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A

COMITE EUROPEEN POUR LA DEFENSE DE LA R.F. DE YUGOSLAVIE ET
DES INTERETS NATIONAUX SERBES

REQUETE

auprès

du

**TRIBUNAL PENAL INTERNATIONAL
POUR
L'EX-YUGOSLAVIE**

POUR JUGER

RELEVANT DE SA COMPETENCE

LES PERSONNES PRESUMEEES COUPABLES

**DE L'ENTENTE, DE L'INCITATION DIRECTE ET PUBLIQUE ET
DE LA COMPLICITÉ DANS**

LE GENOCIDE

le 24 Mai 1999

La présente Requête est appuyée par une Pétition signée par

4106

les Serbes et amis des Serbes dans le monde.

Les signatures de cette Pétition réunies ici dans un livre (Knjiga 3) sont parti integral de la present Requête, ne sont pas limitées dans le temps et continueront jusqu'à la mise en accusation des présumés coupables des crimes décrits dans cette Requête.

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I. INTRODUCTION

La proclamation anticonstitutionnelle de l'indépendance de la Slovénie et de la Croatie en juin 1991 avait été précédée par un encouragement politique, une aide financière et des livraisons illégales d'armes provenant d'Allemagne, d'Autriche et de Hongrie destiné aux forces terroristes et sécessionnistes.

La République Fédérale de Yougoslavie (R.F. de Yougoslavie) formée de la République de Serbie et de la République du Monténégro, a été proclamée le 27 avril 1992., par la volonté de ses citoyens et par la Constitution. En 1991, R.F. de Yougoslavie comptait 10.394.026 million d'habitants dont 62.6% étaient Serbes, 16.5% d'origine Albanaise, 5.0% Monténégrins... faisait suite à l'Etat et la personne morale de l'ancienne République Socialiste Fédérale de Yougoslavie (RFS de Yougoslavie).

La Constitution de la République de Serbie reconnaît sur son territoire deux régions autonomes: la Voïvodine et le Kosovo-Metohia.

En 1998, un scénario identique lors de la destruction de l'ex-Yougoslavie a été appliqué pour la destruction de la R.F. de Yougoslavie.

Livraison d'armes aux formations terroristes albanaises, encouragement politique, pression diplomatique et propagande diplomatique occidentale dans le but de reconnaître la sécession du Kosovo-Metohia de la Yougoslavie.

Le gouvernement de la R.F. de Yougoslavie armé de l'expérience douloureuse de la RFS de Yougoslavie ne cède ni à la pression diplomatique, de type Rambouillet ni aux activités terroristes fortement encouragées et aidées par les Etats Unis d'Amerique.

Impuissantes devant le refus de céder sur la question du Kosovo-Metohia, les forces militaires de l'OTAN sous le commandement des Etats Unis d'Amérique ont commi une agression contre la Yougoslavie le 24 mars 1999.

II LES CRIMES

Le Génocide, punissables par le Tribunal pénal international pour l'ex-Yougoslavie est défini dans l'Article 4 de son statut:

Article 4: Génocide

1. Le Tribunal international est compétent pour poursuivre les personnes ayant commis le génocide, tel qu'il est défini au paragraphe 2 du présent article, ou l'un quelconque des actes énumérés au paragraphe 3 du présent article.

2. Le génocide s'entend de l'un quelconque des actes ci-après, commis dans l'intention de détruire, en tout ou en partie, un groupe national, ethnique, racial ou religieux, comme tel:

- a) Meurtre de membres du groupe;
- b) Atteinte grave à l'intégrité physique ou mentale de membres du groupe;
- c) Soumission intentionnelle du groupe à des conditions d'existence devant entraîner sa destruction physique totale ou partielle;
- d) Mesures visant à entraver les naissances au sein du groupe;
- e) Transfert forcé d'enfants du groupe à un autre groupe.

3. Seront punis les actes suivants:

- a) Le génocide;
- b) L'entente en vue de commettre le génocide;**
- c) L'incitation directe et publique à commettre le génocide;**
- d) La tentative de génocide;
- e) La complicité dans le génocide.**

III. INFORMATION FOURNIE AU PROCUREUR ET RELEVANT DU STATUT DU TRIBUNAL PENAL INTERNATIONAL POUR L'ETABLISSEMENT DE L'ACTE D'ACCUSATION

Le Comité Européenne pour la defence de la R.F. de Yougoslavie et les interes nationaux Serbe, sollicité par les Serbe et leur amis dans le monde demande du Procureur général du Tribunal pénal international la mise en accusation des Messieurs Kofi Annan, Richard Holbrook, Chrisopher Hill et Wiliam Walker pour le crime de Génocide.

Monsieur Kofi Annan, secrétaire général de l'Organization des Nations Unies, contrairement à la Charte des Nations Unies a approuver sans ambiquité le bombardement de la Yougoslavie par les force militaire de l'OTAN sans accord explicite du Conceil de Securite. En plus, Monsieur Kofi Annan, en presentant le « plan de paix » de l'OTAN inacceptable por la souvereneite de la Yougoslavie a en plain conessance imposer en nouveau ultimatum a la yougoslavie et ainsi prolonger le bombardement et la destruction civile dons la liste est donne ci-desous.

Messieurs Richard Holbrook, Christofer Hill et William Walker en tant que haut fonctionnaire des Etats Unies d'Amerique, la force milutaire principal de l'OTAN ont encouragé et aider les forces terroriste en RF de Yougoslavie, ont participer a elaboration d'un plan-ultimatom qui porté attempt a la souvereneit de la RF de Yougoslavie sachan que cette plan preconiser l'occupation illegal d'un Etat souverant est qui est inacceptable. Puisque inacceptabilite de cette plan-ultimatom dit Rambouller a ue comme consequence direct l'agression et bombardement et par concegence l'act de Génocide contre les Serbe, messieurs Richard Holbrook, Christofer Hill et William Walker sont responsable de entente en vue de commettre le génocide, l'incitation direct et publique à commettre le génocide et la complicité dans le génocide.

La destruction civile sur le territoire de la RF de Yougoslavie comme la conséquence des bombardement par les forces de l'OTAN entre le 24 mars et le 17 avril 1999 est donnée ci-dessous. Les informations concernant les crimes à partir de 18 avril seront fournies ultérieurement.

Ce rapport est basé d'une part sur des documents venant de la presse internationale et Yougoslave, mentionnant les objectifs civils détruits ou endommagés comme: les ponts, les bâtiments civils et administratifs, les édifices religieux, les hôpitaux, les écoles, les trains etc., d'autre part des documents du Ministère pour les affaires extérieures de la République Fédérale de Yougoslavie et de nombreux témoignages civils.

Les documents présentés sont juridiquement valables et recevables selon le Statut du Tribunal Pénal International pour l'ex-Yougoslavie (Article 18). En effet, l'Article 18 paragraphe 1 du Statut indique que:

« Le Procureur ouvre une information d'office ou sur la foi des renseignements obtenus de toutes sources, notamment des gouvernements, des organes de l'Organisation des Nations Unies, des organisations intragouvernementales et non gouvernementales. Il évalue les renseignements reçus ou obtenus et se prononce sur l'opportunité ou non d'engager les poursuites.

Suivant une intense campagne médiatique et une pression diplomatique sans précédent, le 24 mars 1999, la République Fédérale de Yougoslavie a été bombardée par l'aviation de plusieurs Etats membres de l'OTAN. Les Etats participant à cette guerre illicite et d'agression ont agi sous le commandement direct des Etats Unis d'Amérique.

La Destruction civile sur le territoire de la R.F. de Yougoslavie du 24 mars au 19 avril 1999 comme la conséquence des bombardements par les forces de l'OTAN.

1. Les victimes civiles:

Les victimes sont les Serbes, les citoyens de l'ex-RFS de Yougoslavie et de la République Fédérale de Yougoslavie. A ce bombardement ont participé 700 avions qui ont eu plus de 7000 missions de bombardement. Il a été lancé plus de 2000 missiles et jeté plus de 6000 tonnes d'explosifs.

Dans ces attaques plus de 500 civils ont trouvé la mort et plus de 4000 civils ont été blessés notamment dans les villes suivantes:

KURSUMLIA: 13 morts et 25 blessés

PANCEVO: 2 morts et 4 blessés

CACAK: 1 mort et 7 blessés

KRAGUJEVAC: plus de 120 blessés

VRANJE: 2 morts et 23 blessés

ALEKSINAC: 12 morts et plus de 40 blessés

village NAGOVAC, commune ORAHOVAC: 11 morts et 5 blessés

PRISTINA: 10 morts et 8 blessés

GRDELICKA KLISURA: 55 morts et 16 blessés

Attaque de deux colonnes de réfugiés à DJAKOVICA-PRIZREN: 75 morts et 100

blessés

village SRBICA: 10 morts dont 7 enfants

BATAJNICA (BEOGRAD): mort d'un enfant et 5 blessés.

Comme conséquence des bombardements:

3.000.000 enfants sont menacés,

plusieurs centaines de milliers de citoyens sont menacés d'intoxication par les gaz,

600.000 citoyens de NOVI SAD ont été privés d'eau potable

500.000 ouvriers ont perdu leur travail

les calculs préliminaires ont montré que les dommages causés par les bombardements, représentent plus de 10 milliards de dollars.

2. Les dommages causés aux voies de transport: Les Ponts (11 ponts ont été détruits et 13 ponts ont été endommagés):

- 1 le pont VARADIN, sur le Danube a été détruit.
2. le pont « LIBERTE » sur le Danube a été détruit
3. le pont « MLADOST » sur le Danube a été endommagé
4. le pont de chemin de fer entre BOGOJEVO et ERDUT a été endommagé
5. le pont routier entre BOGOJEVO et ERDUTE a été endommagé
6. le pont sur le Danube reliant BEOGRAD et NOVI SAD près de BESKE a été endommagé.
7. le pont routier entre MAGURA et BELACEVAC près de PRISTINA a été endommagé.
8. le pont ferrovière « ZEZELJOV MOST » à NOVI SAD a été endommagé
9. le pont sur Ibar près de BILJANOVAC a été détruit.
10. le pont routier près de JEZGROVICA a été détruit.
- 11 le pont ferrovière « LOZNO » près de USCA a été détruit.
- 12 le pont routier près de USCA sur la route de BRVNIK a été détruit.
13. le pont sur l'autoroute NIS-PRISTINA près de KURSUMLIJA a été endommagé.
- 14 le pont près de ZUBIN POTOK a été détruit.
15. Le pont ferrovière dans le GRDELICKA KLISURA a été endommagé.
16. le pont routier sur la rivière KOSANICA près de KURSUMLIJA a été endommagé.
17. le vieux pont sur la rivière RASINA près de KRUSEVAC a été détruit.
18. le pont sur la ZAPADNA MORAVA dans la village JEZIK sur la route KRUSEVAC-POJATE a été détruit.
- 19 le pont ferrovière sur le LIM entre PRIBOJA et PRIJEPOLJA près de BISTRICA a été détruit.
20. le pont routier NIS-PRISTINA sur la rivière TOPLICA près de KURSUMLIJA a été détruit.
21. le pont sur la rivière IBAR près de village BILJANOVAC, RASKA a été endommagé.
- 22 le pont sur le Danube entre SMEDEREVO-KOVIN a été détruit.
23. le pont ferrovière sur la rivière KOSTAJNICA près de KURSUMLIJA a été endommagé
24. le pont sur la rivière KOSANICA près de village VIDOKO a été endommagé.

3. Les gares et les voies ferrovières:

1. la voie ferrovière KRALJEVO-KOSOVO POLJE près de IBARSKA SLATINA.
2. la voie ferrovière BEOGRAD-BAR
3. la voie ferrovière KURSUMLIJA-PROKUPLJE près de PEPELJEVCI;
4. la voie ferrovière KRALJEVO-KOSOVO POLJE près de IBARSKA SLATINA.

5. la voie ferrovière NIS-PRISTINA près de KURSUMLIJA.
6. Destruction du tunnel « SARPELJ » près du village de JERINJA.
7. la gare ferrovière de KRALJEVO (BOGUTOVAC).
8. la gare ferrovière de KOSOVO POLJE.
9. la voie ferrovière BEOGRAD-SOLUN
10. la voie ferrovière près de BILJANOVCA.
11. La gare de BILJANOVCI
- 12 la voie ferrovière KURSUMLIJA-PODUJEVO près de KURSUMLIJA.

4. Les voies routières:

1. IBARSKA MAGISTRALA sur le pont d'IBAR et la route POZEGA-CACAK.
2. Autoroute BEOGRAD-ZAGREB près de STARI BANOVC.
3. Arrêt de la circulation sur l'axe MAGISTRAL ADRIATIC: KOSOVSKA MITROVICA-RIBARICI provoqué par la destruction du pont sur la rivière VRBACKA.
4. Endommagement de la gare d'autobus « JEDINSTVO » dans VRANJE.
5. Destruction du hangar d'autobus « KOSMET PREVOZ » dans GNJILANE.
6. Autoroute KRALJEVO-RASKA.
7. Gare d'autobus à PRISTINA.
8. Arrêt de la circulation sur la route KRALJEVO-POJATE.
9. Arrêt de la circulation sur la route NIS-PRISTINA.

5. Les aéroports:

1. « SLATINA » à PRISTINA.
2. « BATAJNICA » BEOGRAD.
3. 3SURCIN3 Beograd
4. « GOLUBOVAC » PODGORICA
5. Aérodrome NIS.
6. « LADJEVCI » KRALJEVO.
7. Aérodrome sportif SOMBOR.

6. Les cibles industrielles, civiles et administratives:

Jusqu'à ce jour, le 19 avril 1999, suite aux bombardements plusieurs immeubles civils et industriels ont été détruits ou endommagés. Rien que dans la région de LESKOVAC plus de 3500 immeubles civils et industriels ont été détruits ou endommagés.

Cependant la plus grande destruction d'immeubles civils a eu lieu à PRISTINA puis à NOVI SAD, ALEKSINAC, DJAKOVICA, PROKUPLJE, GRACANICA, CUPRIJA, BORCA et aux alentours de PANCEVO.

7. Industrie et Commerce:

1. l'usine d'aviation agricole « LOLA UTVA », PANCEVO.
2. l'usine pharmaceutique « GALENICA », BEOGRAD.
3. l'usine pharmaceutique « ZDRAVLJE », LESKOVAC.
4. l'usine ménagère « SLOBODA », CACAK.
5. l'usine de tabac « DIN », NIS.
6. l'usine « ELEKTRONSKE INDUSTRIJE », NIS.
7. l'usine de cigarettes, « DIV », VRANJE.
8. l'usine des tuyauterie, UROSEVAC.
9. l'Industrie des machines « JASTREBAC », NIS.
10. l'Industrie chimique « MILAN BLAGOJEVIC », LUCANI.
11. l'usine plastique, PRISTINA.

12. la Société des Ponts et Chaussées « BINACKA MORAVA », GNJILANU.
13. l'Imprimerie « NOVA JUGOSLAVIJA », VRANJE.
14. l'immeuble ZTP « BEOGRAD », NIS.
15. destruction de plus de 250 magasins à DJAKOVICA.
16. l'usine de chaussures « DIJANA », SREMSKA MITROVICA.
17. l'usine d'automobiles « ZASTAVA », KRAGUJEVAC.
18. IMK « 14 OKTOBAR », KRUSEVAC.
19. l'usine de coton, PRISTINA.
20. l'usine « KRUSIK-AKUMULATORI », VALJEVO.
21. CIKLONIZACIJA, NOVI SAD.
22. TEHNOGAZ, NOVI SAD.
23. NOVOGRAP, NOVI
24. GUMINS, NOVI SAD.
25. ALBUS, NOVI SAD.
26. « PETAR DRAPSIN », NOVI SAD.
27. MOTINS, NOVI SAD.
28. IZOLACIJA, NOVI SAD.
29. NOVOKABEL, NOVI SAD.
30. « ISTRAN », KULA.
31. LUKA, BOGOJEVO.
32. le Complexe industriel « DVADESET PRVI MAJ, RAKOVICA.
33. « INDUSTRIJA MOTORA RAKOVICA » (IMR), RAKOVICA.
34. l'usine « JUGOSTROJ », RAKOVICA.
35. l'usine « FRIGOSTROJ », RAKOVICA.
36. « BELACEVAC ».

