en militairen op de grond. Cassettes met foto en videomateriaal worden gedropt.

Ook de op Sicilië gestationeerde Orions van de Amerikaanse marine hebben geavanceerde radarapparatuur en elektro-optische camera's. De bemanning van deze en andere vliegtuigen kan bovendien terugvallen op commerciële en militaire satellieten, zoals de Franse SPOT, de Canadese Radarsat en de Amerikaanse Landsat. Daarmee is het zelfs mogelijk om de omgewoelde aarde van massagraven en grondraketten te lokaliseren.

„De Serviërs zijn heel slim”, roept de militaire woordvoerder van de Navo steeds. Ze weten volgens hem wanneer de Navo-bommenwerpers in Italië opstijgen en brengen dan zichzelf en hun zware wapens in veiligheid. Ze aarzelen ook niet om Albanese burgers als menselijk schild te gebruiken. Dat was het geval in het dorp Glodane, waarvan de Navo eerder deze week een foto liet zien. Servische troepen waren bezig etnische Albanezen uit hun huizen te jagen, vertelde de woordvoerder. De luchtaanval werd afgeblazen. Pas nadat de burgers waren weggevoerd zijn de militairen alsnog onder vuur genomen. Maar dat was niet te zien. Zoals veel te veel verborgen blijft.

Donaublokkade treft Hongarije en Roemenië

door Runa Hellings

BOEDAPEST - Helemaal is het besef nog niet doorgedrongen, maar de gevolgen van de oorlog in Joegoslavië zullen voor de Hongaarse en Roemeense economie waarschijnlijk nog jaren merkbaar zijn. De vernietiging van vier bruggen over de Donau heeft een van de belangrijkste vervoersaders van de regio voorlopig verlamd.

Als gevolg daarvan liggen Donau-aken met goederen voor Hongarije nu vast in Roemenië en Bulgarije, en de kans dat ze in de eerstkomende jaren van hun plaats komen is gering. Want het opruimen van de wrakstukken zal waarschijnlijk lange tijd in beslag nemen.

„Ik denk dat veel mensen zich dat pas echt gaan realiseren in oktober. Dan begint het seizoen waarin bulkproducten als zonnebloemen en maïs worden vervoerd en dat is voor de transportsector topseizoen”, zegt Hans Spierenburg, directeur van Hydro Thegra, dat zich bezighoudt met de im- en export van zaden en veevoeder in Hongarije.

„Van oktober tot december draait het goederenvervoer op de Donau op volle kracht en worden alle andere mogelijkheden zoals de spoorwegen ook op topcapaciteit benut. Ik zie nauwelijks wat voor alternatieven er straks voor de Donau zijn”.

Al met al gaat er volgens Spierenburg in het seizoen maandelijks zo'n 150 000 ton aan land-

bouwproducten via de Donau naar Constanza. Bulkgoederen als graan, maïs en zonnebloemen maken de hoofdmoot van de Hongaarse landbouw uit en zijn daarmee een belangrijke factor in de nationale economie.

Hydro Thegra stuurde vorig jaar het overgrote deel van zijn export per Donau-aak naar de Roemeense havenstad Constanza. „Het enige alternatief dat ik zie, is per spoor. Maar dat heeft volstrekt onvoldoende capaciteit, vooral omdat vervoer per trein naar de Kroatische havenstad Split ook onmogelijk is geworden. Dat ging namelijk ook over een van die bruggen”, zegt Spierenburg. „Dan blijft alleen het spoor naar Constanza over, maar dat is daar totaal niet op berekend”.

Voor Constanza en voor Roemenië is dat slecht nieuws, want de havenstad aan de Zwarte Zee was zo ongeveer de enige plaats van het land die zich economisch enigszins ontwikkelde, juist dankzij de Donau-scheepvaart en de overslag.

Eigenlijk, denkt Spierenburg, is er maar een echt alternatief, en dat is vervoer via het Rijn-Main-Donau-kanaal naar de Rotterdamse haven in Nederland. „Probleem is dat de kosten dan 10 tot 15 gulden per ton hoger worden en je praat over producten die toch al hele kleine winstmarges hebben. Dat betekent dat Hongarije zich uit de markt prijst. Het zijn de boeren hier die daar straks voor betalen.”

- April 10, 1999, NATO continues a barbarian bombardment of the civilian targets in Yugoslavia, the ruling Chinese news paper "Jenmin Jibao" stresses on Saturday in its estimation concerning the crime carried out by NATO and America against a sovereign country. The paper especially points out the senseless bombardment of the car factory "Crvena Zastava" (Red Flag) in the city of Kragujevac, the largest manufacture of cars in Balkans, the object with a 140 years long history. This criminal act of the NATO aggressors was transmitted by the Chinese agency "Sinhua" as well in the report called "Human body against a steel bomb" describing that the thousands of employees from "Zastava" were protecting the factory with their bodies and that 126 of them were injured in that occasion. Chinese reporter stresses that the NATO pilots knew that there are men in the factory representing in such a way the madness of those who give those orders.
- April 10, 1999 What kind of men are they? What kind of the military and strategic target was the village school in Bogutovac? Those are the questions asked by the citizens of Kraljevo and nearby after destroying of two civilian building and a school in Bogutovac. That kind of force for one village school, its new and old building, where the poor village students set since its founding in 1938? What harm did the children from the villages of Propljenice, Tolisnice, Bresnik and Lopatica commit to the world powers so that they are taking away from them one of the main human rights - a right for the education? There was no error this time. Six missiles fell one by another hitting the target and achieving the goal: 84 pupils no longer have their school and they will have to walk 15 km to the neighboring Konarevo until the new one is built. Unfortunately, this is not a single example in the Raska region. During the last few days, aggressor bombardment of NATO forces damaged the schools in the villages of Raska, Lincevi, Tavnik and Lozno as well.
- April 10, 1999 Western-Europe Alliance air forces dropped three cluster bombs on the Serbian village of Velika Hoca on Friday. Zoran Gogic (age 14), Sanja Djuricic (age 21) and her two months old baby, Natasa Micic (age 19), Djordje Ilic, Sasa Micic, Mladen Mavric, Blagoje Ilic and Djordje Djuricic were injured by the bombs forbidden by the international convention. The family houses of the Gogic, Djuricic and Micic families are not capable for living any more because they are destroyed in the detonations and fires which broke out afterwards. Just to remind, this is the village with 13 churches dating from the XII, XIII and XIV century called by the historians and chronologists a little "Sveta Gora" (Holy Mt.) and is under the protection of UNESCO. As we found out from the priest Milenko Dragicevic, several churches were damaged in this attack, mostly the temple of St. Stefan built in XII century.
- Belgrade, April 10, 1999 - "One of three bombs aimed at the main telephone exchange in Pristina hit a residential area, Nato admitted yesterday." Today's Independent runs an article revealing Nato's games about presenting information. The Nato military spokesman David Wilby said that the telephone exchange was a target but one bomb landed some 200-300 m away in a residential area of the Kosmet capital Pristina, killing at least 10 civilians. The Serbian sources said that it had been caused by Nato bombs, which Nato flatly denied suggesting it had been done by the Serb forces for propaganda purposes! But then on Tuesday, Wilby had to admit for a bomb going astray during a raid in Aleksinac, and on Thursday morning, he said the weather had turned against Nato's operations!
- Spain, April 09, 1999 - The Spanish daily "El-Pais" writes about new lies and threats of NATO alliance criminals. In their inability to attain their goal by bombarding the civilian targets, the criminals from NATO are trying to neutralize their fault by making up monstrous lies. Their propaganda now says that NATO did not unload tons of bombs on civilian targets in Pristina. "That was done by the Serbian forces", the "El-Pais" conveys the words of NATO's spokesman David Wilby. Of course, the Serbian TV is also guilty for having dared to show the pictures of the aggressor's crimes, and therefore must be punished (read bombarded). The NATO criminals do not believe even to the foreign reporters who visited Pristina and saw what happened there; that NATO is attacking everything, particularly civilian targets, brutally destroying residential apartments.

NEWS

POLITICS

• KOSOVO & METOHIA

ECONOMY

CULTURE

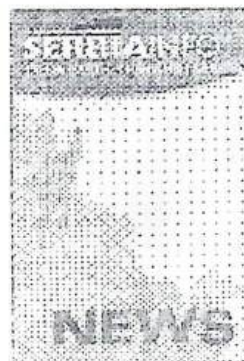
SPORT



Cynical "Surgical" Attacks on Civilians

April 10, 1999

Brussels, April 10 - Just two mistakes of criminal NATO bombing, admitted by aggressor's North Atlantic Alliance since the beginning of illegal war it is waging against Yugoslavia point to the fact that was obvious from the beginning - that it is impossible to conduct "surgically precise" wars without civilian victims even with latest technology.



As France Press analyst, Emmanuel Defouloy writes, first week of criminal air raids on sovereign Yugoslavia could have given the illusion of war without "collateral damage", which is a term used by military experts for victims and destruction of civilian objects during the bombing of army targets.

As French analyst says, this illusion was supported by technical data on the precision of cruise missiles and laser guided bombs while pictures of wounded and dead civilians were omitted from TV programs in this beastly war that was, according to their architects of war supposed to quickly and cleanly secure "new role" of NATO in the next millenium.

Yugoslav defence and massive citizen protest that has spread from Belgrade to world metropolises of the very 19 member Alliance revealed more than US and NATO wanted to show.

The peak of this illusion, says French analyst, are criminal bombings of the buildings of Federal and Republic Ministry of internal affairs hit in the historic center of Belgrade, city of two million people, in the close vicinity of major city hospital complex, including emergency and maternity ward (with 70 newborn babies).