8 Raffinerie et dépôt de produits chimiques:

A Pancevo, Novi Sad, Sombor, ont été détruits ou endommagés raffinerie et dépôts de produits chimiques destinés à l'industrie du pétrole et à l'industrie chimique ce qui a provoqué une énorme intoxication de l'air et du sol. Les édifices détruits sont les suivants:

1. Dépôt de carburant, LIPOVCI.
2. Raffinerie de pétrole, PANCEVO.
3. Installacion « JUGOPETROL », SOMBOR.
4. Dépôt « BEOPETROL », BEOGRAD i BOGOTOVAC.
5. Dépôt « JUGOPETROL », SOMBOR.
6. Dépôt de carburant « BEOPETROL », PRISTINA.
7. Dépôt de carburant TOPLANE, NOVI BEOGRAD
8. TERMOELEKTRANA-TOPLANA, NOVI BEOGRAD.
9. Raffinerie, NOVI SAD.
10. Dépôt de carburant, « NAFTA GAS PROMET », près de SOMBOR.
11. Dépôt de « NAFTAGAZ », SOMBOR.
12. Dépôt « JUGOPETROL », PRISTINA.
13. Pompe à essence « JUGOPETROL », PRISTINA.
14. Usines HIP PETROHEMIJA DP, PANCEVO.
15. Usines DP HIP « AZOTARA », BARIC.
16. Usines DP « PRVA ISKRA », BARIC.

9. Agriculture:

1. PIK « KOPÄONIK », KURSUMLIA.
2. PIK « MLADOST », GNJILANI.

3. Exploitation agricole. »MALIZGAN, DOLAC.
4. Exploitation agricole »DJURO STRUGAR », KULA.
5. dans les incendies provoqués par les bombardements de l'OTAN plus de 250 hectares de forêt ont été brûlés.
6. Plusieurs milliers d'hectares de terre cultivée, de nombreuses rivières, des lacs, des rivières souterraines ont été contaminés par des agents chimiques et du pétrole.

10 les Hôpitaux et les maisons de santé:

Les Cibles de l'aviation de l'OTAN ont été de nombreux Hôpitaux et maisons de santé publiques.

1. Hôpital et maison de santé de LESKOVAC
2. Hôpital et polyclinique, NIS.
3. Centre de Gérontologie, LESKOVAC.
4. Hôpital Général, DJAKOVICA.
5. Hôpital de ville, NOVI SAD.
6. Clinique génécologique BEOGRAD.
7. Hôpital neuropsychiatrique, « Dr. LAZA LAZAREVIC », et la Pharmacie de Centre d'Urgence, BEOGRAD.
8. Académie médicale militaire, BEOGRAD.
9. Maison de santé et centre d'urgence, ALEKSINAC.
10. Hôpital « SVETI SAVA », BEOGRAD.
11. Maison de santé, KRALJEVO.
12. Ambulance médicale, ZLATOBOR.
13. Maison de santé, RAKOVICA.

11. Ecoles:

Plus de 190 écoles, facultés, et immeubles abritant des enfants ont été détruits ou endommagés sur le territoire de la RF de Yougoslavie y compris :

1. Ecole maternelle, PETLOVO BRDO, BEOGRAD.
2. Deux lycées , près de NIS
3. Ecole élémentaire « TOZA MARKOVIC »,
4. Ecole élémentaire « DJORDJE NATOSEVIC »,
5. Ecole élémentaire « VELJKO VLAHOVIC »
6. Ecole élémentaire , « SANGAJ »,
7. Ecole élémentaire « DJ. DANICIC »
8. Ecole maternelle « DUGA »
9. Faculté de Philosophie
- 10 Centre de conduite.
11. Quatre écoles élémentaires, LESKOVAC
12. Ecole de médecine, LESKOVAC.
13. Ecole élémentaire, LUCANI.
14. Plusieurs écoles dans la province de Kosovo et Metohia.
15. Faculté de Droit, NIS
16. Faculté d'Economie, NIS
17. Ecoles élémentaire, KRALJEVO.
18. Ecoles élémentaire CVETKE.
19. Ecoles élémentaire AKETA.
20. Ecoles élémentaire LADJEVCI.
21. Ecoles élémentaire Lycay « I.L. RIBAR », KLJAJICEVO, SOMBOR.
22. Ecoles élémentaire « A. MRAZOVIC » KLJAJICEVO, SOMBOR.

- 23. Ecoles élémentaire « N. VUKICEVIC » KLJAJICEVO, SOMBOR.
- 24. Ecoles élémentaire « NIKOLA TESLA » KLJAJICEVO, SOMBOR.
- 25. Centre scolaire, KULA.
- 26. Ecole élémentaire, RAKOVICA.
- 27. Lycée Technique, RAKOVICA.

12. Bâtiment d'habitations ou de bureaux (des dizaines milliers détruits endommagés):

- 1. le Bâtiment du Ministère des affaires intérieures du gouvernement de Serbie, BEOGRAD a été endommagé.
- 2. le Bâtiment de l'Institut de sécurité du Ministère des affaires intérieur, BANJICA-BEOGRAD.
- 3. la Station Hydrométéorologique, BUKULJA-ARANDJELOVAC a été endommagée
- 4. le Studio de Radio et Télévision Serbe, PRISTINA a été endommagé.
- 5. Destruction de bâtiment de la Poste, PRISTINA.
- 6. la Maison des réfugiés, PRISTINA a été détruite.
- 7. le Centre de ski « TORNİK », ZLATIBOR.
- 8. le Centre de repos « DIVCIBARE ».
- 9. l'Hôtel « BACISTE », KOPAONIK.
- 10. GRADSKA TOPLANA, KRUSEVAC.
- 11. le Centre météorologique, KOPAONIK a été endommagé.
- 12. la Bibliothèque « RADOJE DAKIC », Rakovica.
- 13. la Bibliothèque « ISIDORA SEKULIC », Rakovica
- 14. la Bibliothèque « MILOS CRNJANSKI », Rakovica
- 15. Bibliothèque « DUSAN MATIC », Rakovica
- 16. le Centre des réfugiés « 7 JULI », PARACIN a été endommagé.
- 17. le Bâtiment du Parlement de Voïvodine a été endommagé.

13. Télécommunications:

- 1. JASTREBAC, PROKUPLJE
- 2. GUCEVO, LOZNICA
- 3. COT, FRUSKA GORA
- 4. GRMIJA, PRISTINA
- 5. MOKRA GORA, PRISTINA
- 6. BOGOTUVAC, PRISTINA
- 7. TV GOLES, PRISTINA
- 8. KUTLOVAC, STARI TRG
- 9. Relai « CIGOTA », UZICE
- 10. Relai « TORNİK », UZICE.
- 11. TV émetteur, CRNI VRH-JAGODINA.
- 12. Station Satellite, PRILIKE- IVANJICA.
- 13. Relai de Television, et émetteurs, NOVI SAD.
- 14. RTS, OVCHAR-CACAK.
- 15. Répétiteur RTS, KIJEVO-BEOGRAD.
- 16. Répétiteur RTS, CER.
- 17. Relais de communication, KRUPANJ, mont JAGODINA.

14. Edifices culturels et historiques et Oeuvre religieuse:

- 1. Monastère GRACANICA (14 ère siècle)

2. Monastère à RAKOVICA (17ème siècle)
3. Patriarchie de PEC
4. Eglise de JELESNICA, SURDULICA.
5. Monastère d'église St. JURAJ (de 1714) PETROVARADIN.
6. Monastère St. BOGORODICE (de 12ème siècle), KURSUMLIJA.
7. Monastère St. NIKOLA (12 siècle) KURSUMLIJA.
8. Monastère St. ARHANGEL GAVRILA, ZEMUN.
9. Eglise catholique St ANTONIO, DJAKOVICA.
10. Cimetière orthodoxe, GNJILANE
11. Monuments, BOGUTOVCI
12. Complexe de monuments à KADINJACA.
13. Monastère VOJLOVICA, PANCEVO.
14. Monastère HOPOVO
15. Cimetière orthodoxe, PRISTINA.
16. l'Eglise du Monastère St. ARHANGEL MIHAIL.
17. Château de Petrovaradin, NOVI SAD.
18. Pont « TABACKI MOST » vieux de 4 siècles.
- 19 Monuments de la vieille ville à DJAKOVICA.
20. Archives, BEOGRAD
21. Mémorial de Gucevo, LOZNICA.
22. Mémorial park « SUMARICE », KRAGUJEVAC.
23. Musée de VOIVODINE, NOVI SAD.
- 24 Vieille caserne-monument historique.

V LES PRESUMES COUPABLE

Etant donné que l'Attendu 7.1. et 7. 2 (Responsabilité pénale individuelle) du Statut du Tribunal pénal International prévoient que:

« 1. Quiconque a planifié, incité à commettre, ordonné, commis ou de toute autre manière aidé et encouragé à planifier, préparer ou exécuter un crime visé aux articles 2 à 5 du présent statut est individuellement responsable dudit crime.

2. La qualité officielle d'un accusé, soit comme chef d'Etat ou de gouvernement, soit comme haut fonctionnaire, ne l'exonère pas de sa responsabilité pénale et n'est pas un motif de diminution de la peine.

Le Comité Européen pour la défense de la R.F. de Yougoslavie et des intérêts nationaux serbes (Comité Européen) tient à fournir au Procureur les renseignements sur la foi desquels il pourrait engager les poursuites contre les personnes présumées coupables et dont la liste a été établie ci-dessous.

Etant donné que le Comité Européen a établi un mémoire qui contient tous les renseignements et preuves pertinentes démontrant que les personnes citées ci-dessous sont les responsables des actes et ont planifié et organisé les bombardements de la R.F. de Yougoslavie, et par conséquent des crimes prévus dans les articles 2 à 5 du Statut sur le territoire de la RF de Yougoslavie pendant la période du 24 mars au 19 Avril et qui ne sont pas limités dans le temps,

Etant donné par ailleurs que le Procureur dispose de moyens, par le Statut et les Règlements, propices à vérifier tous ces renseignements et notamment est autorisé par le Statut à interroger les suspects, les victimes et les témoins,

PAR CES MOTIFS

le Comité Européen, offre au Procureur les renseignements concernant la commission des crimes ce qui est prévu dans le Statut du Tribunal pénal International pour l'ex-Yougoslavie.

Le Comité Européen demande au Procureur d'ouvrir une information sur la foi des renseignements offerts afin d'établir les actes d'accusation contre les personnes suivantes:

Kof ANNAN, secrétaire général des l'Organisation des Nations Unies présumé coupable des crimes commis contre la population civile Serbe et les citoyens de la République Fédérale de Yougoslavie reconnus dans les articles 4. e du statut du Tribunal pénal international pour l'ex-Yougoslavie.

Richard HOLBROOK, special envoyeur présumé coupable des crimes commis contre la population civile Serbe et les citoyens de la République Fédérale de Yougoslavie reconnus dans les articles 4. b, e du statut du Tribunal pénal international pour l'ex-Yougoslavie.

Christofer HILL,....., présumé coupable des crimes commis contre la population civile Serbe et les citoyens de la République Fédérale de Yougoslavie reconnus dans les articles 4. b, e du statut du Tribunal pénal international pour l'ex-Yougoslavie.

William WOLKER,, présumé coupable des crimes commis contre la population civile Serbe et les citoyens de la République Fédérale de Yougoslavie reconnus dans les articles 4. b, c, e du statut du Tribunal pénal international pour l'ex-Yougoslavie.

VI CONCLUSION

La liste citée ci-dessus des principaux crimes réprimés par le Statut du Tribunal Pénal International et les reproches aux personnes ne constituent qu'un résumé sommaire et limité dans le temps (entre le 24 mars et le 19 avril), alors que les bombardements et crimes continuent en Yougoslavie.

Chaque catégorie de crime fera l'objet de rapports détaillés et accompagnés de preuves à l'appui.

Les bombardements massifs systématiques et volontaires de la population civile et des objectifs civils (hôpitaux, écoles, églises, monastères etc.) constituent un crime de guerre proprement dit. Tous les renseignements seront apportés au Tribunal sur l'ampleur de ces bombardements.

La Convention internationale sur les génocides considère qu'un tel crime est consommé lorsqu'on se trouve en présence d'actes de massacres ou de persécutions contre une entité nationale, ethnique ou religieuse. Si l'on tient compte l'ensemble des crimes contre la population civile Serbe en 1995 (participation de l'OTAN à la déportation de plus de 500.000 Serbes de la Croatie, bombardement des cibles civiles par les forces de l'OTAN en République Srpska) actuel bombardements massifs de la RF de Yougoslavie et propagande

mensongère contre les Serbes, on peut considérer qu'on se trouve bien en présence d'un crime de Génocide.

En conclusion, la guerre menée par les forces de l'OTAN contre la République Fédérale de Yougoslavie est illégale et criminelle au sens du Droit International positif, tant dans son principe que dans sa conduite. En effet, cette guerre d'agression menée en violation des traités internationaux et notamment de la Charte des Nations Unies, a des circonstances aggravantes. En l'occurrence le recours à la force est dirigé contre l'intégrité territoriale et l'indépendance politique d'un Etat, la République Fédérale de Yougoslavie.

VII ANEX

Voir la Pétition: Knjiga 3

**COMITE EUROPEEN POUR LA DEFENSE DE LA R.F. DE YUGOSLAVIE
ET DES INTERETS NATIONAUX SERBES**

15, av de la Résistance, 93100 Montreuil, France
Tel. et Fax: (33) 01 36 24 90 99

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

DEEL II

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

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

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

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

YUGOSLAV DAILY SURVEY

BELGRADE, 19 April 1999

No. 2251

SPECIAL ISSUE

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

CIVILIAN CASUALTIES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

TRAFFIC

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

1. BRIDGES (11 DESTROYED AND 13 DAMAGED):

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

2. RAILWAYS RAILWAY STATIONS (12):

1. The **Kraljevo - Kosovo Polje** rail, near Ibarska Slatina;
2. The **Belgrade - Bar** rail, due to the destruction of the railway track near the village of Strbce and destruction of the bridge on the river Lim, between Priboj and Prijepolje;
3. The **Kuršumljija - Prokuplje** rail, near Pepeljevac village;
4. The **Kraljevo - Kosovo Polje** rail, near Ibarska Slatina;
5. The **Nis - Pristina** rail, near Kuršumljija;
6. **"Šarpej"** tunnel, near Jerinje village, 15 km north of Leposavic towards Raška, was destroyed;
7. **Railway station** in Kraljevo (Bogutovac);
8. **Railway station** in Kosovo Polje;
9. The **Belgrade - Thessaloniki** rail, due to the destruction of the bridge in the Grdelica gorge;
10. **Railway station** in the town of Biljanovac;
11. **Railway track and overpass** (Josinacka Banja) near the town of Biljanovac;
12. **Railway track** Kursumlija - Podujevo, due to damages on the railway bridge at Kursumlija;

3. ROADS AND TRANSPORTERS (6 MAJOR ROADS):

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

6. **Kraljevo-Raska primary road;**
7. **Bus station** in **Pristina;**
8. Traffic has been suspended on the **Krusevac-Pojate road** due to the destruction of the bridge on the Zapadna Morava, in the village of Jasika;
9. Traffic has been suspended on the **Nis-Pristina road**, due to the fact that the bridge on the river Toplica, near the town of Kursumlija, has sustained heavy damage;

4. AIRPORTS (7):

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

ECONOMIC AND CIVILIAN TARGETS, PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS

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

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

1. INDUSTRY AND TRADE:

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

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

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

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

3. AGRICULTURE:

1. **PIK "Kopaonik"** in Kursumlija;
2. **PIK "Mladost"** in Gnjilane;
3. **Agricultural Complex "Malizgan"** in Dolac;
4. **Agricultural Complex "Djuro Strugar"** in Kula;
5. In forest fires caused by NATO cruise missiles and bombs over 250 hectares of forests have been burned down;
6. **Several thousand hectares of fertile land, many rivers, lakes and underground waters** have been polluted due to the spillage of petrochemical substances, oil spills and slicks;

4. HOSPITALS AND HEALTH CARE CENTRES (16):

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

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

5. SCHOOLS (MORE THAN 190 FACILITIES)

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

- **Elementary schools "16. oktobar"** and **"Vladimir Rolovic"** in Belgrade;
- **Day-care centre** in settlement Petlovo Brdo in Belgrade;
- **Two secondary schools** in the territory of Nis;
- **Elementary schools "Toza Markovic", "Djordje Natosevic", "Veljko Vlahovic", "Sangaj"** and **"Djuro Danicic"** and a day-care centre **"Duga"** in Novi Sad and creches in Visarionova Street and in the

neighbourhood of Sangaj; **Traffic School Centre, Faculty of Philosophy;**

- Four **elementary schools** and a **Medical high school** in the territory of Leskovac;
- **Elementary school** in Lucane, as well as a larger number of education facilities in the territory of Kosovo and Metohija;
- Faculties of **Law and Economics** and elementary school "**Radoje Domanovic**" in Nis;
- **Elementary schools** in Kraljevo and the villages of Cvetka, Aketa and Ladjevci;
- In Sombor: **elementary schools** "Ivo Lola Ribar", "A. Mrazovic", "N. Vukicevic" and "Nikola Tesla" in Kljajicevo;
- **School centre** in Kula;
- **Elementary school and Engineering secondary school centre** in Rakovica;

6. PUBLIC AND HOUSING FACILITIES (TENS OF THOUSANDS)

- Severe damage to the facilities of the **Republican and Federal Ministry of the Interior** in Belgrade (3 April 1999);
- Damage to the building of the **Institute for Security of the Ministry of the Interior** in Banjica (3 April 1999);
- Severe damage to the **TV RTS studio** in Pristina;
- Heavy damage to **Hydro-Meteorological Station** (Bukulja, near Arandjelovac);
- **Post Office** in Pristina destroyed (7 April 1999);
- **Refugee centre** in Pristina destroyed (7 April 1999);
- "**Tornik**" ski resort on Mount Zlatibor (on 8 April 1999);
- "**Divcibare**" mountain resort (on 11 April 1999);
- "**Baciste**" Hotel on Mount Kopaonik (on 12 April 1999);
- **City power plant** in the town of Krusevac (12-13 April 1999);
- **Meteorological Station** on Mount Kopaonik damaged (on 13 April 1999);
- **Four libraries** in Rakovica sustained heavy damage: "**Radoje Dakic**", "**Isidora Sekulic**", "**Milos Crnjanski**" and "**Dusan Matic**";
- Refugee camp "**7 juli**" in Paracin has sustained heavy damage;
- **Office building of the Provincial Executive Council of Vojvodina**, Novi Sad;
- **Several thousand housing facilities** damaged or destroyed, privately or State owned, across Yugoslavia - most striking examples being housing blocks in downtown Aleksinac and those near Post Office in Pristina.

7. INFRASTRUCTURE:

- **Electrical Power Supply** in Batajnica (26 March 1999);
- Damage to **water supply system** in Zemun (5 April 1999);
- Damage to a **power station** in Bogutovac (10 April 1999);
- **Telephone lines** cut off in Bogutovac (10 April 1999);
- Damage to a **power station** in Pristina (12 April 1999);
- Damage to **Bistrica hydroelectric power station** in Polinje (13 April 1999);

TELECOMMUNICATIONS

TV TRANSMITTERS (17:

1. **Jastrebac** (Prokuplje)
2. **Gucevo** (Loznica)
3. **Cot** (Fruska Gora)
4. **Gmija** (Pristina)
5. **Bogutovac** (Pristina)
6. **TV transmitter on Mt Goles** (Pristina)
7. **Mokra Gora** (Pristina)
8. **Kutlovac** (Stari Trg)
9. "**Cigota**" (Uzice)
10. "**Tornik**" (Uzice)
11. **Transmitter on Crni Vrh** (Jagodina)
12. **Satellite station** (in Prilike near Ivanjica)
13. **TV masts and transmitters** (Novi Sad)
14. **TV transmitter on Mt Ovcar** (Cacak)
15. **TV transmitter in Kijevo** (Belgrade)

16. TV transmitter on Mt Cer

17. Communications relay on Mt Jagodnji (Krupanj)

CULTURAL-HISTORICAL MONUMENTS
AND RELIGIOUS SHRINES

MEDIEVAL MONASTERIES AND RELIGIOUS SHRINES (16):

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

CULTURAL-HISTORICAL MONUMENTS AND MUSEUMS (8):

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

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

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

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

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

20-4-99

Incident blijft onopgehelderd

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

Voorlichting

Van onze correspondent

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2
FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA
FEDERAL MINISTRY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS
DIRECTORATE FOR INFORMATION

YUGOSLAV DAILY SURVEY

BELGRADE, 20 April 1999

No. 2254

SPECIAL ISSUE

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

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

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

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

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

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

B E O G R A D

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

N I Š

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

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

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

V A L J E V O

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

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

NOVA VAROŠ

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

KRALJEVO

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

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

KURŠUMLIJA

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

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

KRAGUJEVAC

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

UŽICE

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

IVANJICA

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

NOVI SAD

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

BAČKA PALANKA

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

NAVIGATION ON THE DANUBE RIVER

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

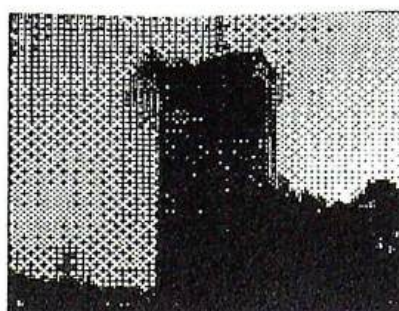
PRIŠTINA

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

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

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

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



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

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

- **BELGRADE, April 21 (Tanjug)** - NATO bombed civilian targets in Valjevo, western Serbia, for the fourth time Wednesday half an hour after midnight. Eight missiles hit the area of the largest Valjevo industry Krusik, which was nearly destroyed already in three previous assaults, President of Valjevo municipality Milorad Ilic told Tanjug's correspondent. The explosions caused heavy damage to nearby residential buildings, shattering windows and blowing out doors and window frames. One person was injured in the attack. The Yugoslav Army anti-aircraft defense fired on attacking NATO planes for over one hour, the correspondent said.
- **PRISTINA, April 21 (Tanjug)** - At least four persons were killed and more than 16 wounded in a NATO air raid on a refugee settlement near Djakovica launched at around 3 a.m. local time on Wednesday, the Pristina-based Media Centre reported. NATO aircraft fired eight missiles on the settlement where Serb refugees from Croatia were accommodated. According to initial reports, the whole settlement was razed to the ground. Djakovica rescue teams arrived at the scene immediately after the raid. The number of killed and wounded persons is believed to be much higher. No military or police facilities are located in the vicinity of the settlement, the Media Centre said.
- **BELGRADE, 21. april 1999.** (Ministry of Informations of Republic Serbia) - On the occasion of the Day of the Planet Earth, the Serbian Ministry of Environment calls all responsible persons in the world to fulfil their commitment and try to stop NATO's destruction of Yugoslavia. In this way they will prevent destruction of our only home - planet Earth. Yugoslavia is a small sovereign state and valuable and inseparable part of it. In this way they will confirm that preservation of life on the Earth is really the question of ecological conscience of every individual and the mankind in whole. The memory on April 22, 1970, when enormous quantity of oil was spilled in the Santa Barbara California Bay and when millions of people protested all over the world, should be an occasion for solidarity with jeopardized parts of the world. Unfortunately, we have to notice that in this case when NATO attacked our country, the expected "green resistance" of the world public failed. Millions of people of this "Yugoslav spring" failed on the exam of the ecological ethics and care for the survival of mankind. Those are, first of all, the state leaders, then international organizations and institutions, scientific institutes, ecological movements and movements for preservation of cultural and natural resources. We have been embittered by the events happening in Yugoslavia for almost a month. NATO aggressors are destroying everything with tones of explosives, and we are worried not only for the future of the region and Europe but for the future of the whole planet. Therefore, we warn the world that this barbaric bombarding and destruction can create a broad ecological catastrophe. In this war, the aggressors not only fail to respect the international conventions and rules in the field of environment and rights of war, but forget the elementary human ethics, destroying everything and killing everybody. Although the world knows about intentional bombarding of the chemical industry of Yugoslavia and oil refineries and stores, the world ecological movement closes its eyes before the possible ecological catastrophe which consequences could be disastrous. They are expected to fight for the victory of the common sense and for the enforcement of the international laws. The Day of the Planet should not be just a mere marking of the day.
- **BELGRADE, April 21 (Tanjug)** - Serbian Prime Minister Mirko Marjanovic, who arrived at the site of the Usce business center building immediately after it was hit by the NATO aircraft, said the attack on the civilian target was another proof that there were no limits to the savagery of the aggressor. This is another proof that the criminals want to kill civilians. This neo-fascist alliance must be stopped, Marjanovic said. However, they cannot break this people as it is defending its own homeland, Marjanovic said.

At least 10 people killed in attack on refugee shelter

April 21, 1999

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

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

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

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

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



NATO genocide

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

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

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

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

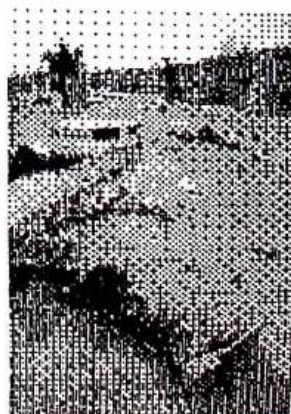
' At least 10 people killed in attack on refugee shelter

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

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

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

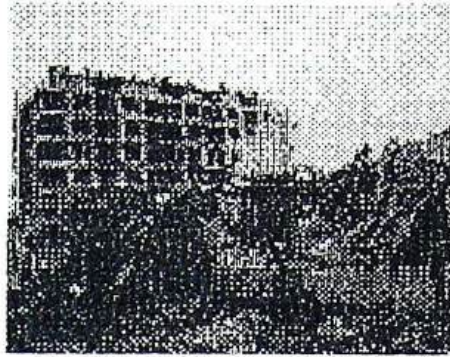
The shelter for refugees expelled in 1995 by the Croatian authorities was registered several times by all international organizations as well as by OSCE verifiers in Kosovo and Metohija.



Deputy Alice Mahon, the first witness of the NATO destruction

April 21, 1999

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



Alice Mahon visited the ruined town of Aleksinac

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

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

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

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

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

NAVO treft doel familie Milosevic

ANP/Rtr/AFP
Belgrado

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

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

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

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

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

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veer twintig minuten ter plekke.

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

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

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

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

Economie van Balkan ernstig getroffen

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

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

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

NAVO-bom op partijcentrale^{gy} in hart Belgrado

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

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

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

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

De NAVO beschuldigde gisteren de Serviërs van een wreed kat-

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

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

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- DOSSIER: www.nrc.nl

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

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

Door onze redacteur
MAARTEN SCHINKEL

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

bliek geacht wordt graag te willen horen.

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

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

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

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

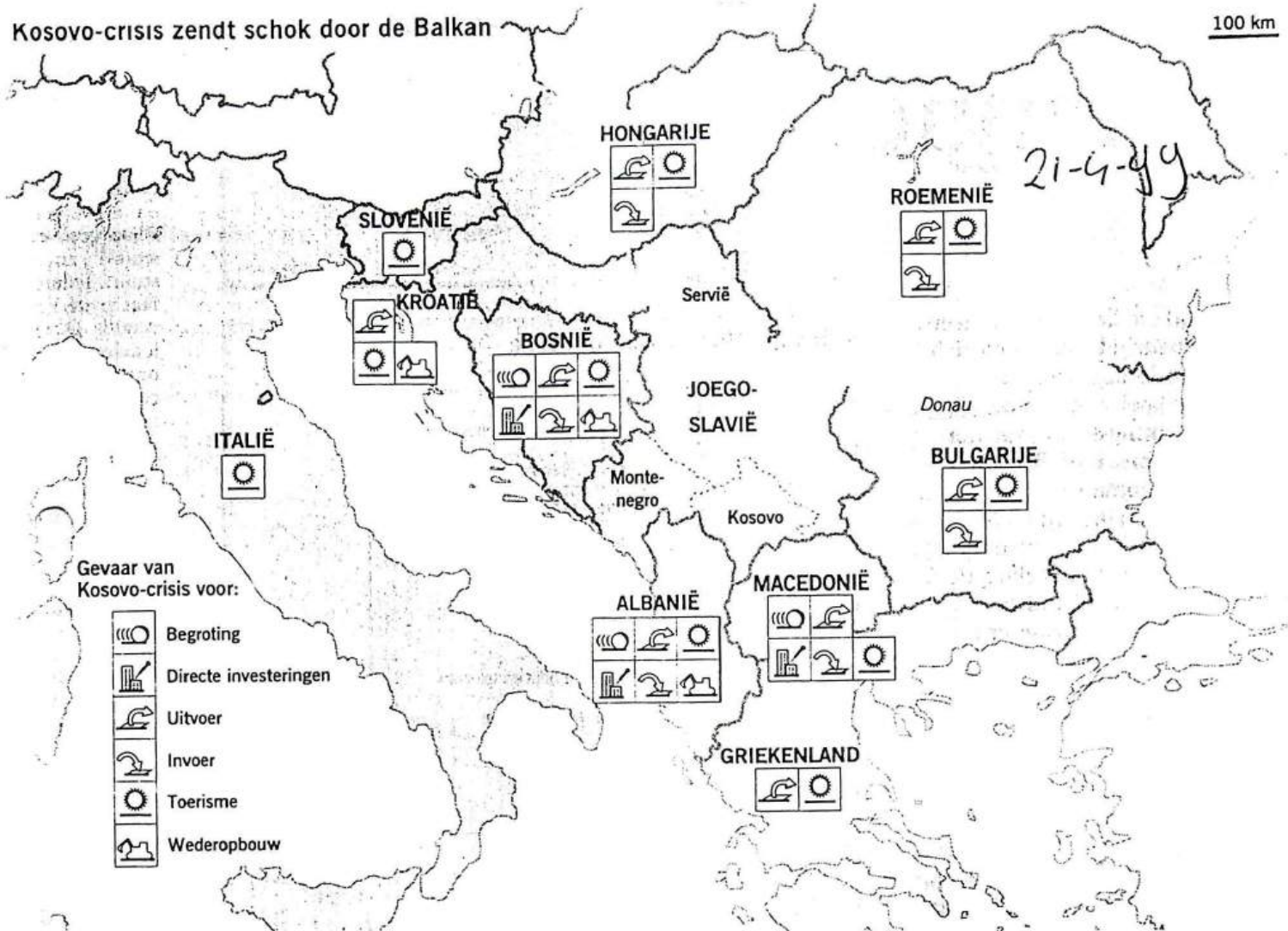
recteur Balkan van de bank, Olivier Descamps, nog niet te zeggen. Dat hangt af van het verdere verloop. „Het is een bewegend doel.“

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

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

Kosovo-crisis zendt schok door de Balkan

100 km



	Bbp, in miljoenen dollars	Bbp per hoofd, in dollars	Buitenlandse investerings, in miljoenen dollars	Werkloosheid, in procenten	Buitenlandse schuld (minus reserves), in miljarden dollars	Export, in mld dollars	Import, in mld dollars
Albanië	2.973	929	45	12,4**	0,5	0,2	0,8
Bosnische federatie	3.039	972	0	nb	2,4	0,8	2,5
Republika Srpska	1.043	*	0	nb	*	*	*
Bulgarije	14.110	1.700	364	12,0	7,3	4,3	4,6
Kroatië	20.280	4.477	600	17,6	5,2	4,5	8,4
Macedonië	3.326	1.663	115	36,0	1,0	1,3	1,8
Hongarije	47.837	4.727	1.700	7,8	15,1	23,0	25,7
Roemenië	38.183	1.697	2.040	10,3	7,4	8,3	10,9
Slovenië	19.652	9.826	154	14,5	1,4	9,1	9,9