Cynically, western military experts claim rockets launched from sights hundred of kilometers away "hit targets with the accuracy which allows aberration of one meter". At the same time they don't bother to ask themselves what gave them the right to embark on a criminal adventure against a sovereign European state and expose lives of its inhabitants to the slightest risk.

The illusion of the accuracy of high military technology of US and its satellites, as French commentator says, was short-lived: just three days later, on April 6, the day of Nazi bombing of Belgrade in World War Two, Washington reported that laser guided bomb of some 250 kg dropped from an American plane missed the army target and fell on

the residential area of the coal mining town Aleksinac, causing vast destruction, suffering of civilians and human victims.

At least 12 dead, dozens wounded and dozens of destroyed residential buildings that France Press journalist could see at the sight, are just first estimates of this crime.

"We have proof of the destruction some 600 meters away from the target," was the commentary of NATO aggressor's spokesman, British general David Wilby.

Pentagon representative Kenneth Bacon said, "one of the reasons could have been the cloud that distracted the laser system of the bomb."

To make it more cynical, on Friday, NATO representative admitted they have caused "without any intention of inflicting unnecessary destruction" "damage on buildings" around the post-office in Pristina.

Bombs fell "200 or 300 meters away from the target on the residential area," NATO spokesman said coldly, as if he was aiming in the desert, not the capital of Kosovo and Metohia.

In criminal air raids aggressors are not choosing their targets, hitting on everything, mostly civilians, for over 18 days, under the pretext of alleged protection of human rights for a handful of terrorists on Kosovo and Metohia, abolishing all the rights, even the most elementary right to a life in peace for 11 million inhabitants of sovereign Yugoslavia.

The aggressor is destroying bridges, nurseries, hospitals, schools, residential areas, heating plants... Without the notice of war, US and its war machinery overstepped everything, even United Nations, violating international law and promoting the law of jungle.

"It is a filthy war," said a diplomat at the headquarters of criminal Alliance in Brussels.

Dat is de sfeer, het besef, de Joegoslavische realiteit: die van een weerloos volk dat door een oppermachtige vijand wordt aangevallen en wéér een stuk land moet afstaan. En dat zal zo blijven, ook op de langere termijn. Servië - voor of tegen Milošević - zal de NAVO-leiders collectief en unaniem blijven zien als nazi's die hen voor de rest van hun leven hebben opgezaaid met de herinneringen aan luchtalarm, schuilkelders, gigantische vuurballen van ontploffende olietanks en angst. „Een ding is zeker”, zei begin deze week Željko Ražnjatović, alias Arkan, etnisch zuiveraar: „Dit zullen we nooit, nooit vergeten.”

Op het NAVO-hoofdkwartier wordt de reactie van de Servische bevolking anders ingeschat. „De bevolking is moe, de euforie van de eerste week ebt weg”, zegt een diplomaat. „Belangrijk is dat een leger op een gegeven moment zegt 'hold it', zo gaan we er aan.” Maar het zou niet de eerste keer zijn dat op het NAVO-hoofdkwartier een Servische reactie verkeerd wordt voorspeld.

LT-3-01

VALJEVO

In the criminal attack of last night (9 April 1999), NATO aggressor attacked with bombs and air-ground missiles the facilities on Mt. Maljen famous for mountain resort Divcibare and village Pricevic on the slopes of Mt. Medvednik near Valjevo.

There were no victims, while material damage is enormous.

In the famous mountain resort Divcibare, one with the most visitors in Serbia, **hotels, workers' resort and holiday homes were damaged.**

Most damage was caused to **homes and business facilities** in the village of Pricevici as well as hamlets Mirkovici, Zivkovici and Jankovici. A powerful blast has blown off rooftops, walls have cracked, windows have been shattered, while doors have been blown from their hinges. Cars and tractors and other farm vehicles were destroyed. Fierce explosion has ripped newly planted plum trees.

PRISTINA

Last night (9 April 1999), criminal NATO aviation hit a **TV transmitter** of the Radio Television of Serbia on Goles, near Pristina. As a result, the residents of the capital of the Southern Serbian Province are unable to watch RTS programme.

YUGOSLAV DAILY SURVEY

BELGRADE, 10 April 1999

No. 2218

SPECIAL ISSUE

OVERVIEW

OF CIVILIAN DESTRUCTION IN THE TERRITORY OF THE FR OF YUGOSLAVIA AS A CONSEQUENCE OF BARBARIC AND CRIMINAL AGGRESSION BY NATO PACT (9-10 APRIL 1999)

In the past 15 days, with its insane and criminal attacks against our country the aggressor engaged around 600 airplanes of US, British and other NATO killers, out of which almost 450 are combat. They flew almost 3,000 attack sorties, with 200 in one night alone against 150 designated targets. They dropped thousands of tons of explosives. From 20 battle ships and from as many other ships, including two air plane carriers, they fired more than 450 cruise missiles.

The insanity of these criminal attacks can be confirmed by the fact that primarily civilian targets came under attack, aimed at inflicting civilian damage in the first place against economic potentials of the country and at intimidating the civilians. It can be best seen from extensive damage inflicted on the economic and other facilities in our Northern province - Vojvodina.

Since the beginning of the aggression against our country until today, in the territory of AP Vojvodina the following business and civilian facilities were destroyed or heavily damaged:

1. Ciklonizacija Novi Sad
2. Tehnogas Novi Sad
3. Novograp Novi Sad
4. Gumins Novi Sad
5. Albus Novi Sad
6. Petar Drapsin Novi Sad
7. Motins Novi Sad
8. Izolacija Novi Sad
9. Novokabel Novi Sad
10. Oil refinery Novi Sad
11. Transport School Novi Sad

12. Varadin bridge Novi Sad
13. "Sloboda" bridge Novi Sad
14. Zezelj bridge Novi Sad
15. Museum of Vojvodina Novi Sad
16. Faculty of Philology Novi Sad
17. Elementary Schools "Sangaj", "Djordje Natosevic" and "Djuro Danicic" Novi Sad
18. Day-Care centres in Visarionova Street and Predajnica, Novi Sad
19. TV transmitters, Novi Sad
20. Bridge "M. Tito" near Backa Palanka

(So far, the damage to the facilities listed from Ord.no. 1-20 is estimated at **229,830 million Deutsche Marks** without the losses in oil refinery in Novi Sad.)

21. Apartment buildings in settlement "22. august" in Sremska Mitrovica (the damage is estimated at **80,000 Deutsche Marks**).

22. Residential blocks in settlement Kljajicevo, Sombor
23. Residential blocks in settlement Conoplja, Sombor
24. Elementary schools "I.L. Ribar" "A. Mrazovic" and "N.Vukicevic" in Sombor.
25. Elementary school "Nikola Tesla" in Kljajicevo, Sombor
26. Oil storage in the vicinity of Sombor
27. Agricultural-sports airfield Sombor
28. Education centre in Kula
29. Residential blocks in Kula
30. Agricultural complex "Djuro Strugar"
31. Armature factory "Istra" Kula
32. Iron bridge Bogojevo-Erdut
33. Bridge near Bogojevo
34. Bogojevo port
35. Residential blocks in and around Bogojevo

(The losses estimated so far to facilities listed from Ord.no. 21-35 amount to around **271,230 million**

Deutsche Marks).

36. Oil refinery Pancevo, Pancevo
37. Lola Utva Pancevo
38. Residential blocks

(The losses estimated so far to facilities listed from Ord.no. 36-38 amount to **1,278,720 billion**

Deutsche Marks).

Total damages inflicted so far to the above listed civilian and business facilities in the territory of the AP Vojvodina, as a result of the criminal aggression of the NATO alliance against our country, are estimated at approximately **1 billion 779,860 million Deutsche Marks**.

10-4-44



Servische kinderen spelen op een puinveld in Cuprija, ten zuiden van Belgrado, waar een militaire basis met kruisraketten werd bestookt. 'Straight to the clean future'. (Foto Reuters)

10-4-99



Goede Vrijdag in Belgrado. Terwijl de NAVO doorgaat met bombardementen, vieren de christen-orthodoxe Serviërs dit weekeinde Pasen. Nadat het luchtalarm afging, vormden honderden Serviërs gisteravond opnieuw menselijke schilden op de Donaubruggen in de hoofdstad. (Foto AP)

Nederlandse Madelon in Belgrado:

'NAVO vernietigt dit land'

Door Erik van Schaik
Utrecht/Belgrado

10-4-94

Madelon van Ditmarsch in Belgrado wil graag uitleggen waarom ze vindt dat de NAVO-luchtaanvallen onmiddellijk moeten stoppen. „Kosovo wordt kapotgebombardeerd door de NAVO,” zegt ze. „Als het wordt vernietigd, is het niet in staat om vluchtelingen weer op te nemen.”

Ze heeft een lijstje met argumenten tegen de bombardementen opgesteld. Sommige lezers reageerden met onbegrip op haar eerdere uitspraken tegen de NAVO-acties. Ze wil haar standpunt graag nader verklaren.

De in Utrecht geboren en in Nieuwegein getogen Madelon (28) weet wat er in Kosovo gebeurt, dat er honderdduizenden mensen op de vlucht zijn. Maar ze is ervan overtuigd dat dat niet alleen komt door Servische acties. De NAVO-aanvallens spelen zeker een zo grote rol, denkt ze. „De vluchtelingenstroom kwam pas goed op gang toen de luchtaanvallen begon-

nen.” En die zijn om te beginnen onrechtmatig. „De VN hebben geen goedkeuring gegeven voor de aanvallen, en Joegoslavië is een soeverein land. De NAVO is opgericht om haar eigen leden te beschermen. Daar hoort Kosovo of Joegoslavië niet bij. Hoe kan bijvoorbeeld Groot-Brittannië, met soortgelijke problemen in Noord-Ierland, anderen bombarderen?”