* Samen met de Bosnische Federatie

** Cijfer uit 1996

nb: Niet bekend

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

Door onze correspondent BIRGIT DONKER

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sommige vragen blijven open

Vragen die beantwoord zijn:

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

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

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

Vragen die nog niet beantwoord zijn:

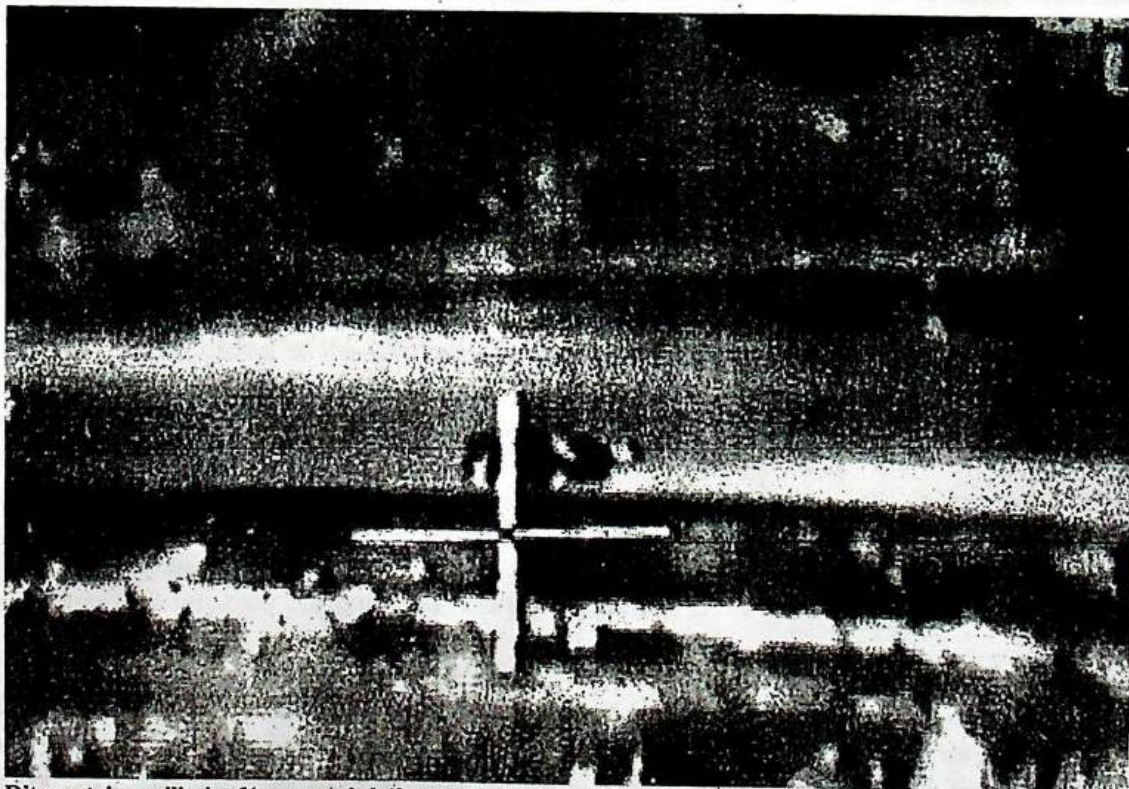
- Hoeveel burgerslachtoffers zijn gevallen? Volgens de Serviërs meer dan tachtig. De NAVO zegt dat het onmogelijk is een aantal te bepalen omdat niet onmiddellijk controle op de grond mogelijk was. De NAVO

21-4-99
haalt journalisten aan die een dag later ter plekke kwamen en die beweren dat een deel van de slachtoffers door machinegeweren en niet door bommen om het leven zijn gekomen.

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

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

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



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

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

YUGOSLAV DAILY SURVEY

BELGRADE, 21 April 1999

No. 2256

SPECIAL ISSUE

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

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

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

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

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

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

BELGRADE

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

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

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

NOVI SAD

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

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

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

NIŠ

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

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

VALJEVO

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

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

NOVI PAZAR

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

PRIŠTINA

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

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

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

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

DJAKOVICA

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

KURŠUMLIJA

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

V R A N J E

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

Č A Č A K

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

K R A L J E V O

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

"Cluster-bomb Democracy" on heads of poor

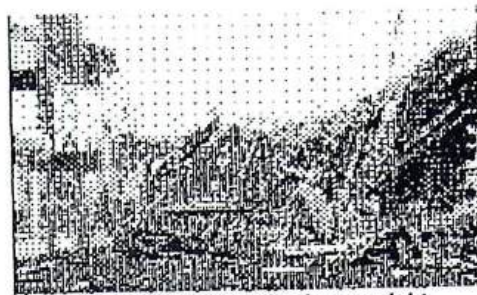
April 22, 1999

"Politika" April 22nd 1999.

T. Ness Nis, April 21st 1999.

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

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



260 homeless families in one night

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

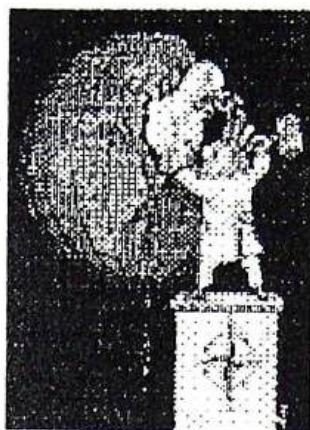
An then, at night between April 19th and April 20th the most developed countries' bombers "solved problem" of poor in Nis. According to Milan Milosavljevic, president of Commission for evaluation of damages caused by bombing three streets in "Sljaka" suburb, Bujmirska, Lipovacka and Sarajevska, do not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

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

Canadian lawyers demand end of bombing of Yugoslavia

April 22, 1999

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



Caricature: M. Stefanovic

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

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

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

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

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

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

Norway against the bombardment of civilians

April 22, 1999

Bonn, April 22 (Tanjug - abridged) - Norwegian government will demand the stop of the

☒ Civil objects - frequent bombing targets

Civil objects - frequent bombing targets

bombardment of the civilian targets in Yugoslavia at the NATO summit in Washington, Aaslaug Haga, Secretary of State in the cabinet of the Norwegian Prime Minister Kjell Magne Bondevik states in Oslo on Thursday.

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

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

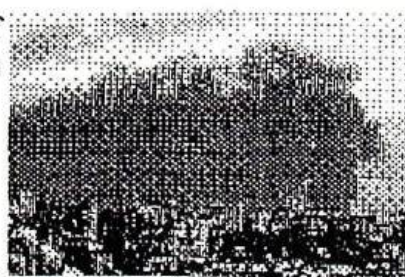
Speaking about the motives of the ruling NATO force - United States of America, for the bombardment of the inhabited areas, factories and bridges, Haga states that, according to her opinion, Washington has some interests of its own in doing so and that the braking of the "Belgrade regime" could be one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

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

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

April 21, 1999

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



Ecological catastrophe caused by the ammoniac explosion

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

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

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

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

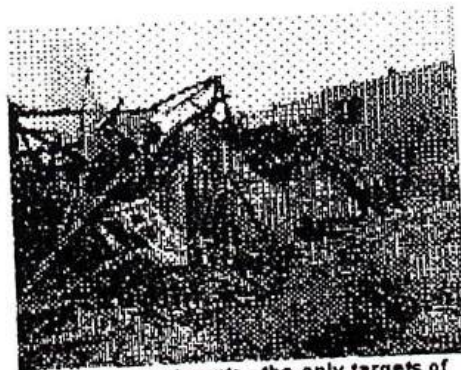
Simon Jenkins: NATO is Loosing Anyway

April 21, 1999

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



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



Civilian apartments - the only targets of NATO

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

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

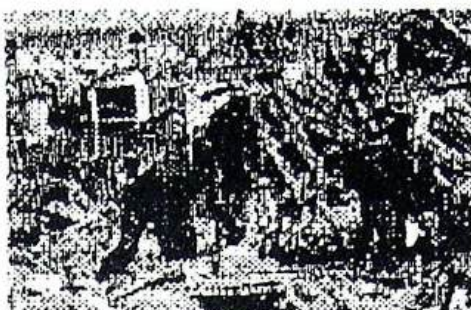
NATO has "the power of punishing", but the problem of Kosovo and Metohija cannot be solved just like that. So "war C" would be essentially the defeat.

Fife hundred civillans killed

April 22, 1999

Vecernje Novosti, 22nd April, 1999

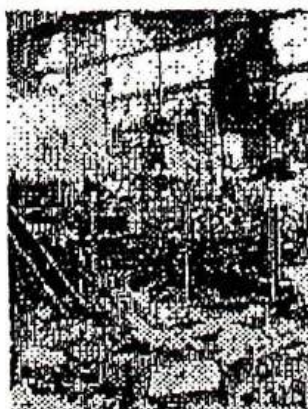
On yesterday's press conference in the Yugoslav Ministry for Foreign Affairs journalists were delivered "List of destroyed civilian targets in the territory of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia as the consequence of the barbarian and criminal NATO aggression from 24th March to 20th April, 1999", where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



600 innocent civilians killed

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

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



600,000 workers left without job

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

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

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

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

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

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

'Niemand wil de aantallen doden in Servië weten'

Oppositie

Runa Hellinga

22-4-99

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

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

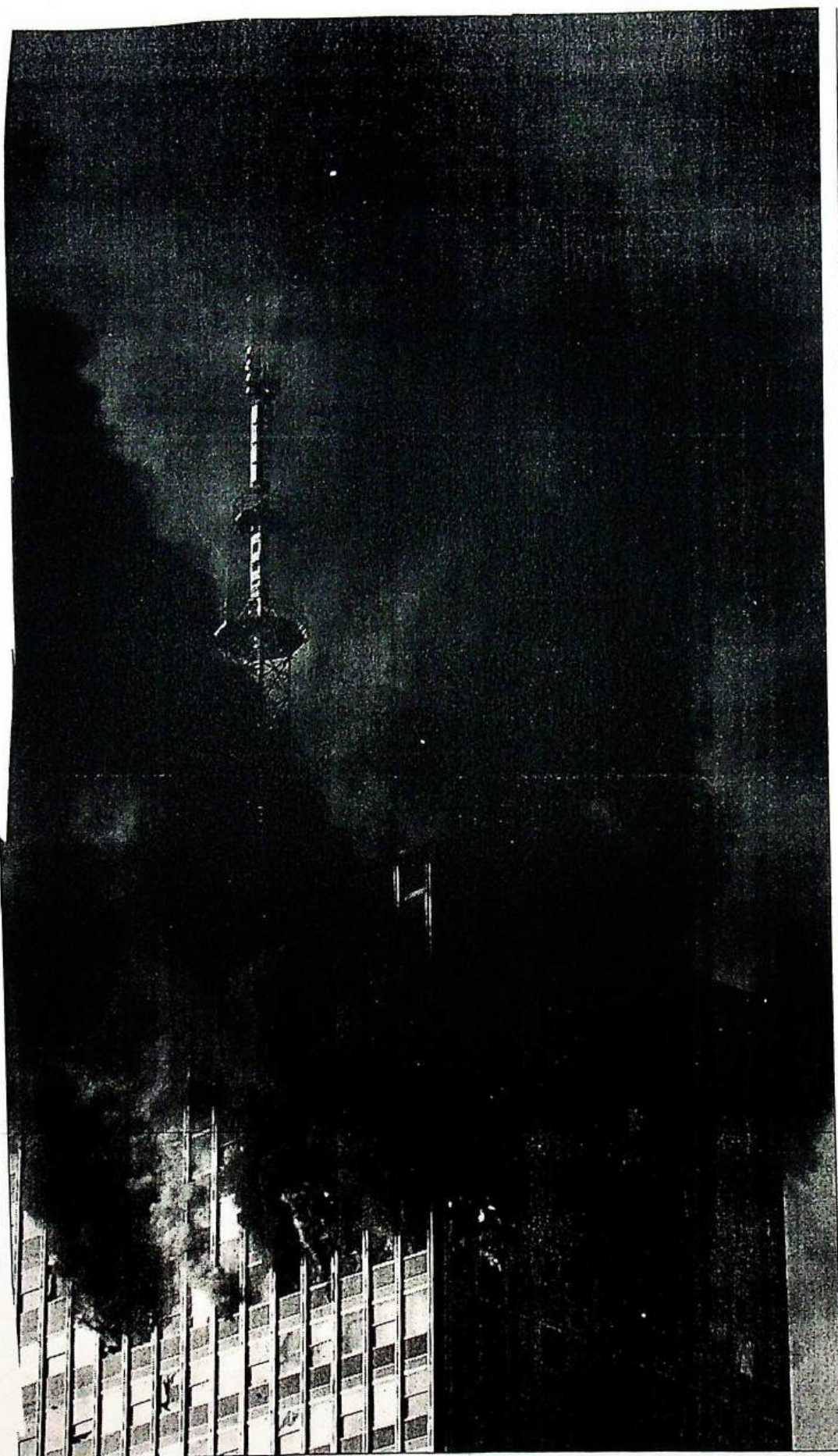
Dat wil allerminst zeggen dat hij blij is met de Navo-bombardementen. „De mensen zullen zich niet tegen Milosevic keren”, weet hij. „Integendeel. Het is voor het eerst in mijn leven dat ik in Joegoslavië zo openlijk anti-westerse sentimenten meemaak. Dat heeft Tito nooit voor elkaar gekregen. Maar nu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

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

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

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

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



Navo treft centrum van de macht

22-4-99

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

FOTO AP

Villa Milošević verwoest Vojvodina van Servië geïsoleerd

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

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

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

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

Olietekort zet Belgrado onder druk

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

Door onze redacteur
THEO WESTERWOUDT

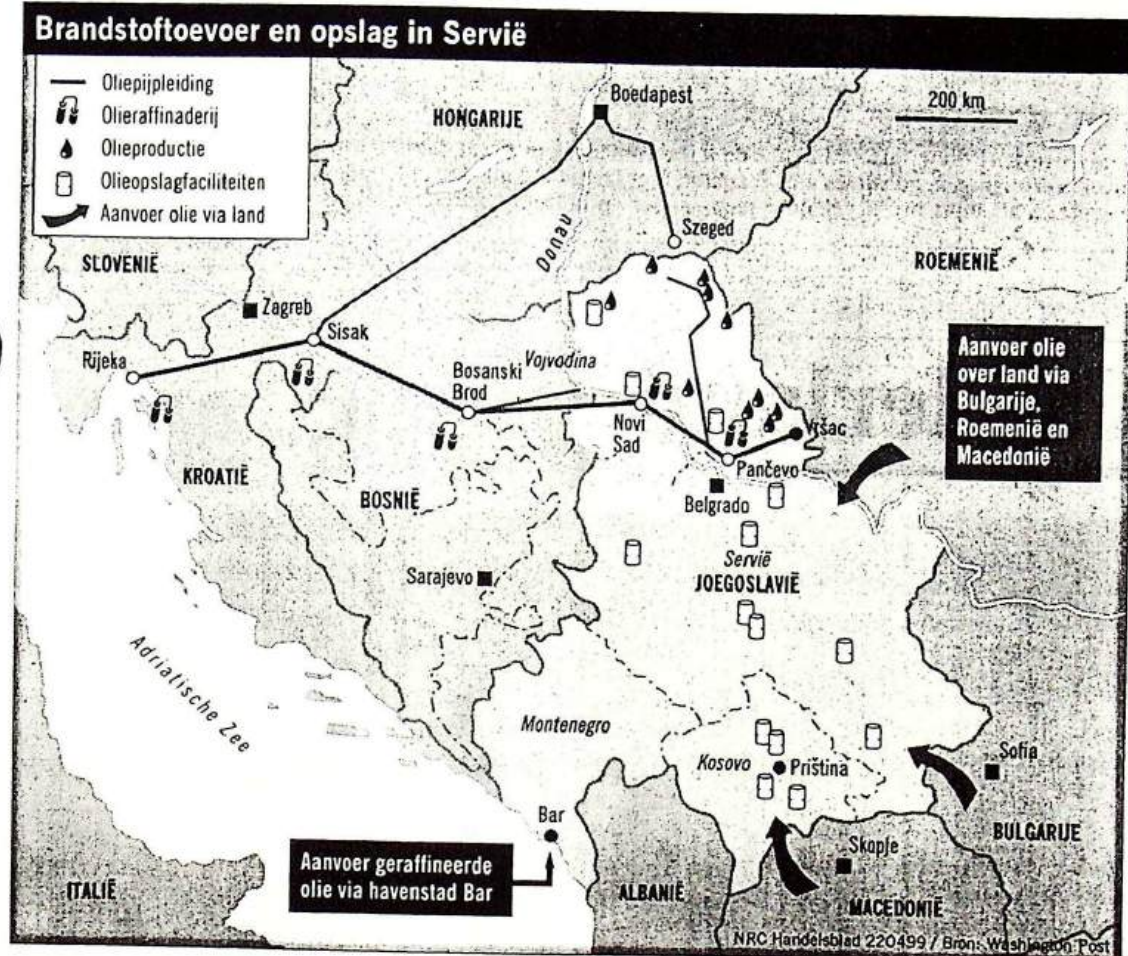
ROTTERDAM, 22 APRIL. Zo'n 80 procent van de olievoorraden in Servië en Montenegro is nu door NAVO-bommenwerpers getroffen, zegt een woordvoerder van de Atlantische organisatie in Brussel. De twee grote raffinaderijen in Servië waren een van de eerste doelen, evenals de belangrijkste pijpleiding die ze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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