„Hoeveel geld zit er niet in die NAVO-aanvallen?” vraagt ze zich verder af. „Waarom gaat dat niet naar hulp?” Ze vermoedt dat de NAVO andere dan puur humanitaire motieven heeft. „Joegoslavië is een strategische plek in Europa. De NAVO wil haar troepen hier hebben. Waarom zijn ze nooit in actie gekomen voor de Koerden in Turkije?”

Cynisch

Ze is cynisch over het Atlantische bondgenootschap dat sinds anderhalve week ook bruggen, gebouwen, fabrieken, brandstofdepots en energiecentrales bombardeert, en daarbij burgerslachtoffers maakt. „We zijn op vredesmissie,

sorry, maar uw land wordt gebombardeerd,” zo vertaalt ze de NAVO-boodschap aan de Serviërs. Ze kan de aanleiding voor de aanvallen begrijpen. „Er worden mensen afgeslacht in Kosovo, dat moet stoppen. Maar op deze manier los je het probleem niet op, je creëert juist veel meer problemen.”

Inmiddels is ze met haar man Marko verhuisd naar de flat van Marko's oma, op een veiliger plek in Belgrado. Het appartement dat ze hadden in het centrum stond ze iets te dicht bij de overheidsgebouwen die door de NAVO-raketten werden getroffen. Bovendien raakte Marko werkloos en was de huur daardoor moeilijker op te brengen. „Veel buitenlandse firma's zijn weg, veel mensen zitten nu zonder werk,” vertelt ze over de telefoon. „Mijn familie is joods, mijn man is joods. Zijn oma is 91 en heeft de oorlog overleefd. Nu moet ze dit opnieuw meemaken.” Ze valt even stil. „Op 6 april was de herdenkingsdag van de Duitse bombardementen op Belgrado. De aanvallen van de NAVO gingen gewoon door.”

Blokkade Donau pijnlijk Frankrijk wil hulpactie *gy* voor Balkan

Door een onzer redacteurs

PARIJS, 10 APRIL. Frankrijk zal het Internationaal Monetair Fonds (IMF) en de Wereldbank vragen een speciale bijeenkomst te houden over economische steun aan Balkan-landen die zwaar zijn getroffen door de Kosovo-crisis.

Dat heeft de Franse minister van Financiën, Dominique Strauss-Kahn, gisteren meegedeeld. Hij denkt in de eerste plaats aan Albanië en Macedonië. De bijeenkomst zou moeten plaatsvinden tijdens de vergadering van IMF en Wereldbank op 27 en 28 april in Washington.

NAVO's luchtoorlog tegen Joegoslavië heeft economisch ook steeds meer negatieve gevolgen voor buurlanden als Bulgarije en Bosnië die niet direct bij het conflict zijn betrokken. Zo zullen de maandelijkse opbrengsten van het Bulgaarse transport over de Donau door het bombarderen van drie Donaubruggen in Joegoslavië met tweederde afnemen. Dat verwacht Dimitar Stanchev, chef van de Bulgaarse River Navigation Authority. Hij zei dat eenderde van de Bulgaarse Donau-vloot door de blokkade van de rivier al is gestrand in de Hongaarse haven Mohacs en dat veel bemanningsleden en havenpersoneel naar huis zijn gestuurd.

De Bulgaarse minister van

transport Wilhem Kraus voegde daar gisteren aan toe dat de schade voor zijn land van de op 1 april ontstane blokkade van de Donau nu al is opgelopen tot anderhalf miljoen mark.

Door dezelfde blokkade is vijftien procent van Bulgarije's totale buitenlandse handel stilgevallen. Het betreft volgens minister Stanchev met name de aanvoer van olie, metalen en cellulose uit West-Europa. Een deel van het vervoer, dat tot voor kort door Joegoslavië liep, gaat nu tegen hogere kosten via Roemenië en Griekenland.

De Westerse topdiplomaat voor Bosnië, Carlos Westendorp, heeft de NAVO gisteren opgeroepen 's lands op 24 oktober j.l. gesloten luchtruim en vliegvelden weer te openen voor de burgerluchtvaart. De sluiting berokkent het land grote schade, aldus Westendorp in een brief aan NAVO-secretaris-generaal Javier Solana. „Daarbij komt dat het gebied nu aanzienlijk lijdt door de huidige vijandelijkheden waarin het geen partij is.” (AFP)

- Novi Sad, Yugoslavia, April 11 - Aggressor NATO forces fired a highly destructive missile at a densely populated residential area of Novi Sad at about 7:40 p.m. Sunday. The residential area is just one kilometer away from the very center of this northern Serbian town, and it was already attacked by NATO during its period of aggression on Yugoslavia which began on March 24. Hundreds of people of Novi Sad put up the human shield every evening on the Zezeli bridge, their last remaining bridge, which has not stopped the monstrous planners in NATO and their pilots to raid the very heart of the city at the time of the protest. There are no reports yet on possible casualties.

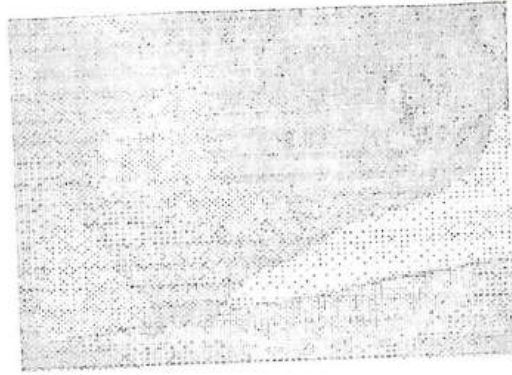


There's Easter here, too!
Belgrade April 11, 1999.

Yugoslavia is being bombed during the greatest Christian festivity, Easter. In spite of that during the three day celebration of Easter numerous happenings took place throughout the country. Apart from the protest gatherings people rejoiced with their families and friends, at homes and at liturgies in churches. But people forming the live shields still stood on the bridges.

During a pause between two air raid alerts hundreds of Belgrade's children gathered in Tasmajdan Park to dye eggs for Easter. Several hundreds of eggs waited for children to transform them into incredible feasts of colourful imagery. The Major himself joined this happening.

- Belgrade, April 11 (Tanjug) - NATO aggressor's aircraft bombed civilian targets in Kraljevo environs, central Serbia, at around 11 p.m. on Saturday, the Serbian Emergency Centre said Sunday. The enemy aircraft bombed civilian targets in the village of Sarnaila, northwest from Kraljevo, the Centre said. There is no information about possible casualties or damage caused by the barbaric attack launched only an hour before a liturgy held on the occasion of Easter, a major Orthodox Christian holiday, was to begin.
- Moscow, April 11 (Tanjug) - NATO's savage air strikes against Yugoslavia have initially been aimed at increasing the exodus of refugees from Serbia's Kosovo and Metohija province and now they are aimed at preventing the refugees from returning to their homes, according to Russian military experts.
Figures released by Russian military-diplomatic services show that more than 600 vehicles with ethnic Albanian refugees, including buses, passenger cars, lorries and tractors with trailers, returned from Macedonia and Yugoslavia's border area to Pristina, Kosovo and Metohija's chief city, and its environs on April 6-7.
NATO launched a massive missile attack on the Pristina suburbs immediately after that and bombed heavily civilian targets in the city itself on the night between April 6 and 7.
"Having received reports that 20,000 refugees were planning to return to their homes, the NATO staff immediately ordered massive air strikes against central Pristina, knowing only too well that they can cause casualties, which is basically their chief and only goal," one of the experts told the Russian Itar-Tass news agency.
The experts believe that to halt bestial NATO bombardments without setting any preconditions would be a most efficient way of preventing a humanitarian disaster in Kosovo and Metohija and the rest of Yugoslavia.



NATO kills one-year-old girl Bojana Tosovic

- Kursumlija, April 11 (Tanjug) - Three civilians, including a father and his one-year-old daughter, were killed in the Saturday night bestial bombing of the village Mirovac, not far from Podujevo, on the road for Kursumlija, Pristina Media Center said Sunday. A bomb killed Bozin Tosovic (30) and his one-year-old daughter Bojana, and seriously wounded his wife Marija Tosovic. During the bombing they were in their house in the village of Mirovac, several kilometers north of Podujevo. NATO bombs also killed Dragan Dubalo (41) from Podujevo. The road from Podujevo to Kursumlija, near the village Merdar, has been damaged to a great extent. In Podujevo and its surroundings the NATO aggressor targeted civilians facilities with over 10 missiles, the statement said.

Leskovac, April 11 (Tanjug) - NATO aggressors sent a missile into the village of Turekovac, west of Leskovac, at about 5 a.m. Sunday, damaging more than 20 civilian buildings. The lethal fragments of the missile which exploded above ground showered almost the entire village. In addition to the destroyed buildings, many other houses have been damaged, roofs are torn, walls are cracked, and windows are broken. Fortunately, there were no casualties in this attack.

Belgrade, April 11 (Tanjug) - NATO aggressor's aircraft bombed civilian targets in Kraljevo environs, central Serbia, at around 11 p.m. on Saturday, the Serbian Emergency Centre said Sunday. The enemy aircraft bombed civilian targets in the village of Samaila, northwest from Kraljevo, the Centre said. There is no information about possible casualties or damage caused by the barbaric attack launched only an hour before a liturgy held on the occasion of Easter, a major Orthodox Christian holiday, was to begin.