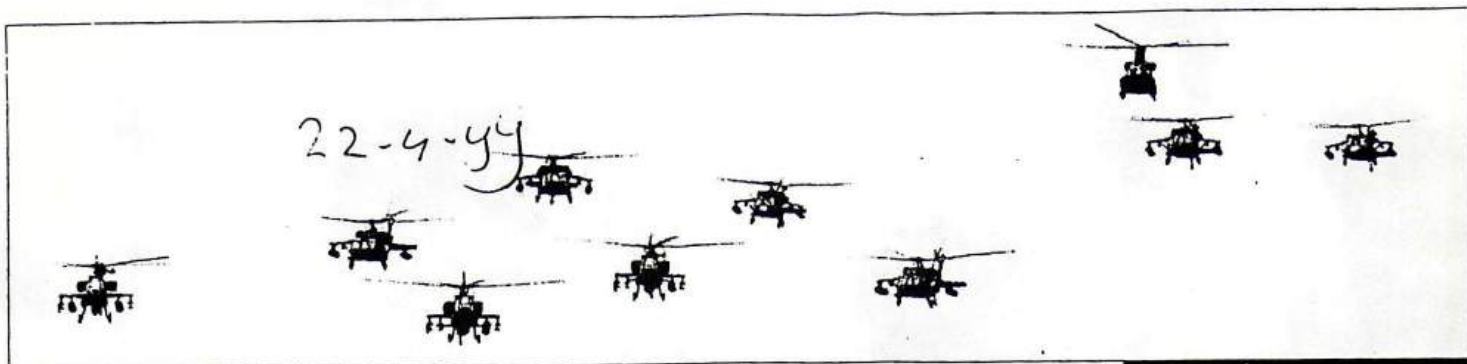
kertijd genoodzaakt om de lifeline – de olietoevoer – van het Joegoslavische leger af te snijden. De strategen in Brussel en Washington hebben het al moeilijk genoeg met het vernietigen van de laatste oliedepots die overal in het land zijn verborgen. Dat wordt voor de NAVO extra belangrijk nu een grondoorlog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

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

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

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

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



Bommen in achtertuin Milosevic

door Guido van de Kreeke

BRUSSEL, donderdag

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

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

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

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

Pamflettenoorlog

PODGORICA, donderdag

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

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

22-4-91



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

FOTO: AP



▲ Protest in Belgrad tegen de bombardementen



Ziekenhuizen en scholen doelwit

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



'Humanitaire' bombardementen...

Door Hans de Ruijter

22-4-44

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

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

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

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

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

elektriciteits- en telecommunicatiecentrales, spoorwegen, bruggen en opslagplaatsen van brandstof, maar ook tegen scholen, ziekenhuizen, kinderdagverblijven, overheidsgebouwen, kerken, musea, kloosters en historische monumenten. Het exacte aantal burgerslachtoffers is onbekend. De NAVO uiteraard, maar ook de Joegoslavische regering zijn terughoudend bij het geven van deze cijfers.

Maar de feiten geven aan dat er sprake moet zijn van een humanitaire catastrofe. De bombardementen zijn ook de oorzaak van een groot deel van de vluchtelingenstromen.

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

Op 11 april, om vijf uur 's ochtends, schoot een NAVO-vliegtuig een raket af op het dorp Turekovac, ten westen van Leskovac. Meer dan 20

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

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

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

derd arbeiders raakten zwaar gewond en er vielen verscheidene doden.

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

maandag 12 april, rond het middaguur, werd de internationale passagierstrein tussen Belgrado en de Griekse stad Thessaloniki tot tweemaal toe getroffen op de Bistrica-brug over de Grdelicka-kloof.

De NAVO moest deze 'fout' wel toegeven.

Op de videobeelden vanuit het vliegtuig was duidelijk te zien hoe bij de aanval doelbewust op de trein werd gericht.

Op 14 april toonde de Servische zender RTS de indringende beelden van de trein, de verwoeste wa-

gons, de verkoolde lichamen die uit de trein werden gehaald.

Bij Pristina werden op 12

april een ka-

toenfabriek en een verdeelstation getroffen waardoor de elektriciteitsvoorziening in Pristina werd verstoord. In Krusevac werd de machine- en onderdelenfabriek "14 Oktober" verwoest, evenals een warmtekrachtcentrale bij het stadscentrum. Bij de fabriek "14 Oktober" werkten 6000 arbeiders en ze was een van de grootste fabrieken voor bouwmachines op de Balkan.

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

22-4-94

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

YUGOSLAV DAILY SURVEY

BELGRADE, 22 April 1999

No. 2259

SPECIAL ISSUE

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

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

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

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

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

BELGRADE

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

B E Š K A

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

V A L J E V O

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

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

D J A K O V I C A

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

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

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

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

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

N I Š

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

P R I Š T I N A

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

Belgrado vreest giftige sla

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

Door onze correspondent
RENÉE POSTMA

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

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

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

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

Voedselsituatie Joegoslavië bedreigd door bombardementen



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

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

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

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

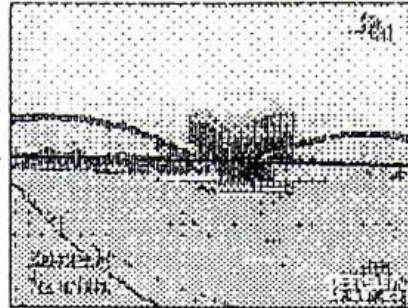
De bombardementen op de Zastava-fabrieken – waar overigens ook militaire producten worden gemaakt – treft niet alleen de bevolking van Kragujevac, de thuishaven van de fabrieken. Ook een groot aantal toeleveringsbedrijven aan de autoindustrie door heel Joegoslavië raakt in problemen.

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

NATO continues with genocide of civilians

April 23, 1999

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



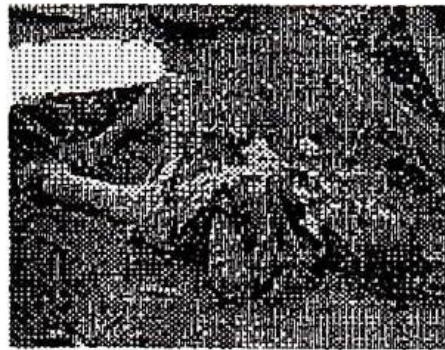
Last bridged in Novi Sad destroyed

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

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

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

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



Cacak - April, 1999

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

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

air assault was the radio and TV transmitter on Mt. Kopaonik, according to the town emergency centre.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

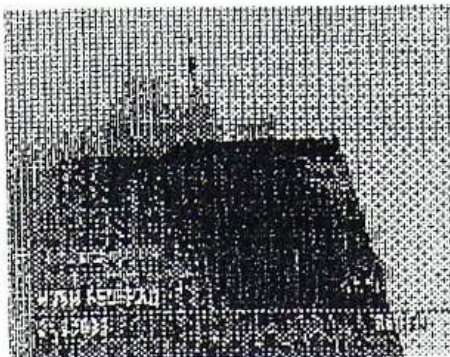
These are but a few indicators of the effects of NATO aggression. All the effects - humanitarian, economic, environmental and health - are hard to see right now. Many of them will be seen much more clearly with the passage of time.

Missiles Launched at Radio and Television Editorial Offices

April 23, 1999

Politika, April 22, 1999

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



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

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

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

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

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

Bommen moeten intimi Milosevic in portemonnee treffen

23-4-94

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

The New York Times

WASHINGTON

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**NAVO wil elite
opzetten
tegen president**

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

Vier dagen eerder bombardeerde de NAVO een tabaksfabriek en

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Aanval op Milosevic was bombardement op 'militair doel'

Reuters, AFP, AP

WASHINGTON/BELGRADO

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

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

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

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

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

23-4-93 hun beloofde luchtbruggen. Duitsland heeft al snel zijn quotum van tienduizend vluchtelingen bereikt, maar andere landen nemen maar een paar honderd mensen per dag mee. 'Als vijf andere Europese landen snel aan hun quotum zouden voldoen, zouden we deze crisis kunnen bezweren', zei een woordvoerder van de organisatie.

Na drie dagen door Macedonische autoriteiten te zijn tegengehouden, hebben hulpverleners toestemming gekregen om voedsel en dekens te brengen naar een paar duizend vluchtelingen in het bergdorp Malina. Macedonische ordetroepen hadden transporten tegengehouden omdat de hulpverleners over vijftig meter Joegoslavisch grondgebied zouden moeten rijden en hun veiligheid niet kon worden gegarandeerd.

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

23-4-99



Een ambtswoning van de Joegoslavische president is donderdagochtend zwaar beschadigd geraakt bij bombardementen van de NAVO. Milosevic en zijn vrouw waren niet thuis.

FOTO AP

23-4-49



De Navo trof gisterochtend vroeg een buitenhuis van president Josovic in de villawijk Dedinja in Belgrado.

Bommen moeten Milosevic pijn doen

23-4-99

Analyse

Dick Boscher

AMSTERDAM - De Navo begon de acties boven Joegoslavië vier weken geleden met het bombarderen van luchtafweergeschut, vliegvelden en andere puur militaire doelen. Sinds enkele dagen hebben de doelen een geheel ander karakter: een autofabriek, een sigarettenfabriek, een villa.

Maar die doelen hebben wel degeijlijk iets gemeenschappelijk. Ze verwijzen alle rechtstreeks naar president Slobodan Milosevic, zelf of via familieleden onderdeelhouder in tal van ondernemingen in Joegoslavië. Navo-woordvoerder Jamie Shea zei het eerder deze week zo tegen de *Financial Times*: „Joegoslavië is een staat die gebaseerd is op nepotisme. Het is vrijwel onmogelijk om een industrieel doel te vernietigen zonder ook het aandelenpakket van een van Milosevic' ministers of hemzelf te beschadigen, want zij zijn de staat.”

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

dinje zwaar beschadigd werd, was die van Milosevic zelf.

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

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

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

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

die bezittingen buiten schot.

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

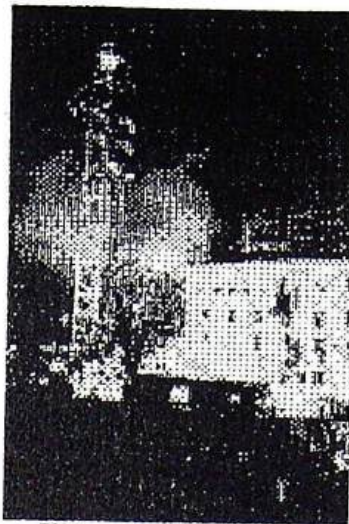
De Navo was er drommels goed van op de hoogte dat Milosevic gisterenacht niet thuis was. Over de bommen op de villa van de president zei een Navo-woordvoerder: „We hebben niet de intentie Milosevic te doden.” En dat klopt, want een dode Milosevic kan geen verdrag ondertekenen. Een van zijn voetstuk gebombardeerde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

RTS building in Belgrade centre hit

April 23, 1999

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

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



RTS resumes broadcasting

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

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

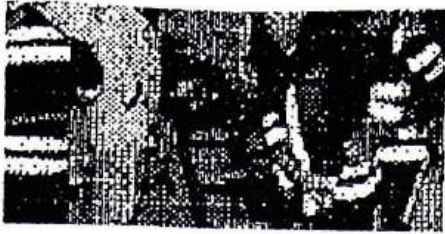
The damaged buildings include the Centre for Children and Youths in Takovska St. and the children's theatre Dusko Radovic, both right next to the hit RTS building.

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

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



"We were sitting in the broadcasting room and working,



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Matic: the truth cannot be killed

April 23, 1999

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

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



Yugoslav Minister Goran Matic

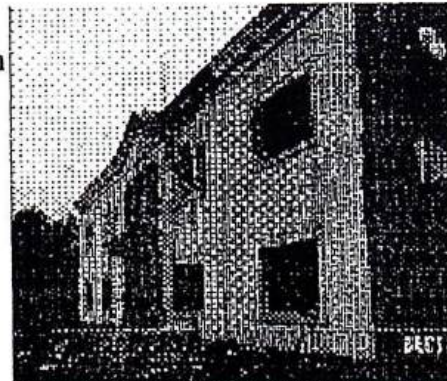
"The world cannot be built on murders and criminal acts," Matic said. Nevertheless, the majority of foreign reporters in Yugoslavia report as correctly as it is possible, while some of them are under constant attacks by their governments because of this, Matic said, pointing out the criticisms of the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

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

Jovanovic: Brutal aggression against Yugoslavia

April 23, 1999

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



Assassination of Yugoslav President failed

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

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

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

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

. Brutal aggression against Yugoslavia

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

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

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

YUGOSLAV DAILY SURVEY

BELGRADE, 23 April 1999

No. 2262

SPECIAL ISSUE

REVIEW

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Let us judge for ourselves.

BELGRADE

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOVI SAD

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

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

UZICE

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

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

KOPAONIK

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

CACAK

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

CRNI VRH

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

KRUSEVAC

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

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

KRALJEVO

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

VRANJE

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

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

PRISTINA

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

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

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

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

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

YUGOSLAV DAILY SURVEY

BELGRADE, 24 April 1999

No. 2267

SPECIAL ISSUE

OVERVIEW

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

BELGRADE

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOVI SAD

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

NIS

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

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

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

KRUSEVAC

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

KRALJEVO

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

VRANJE

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

PRISTINA

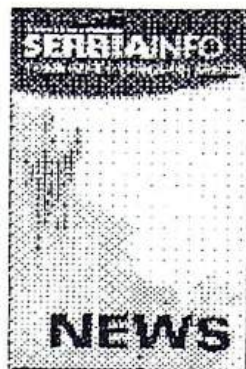
Notorious NATO warplanes targeted only civilian facilities during its criminal attack against Pristina and its outskirts last night. The target of the criminal aggressors was again the Pristina outings "Grmija", civilian airport Slatina and radio and TV transmitter with adjacent facilities at the Mount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

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

New crimes confirm: They've gone mad

April 24, 1999

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CNN censors news on missiles hitting RTS

April 24, 1999

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

24-4-99

Een bezoek aan Klein-
Joegoslavië is een
bezoek aan een land
onder vuur. Schaarste
overheerst – aan
brandstof, aan tabak,
aan water en stroom.
Maar niet aan
eigenwaarde: de
Serviërs zijn
ongebroken. In hun
visie heeft niet het
Westen, maar hebben
zij het recht aan hun
kant. Telkens weer
hoorde verslaggever
Hans van Alphen in
Novi Sad: 'Waar halen
jullie het gore lef
vandaan je te bemoeien
met onze binnenlandse
aangelegenheden?'.

24-4-99

De Serviërs en hun gelijk

DOOR HANS VAN ALPHEN



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

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

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

meer opmaken', mocht iedereen van haar mee profiteren.

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

Overleven

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

24-4-99

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

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

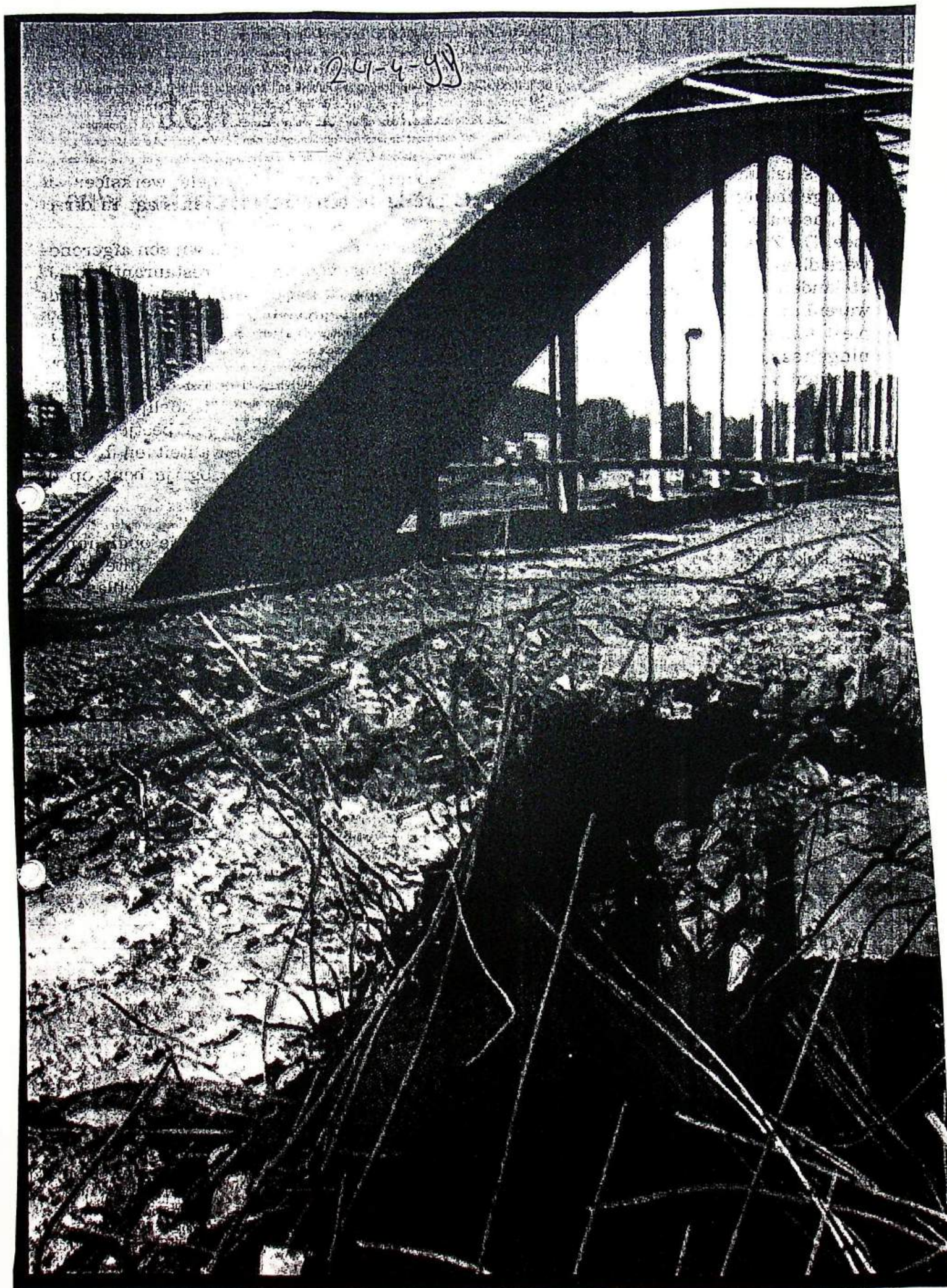
Niet capituleren

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

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

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

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



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

Miljarden nodig voor hulp Balkan

Door onze redacteur
HANS BUDDINGH'

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

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

De opsteller van het plan, de

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

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

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

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

• STEUN: pagina 19

Crisis Balkan vraagt om 'iets bijzonders'

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

Door onze redacteur
HANS BUDDINGH

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

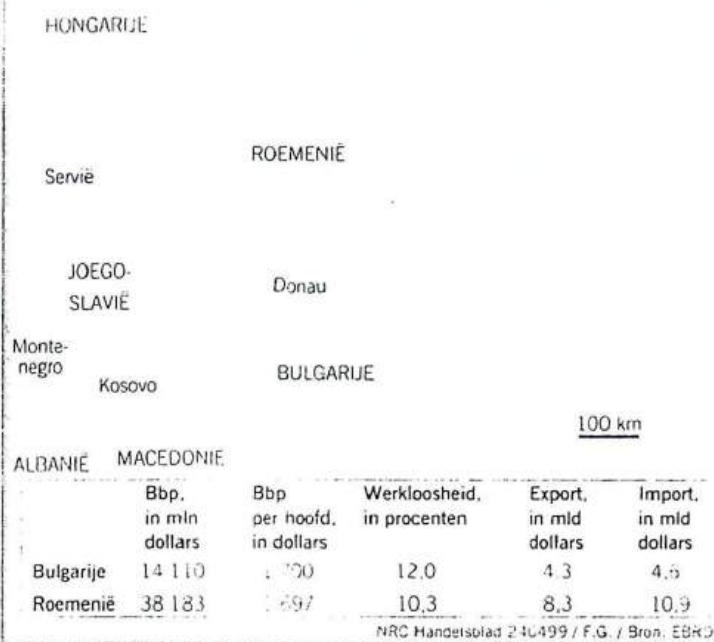
Nederland speelt in de kwestie een speciale rol, omdat vijf van de getroffen Balkan-landen (Macedonië, Bosnië, Kroatië, Roemenië en Bulgarije) via Nederland in de besturen van IMF en Wereldbank zijn vertegenwoordigd.

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

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

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

Hoge werkloosheid op Balkan



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

Steun kan veel hoger uitvallen dan 2 miljard dollar

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

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

Stek zegt na een gesprek met de

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

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

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

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

Cluster bomb of the NATO aggressors kills five boys

April 24, 1999

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



Children - victims of forbidden weapon

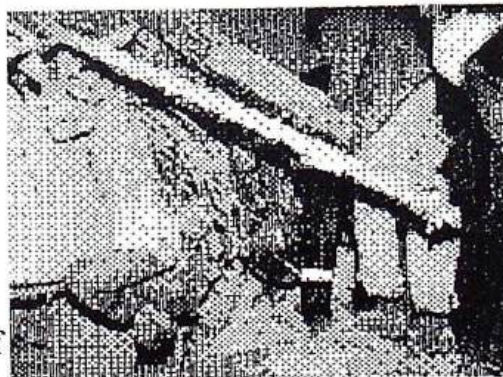
Edon (3), Fisnik (9), Osman (13), Burim (14) and Vajdat (15) Kodza were killed. Two wounded boys are transferred to the Pristina Hospital. Shrapnels of the cluster bomb lightly injured another four kids.

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

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

April 24, 1999

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



Horror in RTS building

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

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

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

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



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

Bommen op media

Navo ziet staatsomroep als deel
Servische oorlogsmachine

24-4-99

Mediaoorlog

Bert Schampers

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

Bij het bombardement is het gebouw van de Servische staatstelevisie RTS in Belgrado geheel verwoest. Daarbij kwamen volgens de Joegoslavische autoriteiten minstens tien mensen om het leven, voor het merendeel televisie-medewerkers. Er zouden tientallen gewonden zijn gevallen.

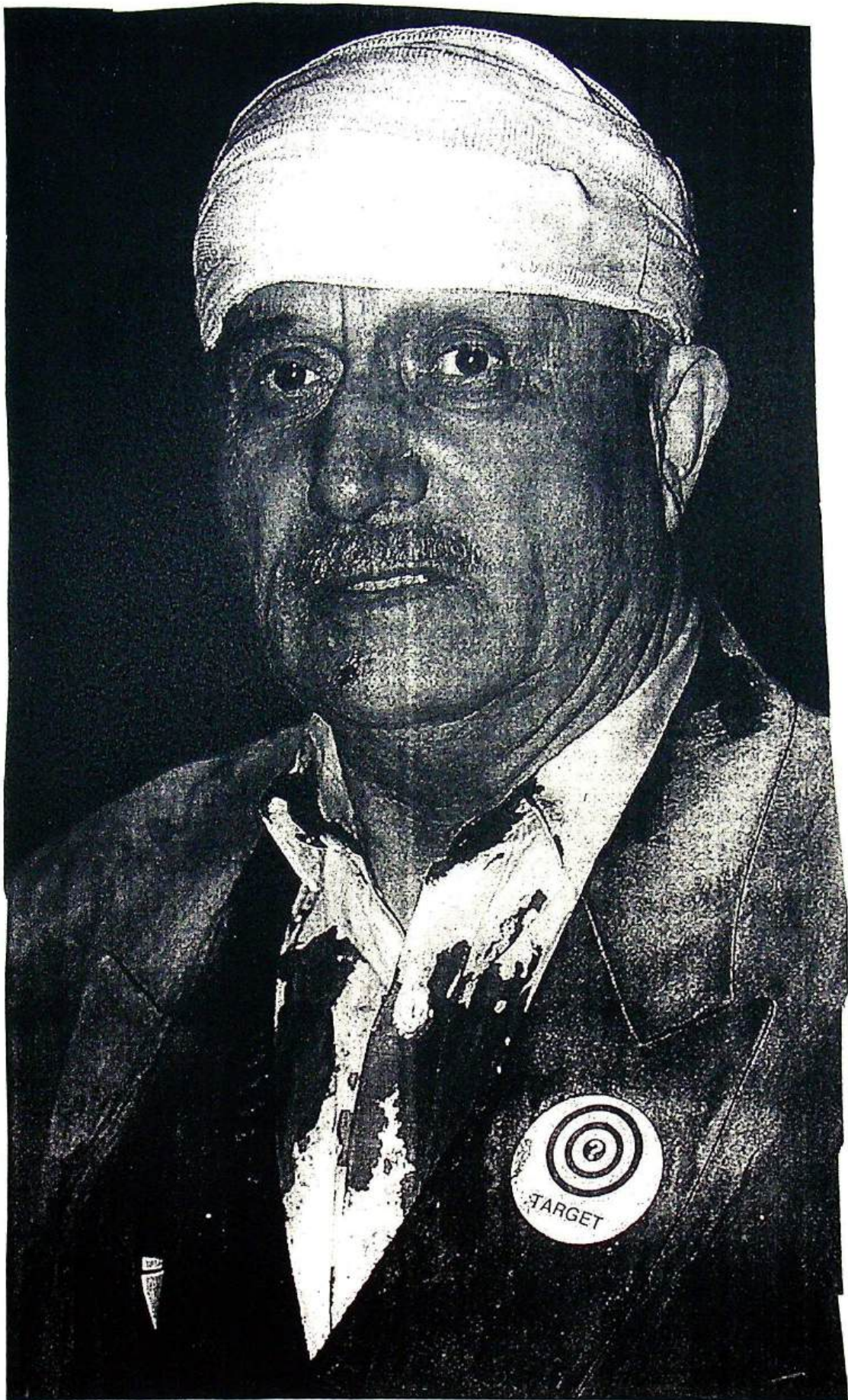
Volgens de Navo maakten de militairen gebruik van de satellietverbindingen die in het gebouw aanwezig waren. De tv zender die net een interview met president Milosevic uitzond viel tijdens de bombardementen uit. Na vijf uur was de zender overigens weer in de lucht. Belgrado meldde dat bij de aanval op het gebouw, dat in een dicht bevolkte woonwijk lag, veel schade aan de directe omgeving is aangericht.

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

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

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

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



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

FOTO AF

Afschuw over bom op tv-studio

24-4-9

Van onze redactie buitenland

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

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

'Vreselijk'

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

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

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

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

Legitiem doel

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

Binnen-/Buitenland 2:

- NAVO vraagt om VN-resolutie over Kosovo

New York reporters condemn attack on RTS

April 25, 1999

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

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

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

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

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

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

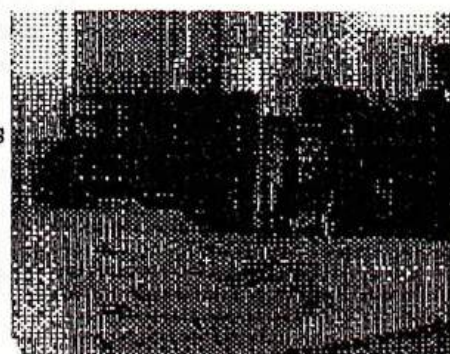


World media rise voices against barbarian bombardment of RTS

Civilian targets of NATO aggressors

April 25, 1999

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



Criminals bomb religious sites

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

„We zitten weer in de jaren vijftig”

Inwoners van Belgrado ruimen scherven

van bombardementen in hart van hun stad

Van onze redacteur
in Joegoslavië
Frans DE SMET

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

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

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

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

Omwegen

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

Hij klopt vermoeid op het kruisje, opgeknoopt aan zijn stuurwiel. „Hij alleen weet het”. En af ten toe wijst hij in de nacht. „Daar stond een fabriek (...) Daar lag een brug. Nu vallen er enkel bommen”.

Hij betast het kruisje opnieuw. „Kosovo is ons hart. We geven het nooit op. Laat jullie grondtroepen maar komen. Misschien worden we straks verpletterd, maar uiteindelijk zal Servië overleven.”

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

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

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

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

Puinhoop

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

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

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

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

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

25-4-41



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

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

YUGOSLAV DAILY SURVEY

BELGRADE, 25 April 1999

No. 2272

SPECIAL ISSUE

OVERVIEW

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

AVALA

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

NIS

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

LUCANI

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

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

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

GUCEVO

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOVI PAZAR

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DOGANOVIC

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

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

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

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

PRISTINA

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

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

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

26-4-93

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

NATO struck targets in northern and central Serbia early Monday, knocking down the third of Novi Sad's bridges spanning the Danube River, Serbian media reported. Tanjug said the 1,500-

foot rail and road bridge, partially damaged in three previous attacks, suffered several direct hits before collapsing.

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

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

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

It went off the air again early Monday without explanation.