Pristina, Serbia, April 11 (Tanjug) - The residents of Kosovo-Metohija chief city of Pristina spent the night ahead of the greatest Orthodox Christian holiday in shelters, hiding from NATO antichrist air raids that continued even on Easter Sunday. Strong detonations were heard in Pristina's surroundings around 11:30 a.m. on Sunday and the air raid alert is still in effect there. NATO criminals started their latest attacks on Pristina on Saturday, about 10:25 p.m. local time. Pristina's Emergency Center reported that the detonations came from the direction of the Slatina airport, which was hit with cluster bombs. Around 21:00 p.m. a pilotless aircraft was cruising above Pristina. Criminal NATO aircraft launched another attack on the airport and its environs some time after 1:00 a.m. Sunday. NATO aggressors bombed the Pristina-Urosevac and the Pristina-Lipijan roads, around 2:30 on Easter morning, and around 4:00 a.m. several detonations were heard northeast from Pristina. The Pristina City Hall press service said that there were no casualties in NATO airstrikes last night, but that a considerable material damage had been inflicted.

The RTS report said that the NATO aggressor air force bombed a wide area around the city of Djakovica, in Serbia's Kosovo-Metohija province, inhabited mostly by ethnic Albanians. The reports say the air raids caused considerable material damage to civilian facilities in the area. NATO criminals launched air strikes also on the Kosovo-Metohija's town of Pec, causing significant material damage there as well.

YUGOSLAV DAILY SURVEY

BELGRADE, 11 April 1999

No. 2223

SPECIAL ISSUE

OVERVIEW

OF CIVILIAN DESTRUCTION IN THE TERRITORY OF THE FR OF YUGOSLAVIA AS A CONSEQUENCE OF THE BARBARIC AND CRIMINAL AGGRESSION BY NATO PACT (10-11 APRIL 1999)

During the past 24 hours the bestial onslaught of the barbaric NATO alliance was, for the most part, directed at civilian targets in the Serbian southern province of Kosovo and Metohija. The aim of these bestial and criminal assaults, considering that only civilian targets were attacked, can only be to inflict as heavy as possible damage to the economic potential and infrastructure in this southern province, as well as to intimidate the remaining Serbs who are, by enduring these criminal onslaughts, defending their homesteads, their homeland and the cradle of the Serbian culture and spirituality.

PRISTINA

(1) Yesterday afternoon the barbaric NATO alliance targeted the **Slatina airport**, situated south of Pristina. The NATO aggressor released one cruise missile at approximately 4 p.m. and two more at 6.30 p.m. The township of **Urosevac** was also a target of the barbaric NATO war machine, which released one cruise missile at this small farming community. The Yugoslav Army Air Defense yesterday brought down a NATO aggressor missile, ten kilometres south of Pristina.

(2) Early this morning, just after midnight, strong detonations were heard in the wider Pristina region. There are still no reports regarding consequences after this criminal assault of the NATO aggressor who has, already untold times, attacked civilian targets in the wider Pristina area.

KOSOVO POLJE

Aggressor NATO war planes targeted, for the first time, the **train station** in the town of Kosovo Polje which is still another civilian facility, among a large number of such facilities, so brutally attacked during the past week. One criminal aggressor's missile hit the station **depot**. Luckily, there were no casualties or wounded. The detonation has, although, caused great material damage to **civilian apartment building** situated in the vicinity of the station.

GRACANICA

The planes of the criminal NATO alliance, in early morning hours, released its barbaric cargo in the vicinity of the **Monastery Gracanica**. As a result of the bombardment all window panes have been shattered, while a section of a cruise missile made a huge crater in the monastery's portal. The NATO killers, since the first day of aggression against the FR Yugoslavia - 24 March, have every second day released a barbaric load in the vicinity of this 14th century monument of Serbian spiritual heritage.

CUPRIJA

During yesterday's assault on the township of Cuprija, with a population of 22.000, the criminal NATO alliance fired 12 missiles within eight minutes. According to initial estimates, damages are in excess of **20 million D-marks**. **Fifty houses have been demolished**, and temporary accommodation had to be provided for **400 families**.

SOMBOR

The Yugoslav Army Air Defense brought down, last night, an aggressor NATO aircraft or missile

near the Vojvodina village of Backi Brestovac, between the towns of Sombor and Odzak.

Eyewitnesses have said that they had followed the path of a Yugoslav anti-aircraft missile and have seen a big flash and heard two consecutive explosions. Just a few minutes earlier, Odzak residents had heard an aircraft or a missile fly low over their town.

The area over which the explosion was heard is still being searched, so that it cannot be said for certain whether an aircraft or a missile was downed, although eyewitnesses insist that it was an aircraft.

KRALJEVO

War planes of the criminal NATO alliance, last night bombarded civilian targets in the village of Somaila, near the town of Kraljevo.