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

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

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

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

YUGOSLAV DAILY SURVEY

BELGRADE, 26 April 1999

No. 2273

SPECIAL ISSUE

OVERVIEW

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

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

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

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

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

NOVI SAD

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

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

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

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

BELGRADE

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

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

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

PRISTINA

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

VALJEVO

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

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

CACAK

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

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

NIS

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

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

KURSUMLIJA

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

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

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

HERCEG NOVI

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

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

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

INDJIJA

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

SOMBOR

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

27-4-99

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

- London, April 10, 1999 (Tanjug) - The extremely aggressive propaganda war by the western governments within the framework of the NATO aggression against Yugoslavia is dominated by incredible lies and manipulations which change the picture of the western civilization altogether. What is even worse is that when these lies are exposed, the tendency is to go over them in silence with an ease that can be considered offensive. Thus, today, the London "Independent" points to "the lying champion", the representative of NATO Jamie Shea. However, journalists no longer have the energy to react to all his fabrications, says the newspaper, and simply start laughing every time they see him. Such lies, nevertheless, are not the least bit funny and they have already had tragic consequences. Some of them are so serious that those who have uttered them should be taken before the court. In his interview to the CNN TV network, yesterday evening, the NATO forces commander in Europe, who is conducting the aggression against Yugoslavia, the American General Wesley Clark had to give an explanation of the official falsehood concerning the strikes against the civilian targets in the centre of Pristina, that NATO officials finally had to admit to. Clark tried to reply by stating a new lie according to which the pilot could not see well because of a cloud. However, said Clark, this is not important any more "because the Albanians have left Pristina anyway". According to General Clark, this means that the Serbs may be killed by NATO as they are not important. Anyone in the world would be brought before the court for such a racist statement, and General Clark could soon find himself facing the judge. In addition to this, it is a lie that all the Albanians have left Pristina. In the escalating madness of lies and manipulations, efforts are most frequently being made to direct the public towards the model of the "Holocaust Industry", as a certain British historian claims, in the context of which it is maintained that Serbs are "the new racists", and that Kosovo and Metohija Albanians are "the Jews". This is so insane that no one has the intention of discussing this any longer. In her article in "The Guardian" the author Julie Barchill tries to give a slightly humorous reaction to this "war of words". In listing 40 points she gives an explanation of what is wrong. We shall single out only several of them. First of all, this is not true because, as Julie Barchill says, "it is Robin Cook who says this and because Clinton is a liar". Then, because the KLA terrorists have been killing innocent Serbs for years" following the model of the murdering of the Jews. Also, it was not the Serbs who were "shoulder to shoulder with the Germans" in World War II; it was the Croats and the Muslims. In addition to this, Julie says, "if the Serbs were Nazis, America would not be fighting against them - it would be assisting and financing them, just as it does with the old swine in South America". The Serbs have a sense of humour, and the Nazi don't know what humour is. Julie Barchill goes on to emphasize that the Serbs are the only people in the former Yugoslavia who have never threatened the Jews. Propaganda comparisons are impossible also due to the fact that the Jews never wanted to cut off a piece of Germany and declare it "Israel on the Rhine", and also because they never smuggled drugs. And finally, says she, the Nazi "have never won a war, and the Serbs have never lost one".
- Belgrade, April 11 (Tanjug) - The Yugoslav Army Command released a statement on Sunday to say that the numerous untrue and often ill-intentioned allegations by the media in the aggressor states about the causes and effects of the criminal airstrikes on Yugoslavia often include the lie about the expulsion of most or even all foreign correspondents from Belgrade. The statement further says: Some correspondents from the NATO countries like to begin their reports with the remark that the text was vetted by Yugoslav authorities. Incontrovertible facts show, however, that since March 26, the second day of the outbreak of the undeclared war on Yugoslavia, to this day, 947 domestic and foreign correspondents have been accredited with the Command Press Centre. Among them are 615 Yugoslav and foreign nationals working for foreign media. Today, there are 470 foreign nationals accredited with the Centre as special correspondents. Under the Serbian Information Ministry's decision, 37 correspondents from the 4 most aggressive states (the United States, Great Britain, France and Germany) were expelled in the early days of the aggression, but some of them have returned and have been permitted to resume work, with respect for the rules of conduct of foreign correspondents in times of war. Apart from this group, a score of other foreign correspondents have been expelled under individual decisions, whose places have mostly been filled by other correspondents for the media in question. The Press Centre in Belgrade operates in line with the Yugoslav laws, rules and instructions from the Yugoslav Army Command and in line with

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

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

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- New York, April 10 1999 (Tanjug) - Apparently swept off their feet, the NATO aggressors turned to another monstrous fabrication on alleged 'massive raping' of Albanian women in Kosmet, but it is obvious that such a desperate move of the western propaganda was read even by a part of the American press. Of course, the new fabrication was initiated by the Pentagon itself and this time they exposed their spokesman Kenneth Bacon to a terrible risk of a public lie and compelled him to say such a fib as is the alleged "systematic raping" at military camps in Kosmet. Today's media convey Bacon's words and quote his utterly unconvincing assertions that this new information of massive raping was obtained "from a source" for which Bacon says is "very reliable". He also promised, that Pentagon would provide "some more proofs" and would interview the refugees to find out if they knew something about it. The *Washington Post* points out very indicatively to this latest lie, this time initiated directly and publicly by the Pentagon officials. "Reports, which are not confirmed, are used to get the support for the continuation of the bombing campaign". The *Washington Daily* adds that such a move is one of the most severe attempts of the "Clinton's Administration and NATO allies campaign" to dishonour the Yugoslav government and present it to the world as the one which infringes the international laws. The *Washington Daily* draws attention that launching of such news followed almost immediately the news from Yugoslavia about more and more alarming information that in the latest NATO bombarding, there were lots of wounded people and that the bombs destroyed, among other things, the car factory, communication lines and other infrastructure. The *New York Times* has almost the same comments, noticing "the surprising haste which followed the announcement of the latest information on raping." The *New York* daily concludes that the objective of launching such lies is the backup of bombarding. The proof that something is wrong is the also the strange timing when this information was announced. Because, if this information was brought last week by Albright's envoy David Shafer, why it was announced with such a big delay? As for the mysterious "only one source" which revealed the "terrible secret" to the Pentagon, on alleged crimes of the Serbs, there are no details presented, but many suspect that the person in question is terrorist Hashim Taqi. The news announced by CNN which confirm that Albright's spokesman, James Rubin has been in everyday contact with this
- London, April 16 (Tanjug) - The British government has accused BBC's Belgrade correspondent, John Simpson, of "supporting the Serb side," the London Times said on Friday. According to the Times, Tony Blair's cabinet is dissatisfied with Simpson's reporting which gives the true picture of the situation in Serbia and Belgrade thus rising doubts about the public statements by British and NATO politicians and the aim of the entire aggression on Yugoslavia. Simpson, however, has the support of his British colleagues and his company. BBC news deputy director Richard Iry told the Times that Simpson's courage and integrity in his reporting are commendable. "It is important that the viewers see the real mood of the people in Belgrade, and not what the NATO governments want them to see and hear," Iry said. Simpson is one of the most prominent British journalists. Both the Conservative and Labor governments have criticized him several times. Ironically, apart from Simpson and several prominent journalists,

Bom op tv-zender is onrecht

Elsbeth Etty

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

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

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

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

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

Bombardementen op scholen kunnen daarmee onmogelijk worden gelegitimeerd.

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

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

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

aan de volkerenmoord in Rwanda).

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

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

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

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

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

Elsbeth Etty is redacteur van NRC Handelsblad.

Oorlogsinformatie

10-4-94
27-4-94

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

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

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

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

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

27-4-99

NATO criminals misinform media

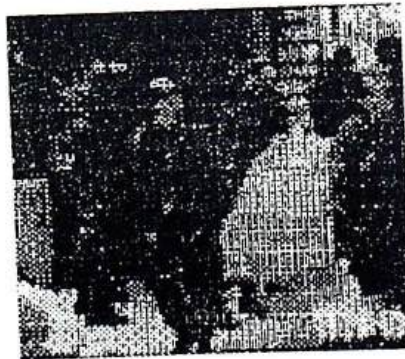
April 19, 1999

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



Proof: one of downed aircraft...

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



... killed pilots

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

Who is hiding and twisting the truth was best confirmed at today's press conference when Shea, who was swearing to free information and free media, and whom the London *Independent* named the "champion of lies", could not give the particulars even four days after the incident when over 70 people had been killed in a NATO aircraft attack on an Albanian refugee column!

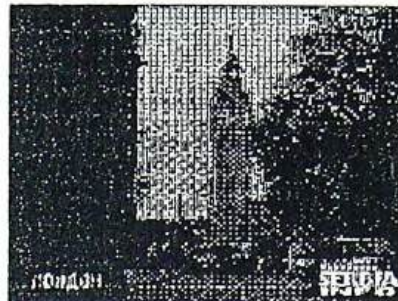
27-4-99

Tony Blair's cabinet criticizes BBC reporter

April 16, 1999

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

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



Blair doesn't like the truth

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

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

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

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NEWS

CIVIL ISSUES

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SPORT

American journalists criticize Pentagon and Clinton

April 17, 1999

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

The New York Times



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

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

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

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

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

22-4-99

27-02-1991

Rechter in VS eist uitleg over nieuwsstop Golf

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

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

Apr 27

NATO AGAIN TARGETS BELGRADE'S USCE BUSINESS CENTRE

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

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

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

CIVILIAN TARGETS HIT

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

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

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

NATO OVERFLIES NORTHERN YUGOSLAV CITY OF NOVI SAD, DETONATION HEARD

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

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

NATO AIRCRAFT AGAIN ATTACK BRIDGE ACROSS DANUBE AT BACKA PALANKA

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

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

NATO AIRCRAFT TARGET CIVILIAN FACILITIES ON MT ZLATIBOR

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

TWO MORE VICTIMS FOUND OF ATTACK ON RADIO-TELEVISION SERBIA

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

01:23 An explosion in Sremska Mitrovica.

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

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

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

00:05 Explosions spotted in Backa Palanka.

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

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

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

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

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

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

YUGOSLAV DAILY SURVEY

BELGRADE, 27 April 1999

No. 2276

SPECIAL ISSUE

REVIEW

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

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

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

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

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

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

KURSUMLIJA

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

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

LOZNICA

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

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

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

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

NIS

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

BELGRADE

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

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

VALJEVO

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

KRALJEVO

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

UZICE

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

KOSOVSKA MITROVICA

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

BACKA PALANKA

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

SOMBOR

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

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

NOVI SAD

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

YUGOSLAV DAILY SURVEY

BELGRADE, 27 April 1999

No. 2277

SPECIAL ISSUE

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

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

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

KILLING AND SUFFERING OF THE CIVILIAN POPULATION

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

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

Seventy-five civilians were killed and one hundred and eleven of them wounded in a refugee convoy of mainly women, children and elderly people on the Prizren-Djakovica road.

More than four hundred civilians were killed by NATO bombs in Kosovo and Metohija: in the downtown of Priština, in Djakovica, Prizren, Kosovo Polje, Uroševac, Kosovska Mitrovica; as well as in refugee camps in Orahovac, Srbica and Vitina, etc.

Thirteen civilians lost their lives and twenty-five were wounded during the attacks on Kuršumlija.

Twelve civilians were killed and forty of them suffered injuries in the bombing of the town of Aleksinac.

Sixteen employees of Radio and Television Serbia were killed and seventeen others sustained injuries as a result of the air strike launched against the main office building of this largest media outlet in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. Unfortunately, the total number of victims has not been established yet because there are still many dead trapped under the debris.

In Pančevo, Čačak, Vranje and Niš the number of casualties has been increasing each day.

KILLING OF CHILDREN

Children are the most vulnerable and the least protected group of the population which

suffer in particular due to the barbaric bombing of NATO aircraft, which is illustrated by the following examples:

The killing of seven children in Srbica;

The killing of five children from the Kodža family in the village of Doganovići near Uroševac on 24 April 1999 as a result of the delayed effect of bombs (Edon, aged 3, Fisnik, aged 9, Osman, aged 13, Burim, aged 14 and Vajdet, aged 15. Six other children were also injured in the same incident, two of them were seriously wounded.

The killing of a three-year old Milica Rakić in the Belgrade suburb of Batajnica;

The killing of six children in the refugee centre in Djakovica;

The death of nineteen children in the refugee column near Djakovica;

The death of a child in Kosovo Polje;

The killing of nine children in Kuršumljia;

The killing of two children in Aleksinac, as well as other numerous examples.

Children are most often victims of the sprinkle cluster bombs with delayed effect. The death toll on children would have been even more tragic, had the missile struck the biggest Maternity Hospital in Belgrade (It exploded some thirty metres away from the Hospital).

ASSASSINATION ATTEMPT ON PRESIDENT OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA SLOBODAN MILOŠEVIĆ

An assassination attempt on the President of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia on 22 April 1999 represents an organized terrorist act without precedent in the history of modern Europe. This is not only a crime against a Head of a sovereign State, but primarily an attack on the democratically expressed will of a people and thus against the foundations of the democratic values of the civilization. Although, the residence of the President of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia was targeted, this attack has also a symbolic meaning as if the targets had been the homes of all Yugoslav citizens. This crime has caused the abhorrence and condemnation by international public. However, it is incomprehensible that the United Nations Security Council has remained silent and has not condemned this terrorist act or the killings of civilians and children.

CRIME AGAINST FREEDOM OF SPEECH

The destruction of more than ten radio and television stations, two dozen TV transmitters, as well as the bombing of the Radio and Television Serbia building on 23 April 1999 represent the biggest aggression against freedom of thought and a disgrace to the civilization at the threshold of a third millennium. In this attack the building was demolished taking a heavy toll in this largest Radio and TV media outlet in the Balkans. The aim of this crime was more than obvious: to suppress the right to a different opinion and its public expression with a view to a further military manipulation with the world public. Clearly, the intention of NATO aggressors is to prevent the world public to learn about the excessive proportions of their crimes and to impose on the world their totalitarian and single-minded perception. The censorship imposed by NATO generals to US and Western media makes this quite evident.

For all champions of freedom of speech and for all people committed to the right to freedom of expression, this destructive act represents a last warning alarm before NATO generals censor the aggressors' media.

DESTRUCTION OF VITAL YUGOSLAV ECONOMIC FACILITIES

According to the assessment of experts from Western countries, the damage done to date by NATO air strikes is well in excess of one hundred billion US dollars. By the destruction of factories, business capacities and production facilities, more than half a million people have lost their job and over two million of them remained without any kind of income. Destroyed are the industrial complexes in Belgrade, Novi Sad, Kragujevac, Niš, Pančevo, Čačak, Kraljevo, Valjevo, Priština, Vranje, Kuršumljia, Kruševac, Kula, Gnjilane, Sremska Mitrovica and in other towns and cities.

The petrochemical industry of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia has been totally

destroyed, as well as the largest Yugoslav factory of artificial fertilizers.

Private entrepreneurship is a particular target of NATO aggression and the most glaring example of it is the destruction of the "Ušće" business centre in Novi Beograd. That was one of the biggest business centres in the Balkans, which hosted more than a hundred newly established private firms in full business expansion. The building of this business centre is also one of the landmarks of modern Belgrade.

DESTRUCTION OF BRIDGES

On the false pretence of "neutralizing the military power of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia", the NATO aggressor started systematic destruction of the major Yugoslav road and rail traffic routes. About 20 bridges have been totally demolished so far and a few dozen of them have been damaged. Also, several dozen major and local roads, airports, railway tracks, railway stations, etc. have been destroyed. All ruined facilities were part of costly capital investments, into which the resources and the efforts of several generations of Yugoslav citizens were pooled. All the facilities are strategic part of the European traffic infrastructure, and some of them are of historical and cultural importance.

About 30 bridges have been destroyed including those at the strategic European E10 corridor. By the destruction of the bridges on the Danube river the aggressors have blocked the entire river navigation at this traffic artery of the greatest importance for European economy and the shortest link between the Northern and Mediterranean sea. Thus, the European shipping companies suffer each day the damage of over 20 million DM.

Examples: Sloboda Bridge, Wailing Bridge, Žeželj Bridge and the bridge in Beška (all in the city of Novi Sad); several bridges on the Ibar primary road and on the major railway lines.

ENVIRONMENTAL DISASTER

Concurrently with the humanitarian, NATO strikes have caused an environmental catastrophe which is endangering not only the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, but also the neighbouring countries and the entire European continent. Ecology does not recognize boundaries. The NATO aggressor is thus teetering on the brink of another Chernobyl in the heart of Europe. The destruction of petrochemical installations, the warehouses storing semi-processed and finished products of the chemical industry have already caused significant adverse effects on the health of the population of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the neighbouring countries. During some of the air strikes it was pure luck that an environmental catastrophe was not provoked spreading all over Europe.

The aggressor's attacks did not spare even the national parks and the ozone layer was depleted by the exhaust gases. The Black Sea, Aegean and the Adriatic basins, practically the entire Mediterranean, are threatened by environmental pollution.

Examples: Nitrogen factory in Pančevo, the oil refineries in Pančevo and Novi Sad, the chemical company "Prva iskra" in Barič and others.

HOSPITALS AND HEALTH INSTITUTIONS

The aggressors' bombings, calculated to provoke the greatest possible confusion and panic among innocent people, have damaged many clinical and hospital centres, inflicting not only great material damage to property (destruction of buildings and expensive medical equipment), but also causing new health problems and intensifying psychological traumas among the sick people. The destruction of all the three bridges in Novi Sad totally cut off and left, without the supply of water, the largest Yugoslav centre for the treatment of cardiovascular diseases, to which several million people gravitate. The Maternity Hospital in Belgrade, and the biggest hospital in the Balkans (Military Medical Academy Hospital - VMA), and the Orthopaedic hospital of Banjica, the hospitals in Čuprija and Aleksinac, as well as the medical centres in Priština and in many other towns were damaged.

DESTRUCTION OF PRE-SCHOOL INSTITUTIONS AND SCHOOLS

Since the outset of the aggression, NATO has put a stop to the education of close to one million pupils and students in Yugoslavia. Over three hundred facilities built for the education and upbringing of children and young people of all ages were destroyed. This will inevitably be reflected on the development and social integration of young people.

DESTRUCTION OF WORLD CULTURAL HERITAGE ON THE SOIL OF THE FR OF YUGOSLAVIA

Kosovo and Metohija in particular, but also the entire territory of the FR of Yugoslavia, is a treasury of European culture and civilization since ancient times. By violating all international conventions for the protection of civilization and its heritage, and in the pursuit of the spirit of aggressive nihilism and new barbarity, more than twenty monasteries and churches have been severely damaged thus far, as well as a couple of dozen of other cultural and historic monuments. Severe damage was caused to the monastery of Dečani (14th century), the monastery of Rakovica and many others. The bombs have even destroyed many cemeteries all across Yugoslavia.

At the moment it is difficult to perceive and evaluate all the humanitarian, economic, environmental, health and other consequences of the NATO criminal aggression against the FR of Yugoslavia. The greatest victim of the aggression is the entire Yugoslav people and its material and cultural resources. At the same time, the violation of the Charter of the United Nations by NATO has created a precedent which may cast a shadow over the future of all peoples and sovereign States. The cause for concern is all the grater because, by combining pressure and promises, NATO is drawing an increasing number of countries into its aggression against the FR of Yugoslavia, which will have long-term negative consequences on the future relations and cooperation between all Southeast European countries. Attempts by NATO to justify its brutal aggression by an alleged care for the refugees may bring about an irreversible degradation of the United Nations and involve this highest international forum in the crime against a country which is one of its founding members.

Novi Sad *gy*

BOLOGNA, 28 APRIL. Vannacht droomde ik van de bruggen van Novi Sad. Ik ken Novi Sad een beetje, en ik weet dat ze in deze eigenwijze stad nooit veel op hadden met het regime van Belgrado. En die bruggen, dat waren hun bruggen, niet die van Milošević. Mijn vriend M. is nu opgeroepen om wacht te lopen bij de laatste brug. Dat wordt wat: de schuwe M. tegenover een Amerikaanse kruisraket.

Deze oorlog is geboren uit een klassieke reeks misrekeningen: een Amerikaanse president die er zijn hoofd niet bij had en de waarschuwingen van zijn eigen CIA negeerde, een verse Duitse regering die alles volledig onderschatte, een NAVO waarvoor prestige boven alles ging.

Voor de huidige generatie politici, opgegroeid in het strakke Koude-Oorlogspatroon, is dit een totaal nieuwe situatie. Zelfs zo nieuw, dat ze gemakshalve de regels van het internationale

recht, die juist moeizaam zijn ontwikkeld uit de lessen van deze eeuw, expliciet overboord zetten. Het afgelopen weekeinde is er geschiedenis gemaakt: vanaf nu staat de mening van de NAVO boven de wet. 'Willen jullie terug naar 1950? Wij maken 1950!', roept Thomas Friedman in de Herald Tribune tegen de Serviërs. 'Willen jullie 1389? Wij kunnen er ook 1389 van maken!'

Ik moet denken aan de vrouw die ik in Novi Sad haar winterjas zag verkopen, een waardige vrouw, een mooie jas uit goede tijden, en ze schaamde zich. Als de Friedmannen hun zin krijgen moeten we de komende Europese winter niet voor een miljoen koude, hongerige en ontwortelde mensen zorgen, maar voor twaalf miljoen. Novi Sad was al lang in 1950, en dan is 1389 niet zo ver meer.

GEERT MAK

Belgrado: zeker zeventien doden NAVO-raket treft woonwijk in Servië *gy*

BELGRADO, BRUSSEL, 28 APRIL. De NAVO heeft bij een bombardement een woonwijk in de Servische stad Surdulica geraakt. Daarbij zijn volgens de Serviërs 17 burgers gedood

De NAVO gaf vandaag toe in Surdulica, in het zuidoosten van Servië, een kazerne te hebben aangevallen en vernield. Een van de raketten miste het doel en raakte een woonwijk op tweehonderd meter van de kazerne. De NAVO liet weten alles te hebben gedaan om burgerslachtoffers te voorkomen. „Helaas kan in een conflict als dit de mogelijkheid dat burgers worden getroffen niet geheel worden uitgesloten”, aldus een communiqué. Volgens Belgrado zijn in Surdulica vijftig woningen van burgers, een gezondheidscentrum en de waterleiding vernietigd. De kazerne zou niet zijn getroffen.



Een inwoner van Surdulica toont onderdelen van een NAVO-raket die gistermiddag een woonwijk van de stad raakte. Volgens de Serviërs vielen in Surdulica zeventien doden, onder wie elf kinderen, maar er zouden onder het puin nog slachtoffers kunnen liggen, zo is in Belgrado meegedeeld. Surdulica ligt in het zuidoosten van Servië, op korte afstand van de grens met Bulgarije. (Foto Reuters)

28-4-99

28-4-99

NATO Kills 20 Women and Children in Small Serb Town

BELGRADE (TiM) - Here we go again... NATO has just killed at least 20 civilians, mostly women and children, in a daytime raid on Surdulica, a small southern Serbian town near the Bulgarian border, Reuters news wires reported this evening.

A Reuters television crew filmed the destruction in Surdulica. Local officials and residents said 16 missiles had rained down on the town for 25 minutes at midday.

"One third of the town was totally destroyed," a town official, Miroslav Stojiljkovic, told Reuters Television. "Between 200 and 300 families have been left without roofs over their heads."

State television quoted local officials as saying they had already recovered 20 bodies but feared more would be found. It said 300 houses had been destroyed.

Stojiljkovic said an army barracks two km (1.5 miles) from the town had apparently not been hit during the raid, the third on Surdulica.

"Two missiles directly hit one house, and killed all the people who were sheltering in the basement," resident Stanisa house.

"Fascists!" one resident said, pointing to ruined homes.

The Serbian news agency Beta said the strike had also destroyed a health center and cut water supplies in the town.

03:50 The south parts of Belgrade, between Topcider and Senjak quarters were hit during tonight's NATO attack. There are no precise informations about damage.

02:33 "Jugopetrol" fuel depot in Prudovi near Uzicka Pozega was hit.

01:22 5 heavy explosions in Belgrade.

01:20 16 bodies were pulled out the wreckages in Surdulica so far. 12 of them are children aged 5 to 12 years.

01:17 Air raid danger over Belgrade.

AT LEAST 10 KILLED, MANY INJURED IN SURDULICA

VRANJE, Serbia - Ten missiles fired by NATO killed at least 10 civilians Tuesday in Surdulica, a town in south Serbia.

Children were also killed in this terrible crime. A large number of citizens were lightly or seriously injured, of which 20 have been hospitalized.

According to the official statement of the district civilian defense headquarters in Vranje, the civilian defense and other services are working on clearing the rubble of destroyed buildings.

It is feared that the toll in human lives could rise.

Vranje civilian defense district headquarters said that in the destructive bombing of a residential area of Surdulica about one hundred buildings have been razed to the ground.

NATO AIRCRAFT FIRE TWO MISSILES ON CENTRAL SERBIAN TOWN OF PARACIN

PARACIN, Serbia - NATO aircraft launched two air-to-ground missiles on the northwestern section of Paracin, central Serbia, at 9.43 a.m. local time on Wednesday, the town's emergency centre said.

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

SERIES OF BLASTS IN BELGRADE

BELGRADE - Somewhere around 01.00 Wednesday NATO airplanes in a massive wave bombed the Belgrade area.

Belgrade alert center said information was still coming in about the targets of the attacks and the consequences.

POWERFUL DETONATIONS REPORTED AROUND MONTENEGRIN CAPITAL

PODGORICA, Yugoslavia - Several powerful detonations sounded outside Podgorica, the capital of the Yugoslav republic of Montenegro, somewhat after 6 p.m. local time Tuesday.

According to unofficial reports, targets of NATO aircraft were the area of Sipcanik and the village of Kuce Rakica.

Montenegrin television reported that there were no casualties in the attack.

NATO STRUCKS AT WESTERN SERBIA'S POZEGA AREA

VALJEVO, Serbia - NATO aircraft launched several missiles on the area of the western Serbian town of Pozega at 1.45 a.m. Wednesday.

The local alerting center told Tanjug that the target of the attack was a Jugopetrol oil storage depot just outside the town.

No reports on the consequences of the attack have been available as yet.

NATO AIRCRAFT HIT VILLAGE AT LESKOVAC WITH FOUR MISSILES

LESKOVAC, Serbia - NATO aircraft launched four highly destructive missiles on the village of Mala Bistrica, some 20km south of the southeastern Serbian town of Leskovac, on Tuesday afternoon.

One of the missiles hit a house leveling it to the ground. Strong detonations damaged ten more houses.

One person was seriously wounded in the raid. He was immediately transferred to the hospital in Leskovac and his condition is not critical.

NUMBER OF VICTIMS OF NATO ATTACK ON BELGRADE-SALONIKA TRAIN NOT DETERMINED YET

LESKOVAC, Serbia - The number of victims of NATO's missile attack on the Belgrade-Salonika passenger train on April 12 has not been established yet.

The number of passengers travelling on the train has not been established, either. A number of victims were blown to pieces by the blast, while some of them were burned to death. A number of victims are believed to have been carried away by the Juzna Morava river.

Seventeen people were reported dead after the attack, while at least as many were listed as missing.

NATO AGGRESSORS KILL OVER 400 CIVILIANS, WOUND 4,000

BELGRADE - Since the start of the NATO aggression on the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, more than 400 civilians have been killed in Serbia and about 4,000 wounded, Serbian Health Minister Dr. Leposava Milicevic said on Tuesday.

Milicevic told domestic and foreign journalists in Belgrade that the number of those killed was not final because recovery operations were under way. Also, identification was also difficult, sometimes impossible, like in the case of the victims of the train bombed in the Grdelicka gorge.

NATO raids on industrial and civilian facilities on April 27th and in the night between April 27th and 28th 1999

NATO air raids on vital civilian objectives continued on the 35th day of the aggression on FR Yugoslavia. In the night, various sites in the Yugoslav capital have been targeted, as well as numerous provincial towns where previous raids have already caused enormous damages. The attacks were particularly focused on the destruction of road infrastructure and telecommunication systems in the southern Serbian province and along the roads that link the central part of the country to Kosovo and Metohija.

SURDULICA: (12:00) Four missiles have been fired at this small town in eastern Serbia and two of them hit the very densely populated residential area. There were 16 casualties, twelve of them being children aged 5-12. Around 300 private houses and other civilian facilities have been razed to the ground.

KURSUMLIJA: (12:15) Three missiles have been fired at the bridge in the village of Visoka.

PRISTINA: (around 17:00) Two explosions were registered in the urban zone. NATO planes also raided numerous other localities in Kosovo and Metohija. These include: Kosovo Polje, Djakovica, Lebane, Glina, Zubin Potok.

BELGRADE: (01:15) Seven missiles have been fired by NATO planes in the attack on the Belgrade quarter of Topcider, and various detonations were registered in the zone of the Batajnica airport.

POZEGA: (02:33) Eight missiles were used in the NATO attack on the "Jugopetrol" fuel depot in the village of Prudovi near the town of Uzicka Pozega.

PODGORICA: Three cruise missiles were launched on the local agricultural industrial plant

On the evening of April 28, a U.S.-made AGM-88 "Harm" anti-radiation missile struck a house in the town of Gorna Bania, a southern suburb of Sofia Bulgaria.

YUGOSLAV DAILY SURVEY

BELGRADE, 28 April 1999

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SPECIAL ISSUE

OVERVIEW

OF CIVILIAN DESTRUCTION IN THE TERRITORY OF THE FR OF YUGOSLAVIA AS A CONSEQUENCE OF BARBARIC AND CRIMINAL NATO AGGRESSION (27-28 APRIL 1999)

Yesterday was the Constitution Day of the FR of Yugoslavia - its seventh anniversary. Since the early morning hours until this morning criminal NATO machinery in blood and new destruction made its contribution to this anniversary. According to the tragic consequences, NATO planners have decided to take Surdulica and its population as a symbol of their destructive attitude towards our country.

The lists of the dead, wounded and missing civilians, as well as the lists of destroyed and material assets that cannot be used are expanding by the day.

NATO "phases" of criminal and bestial aggression have already been mixed up since the planners of death and destruction almost feel no need at all to explain whether these are "legitimate" goals or "collateral damage". As for the consequences, they consider that they will be discussed "when the time comes" and that those who would be forced to do so, will consider them.

BELGRADE

Some time after 1.00 a.m. aircraft of enemy NATO alliance last night massively bombed a wider area of Belgrade. The planes of criminal NATO alliance bombed targets in the region of Topcider. Seven explosions were heard from the direction of Topcider, Kosutnjak and Resnik. TV station "Palma" has lost its signal for a while.

From the rubble of perfidiously attacked building of RTS in Aberdareva street, the body of Nebojsa Stojanovic, born 1972, was taken out. He was an electrician, employed in the studio technical department.

The tragic list is not final yet, since the fate of seven other RTS employees is still not known. It is certain that at the time of the attack they were on their working places.

Out of 18 wounded persons, four are still in the hospital.

From the bombing of Novi Beograd the night before, the building of the Museum of Contemporary Art was seriously damaged. The museum is close to "Usce" business centre. Almost all glasses on the museum are broken in view of the fact that almost the entire building is made of glass. Outstanding works of art are practically in the open since for technical reasons they could not be evacuated.

Larger-than-life sculptures have been left in the open including those by Ivan Mestrovic, Toma Rosandic, Petar Palavicini, Sreten Stojanovic and others, ranking among the best in the history of art.

In the Belgrade Museum of Contemporary Art many crucial works of modern art are being kept, as well as the works of art from former Yugoslav republics.

SURDULICA

In yesterday's attack of the criminal NATO aircraft on Surdulica, when at 12.00 (noon) four missiles hit the town, 10 civilians killed. In this horrible attack children were also killed. A great number of citizens were slightly or severely wounded. Twenty of them are recovering in a hospital in Surdulica.

It is feared that other victims may be buried in the rubble.

One missile totally destroyed two houses in the vicinity of elementary school "Jovan Jovanovic Zmaj" where in addition to victims and wounded, extensive material damage was caused on private houses. Other missile destroyed two private residential buildings in the settlement of Kalifer in Surdulica, killing or severely and lightly wounding a number of civilians.

LESKOVAC

NATO criminal aircraft yesterday hit with high destruction power missiles the village of Mala Bistrica on the bank of the South Morava River, some 20 km south of Leskovac. One private home was razed to the ground, while powerful blasts damaged another dozen of homes.

One person was severely wounded.