There are still no reports of the consequences of this barbaric assault carried out by enemy war planes only one hour prior to the church service in honour of the greatest Orthodox holiday - Easter.

ANNEX

LIST OF ENDANGERED CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE (Updated April, 8, 1999)

On the territory of the FR Yugoslavia there are 2787 registered monuments of cultural and architectural heritage, out of which only 1300 are situated in Kosovo and Metohija. Apart from that, 1700 monuments of natural heritage protected by various international programmes, are endangered, as well. On the UNESCO World Heritage List there are:

Monasteries: Studenica, Sopocani, Stari Ras, as well as the ancient city of Kotor and the National Park of Durmitor.

Decani (monastery) and the National Park Biogradska gora are nominated for the same list.

The file on the cultural monuments from Kosovo and Metohija has been sent to UNESCO with request for special protection.

DAMAGED MONUMENTS

GRACANICA, monastery 14th century, near Pristina
Visible damages of the building due to the fact that the immediate vicinity has been bombed 4 times

RAKOVICA, monastery, 16th century, Belgrade
Supporting wall and contraforas damaged, as well as all windows. Cracks on the building are visible, the whole building is shaken.

MEMORIAL CHARNEL HOUSE from the 1st World War in Gucevo, near Loznica - monument is shaken, mortar connections cracked.

ETHNO PARK STARO SELO SIROGOJNO, Zlatibor
The whole area is shaken.

MEDIEVAL CITY OF ZVECAN, Mouth of the Sitnica River into the Ibar River, near Kosovska Mitrovica.
Ramparts are shaken.

OLD CITY OF IVANJICA - whole area is shaken.

BUILDING OF THE REPUBLICAN MINISTRY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS IN BELGRADE (Architect Ivan Antic, academician)

THE ARCHIVE OF YUGOSLAVIA (part of the archive documents have been destroyed)

HEADQUARTERS OF THE WAR AIRFORCE in Zemun, masterpiece of modern Serbian architecture (built in 1935, architect: Dragisa Brasovan)

THE BRIDGE OF VARADIN, Novi Sad
Heavily damaged

MONASTERY OF NOVO HOPOVO, 18th century
The building and frescoes are heavily damaged

THE OLD BUILDING OF TOBACCO FACTORY IN NIS AND VALUABLE HORSE STABLE BUILDINGS
(19th century) heavily damaged

MONUMENTS WITH NO DETAILS REGARDING DAMAGES

MEMORIAL PARK OF SUMARICE, Kragujevac

CHURCH OF ASSUMPTION, 14th century, center of Lipljan

MONASTERY OF ST. NICOLAS IN KURSUMLIJA, 12th century

CHURCH OF VIRGIN IN KURSUMLIJA, 12th century

THE PATRIARCHATE OF PEC, 13th century

THE CHURCH OF ST. MARCO, in Uzice

THE FORTRESS OF PETROVARADIN

THE MUSEUM OF VOJVODINA, Novi Sad

NATIONAL PARKS: Kopaonik, Fruska Gora, Sar planina, Tara and Prokletije

THE CHURCH OF JURJEVO

THE MONASTERY IN THE VILLAGE OF LUKARE, 12th century

DEVIC MONASTERY (XIV cent.)

ZOCISTE MONASTERY

CHURCH NEAR VRANJE

MUSEUM "21. OCTOBER", Kragujevac

MUSEUM OF AVIATION, situated at the civil airport in Belgrade

DIRECTLY ENDANGERED MONUMENTS

Pec

Patriarch Monastery (XIII cent.)

Bajrakli Mosque (XV cent.)

Trade Center (XIX cent.)

Church of Virgin (XVI cent.), Belo Polje

Prizren

Monastery of Virgin Ljeviska (XI cent.)

Church of St. Nicholas (XIV cent.)

Church of St. Savior (XIV cent.)

Sinan Pasha's Mosque (XVII cent.)

Hamam, Turkish Bath (XVII cent.)

Kaljaja Fortress (XI cent.)

Decani

Monastery (XIV cent.), nominated for World Heritage List

Djakovica:

Terzije Bridge (XV cent.) (directly hit, the missile destroyed before reaching the target)

Hadum Mosque (XVI cent.)

Djurakovac

Church of St. Nicholas (XIV cent.)

Kosovska Mitrovica

Fortress Zvečan (XII century)

Novi Sad

Monasteries of Fruška gora

Uzice:

Medieval fortress

Hydroelectric power plant (XIX cent.)

Old downtown

Kadinjaca

Kablar

Monastery Nikolje (XV cent.)

Pancevo:

Monastery Vojlovica (XV cent.)

Smederevo:

Medieval Fortress

Churches 15th, 19th cent.

Cetinje

Old town

Beograd:

Complex of monuments in Topčider

Church of St. Apostles Peter and Paul (XIX cent.)