

NATO AGGRESSION OVER FR YUGOSLAVIA

Between 24 March and 11 June 1999, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and its 12 million inhabitants were faced with the ruthless attack of the strongest military force in the world. Bearing in mind the human potential of the aggressor countries **764 million** inhabitants, the ratio was **1:70**. The territorial ratio was **1:234**, and economic power **1:676**. A comparison of the military might is hard to set, due to the complete qualitative and quantitative disproportion.

In the NATO aggression on FR Yugoslavia, nearly **27.000 sorties**,

were made. More than **8.200** involved the use of weaponry.. About **2.300** strikes were carried out against **995** sites ("targets") in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

A significant number of infrastructure facilities have been destroyed, more than **50** bridges were demolished

The Serbian Broadcasting Corp (RTS) Building in the heart of Belgrade was bombed, causing the death of **17** RTS employees. The Novi Sad Radio-Television building was also destroyed, as well as several other electronic when the "Usce" business tower in Belgrade was targeted. **37** radio and TV relay towers and broadcasting facilities have been bombed. The telephone-telecommunication installations throughout the country were also raided. The list includes the TV tower on Mt. Avala, relay towers on Mt. Kopaonik, Mt. Jastrebac and Mt. Cer, the "Prilike" satellite station near Ivanjica, and the post office buildings in Uzice and Pristina.

The aggressor planes bombed **53** medical facilities, and direct hits or aftereffects of bombing damaged or destroyed more than 300 preschool facilities, schools and tourism facilities. the "Dr. Dragisa Misovic" Hospital, the Surdulica Health Center, the Nis Clinical Center, the "Marija Bursac" elementary school in Belgrade, the elementary schools in Resnik, Batajnica and Rakovica, the "Jugoslavija" Hotel in Belgrade and the "Baciste" Hotel on Mt. Kopaonik are just a few examples of what the military structures pharisaically called legitimate military objective or collateral damage.

The history of warfare will also mark the bombing of the embassy of PR China in Belgrade, when three Chinese citizens were killed.

The overall damage to the economy and infrastructure is estimated at **100 billion** dollars

In the aggression on FR Yugoslavia, NATO breached dozens of international conventions, amongst others the convention on damages caused by oil pollution, on benzol poisoning, on the prevention of cancer risks, on transborder air-pollution over great distances, on the ozone layer protection, on the preservation of flora and fauna...

Out of the 1.200 civilians killed 30 per cent were children , and out of the 5.000 wounded, as much as 40 per cent were the small ones.

NATO aggression over FRY was imperialistic attack. The goal of western imperialists was very clear, they want to bring occupation troops on territories of Kosovo and Metohija.

SKOJ thanks all communist, workers', revolutionary, guerilla and anti-imperialist organizations in the world which support SR Yugoslavia by organizing demonstrations and other actions against NATO intervention. We, communists of Yugoslavia, will never forget the internationalist solidarity of our comrades all around the world.

14-15 April 1999

PRIZREN DJAKOVICA: (13:00 - 15:00) In the most brutal attack since the beginning of NATO air strikes against FR Yugoslavia, NATO fighter-bombers shelled a convoy of ethnic Albanian refugees returning from the Cafa Prusit border crossing and headed for their homes in the Djakovica and Prizren area. According to available information it is feared that the four attacks carried out by NATO planes caused the death of at least 79 civilians. Not less than 50 people have been wounded when enemy planes released eight cluster bombs on a convoy of about 500 ethnic Albanians that were previously hiding in the near-by forests and were headed to a farm to spend the night there.



29-30 April:

In the NATO raid on the bridge in the small town of Varvarin nine persons have been killed and six are listed missing. Seventeen people have been heavily wounded and 26 suffered lighter injuries



7-8 May

NIS: (11:20) Fifteen people were killed and more than 60 wounded (according to data available at this point) in the worst and bloodiest attack on Nis yet. The heart of the city was showered with cluster bombs The Clinical Medical Center, the open air market, the bus station, Ljuba Nenadovic St. Sumatovacka St. Franc Rozman St. and Aneta Andrejevic St.



27-28 April

SURDULICA: (12:00) Two of the four missiles fired at the small town exploded in the densely populated area. Sixteen people were killed: 12 were children aged 5-12. About 300 houses and other civilian buildings have been destroyed.

1-2 June

SURDULICA: Until now, 20 bodies have been found in the ruins of the Pulmonary Diseases Hospital and the old age home in Surdulica. In the bombing two days ago, 50 persons have been lightly or heavily wounded.

13 May

In the night of May 13th in the village of Korisa (lying on the road Prizren - Suva Reka) US and NATO aircraft made three attacks on a group of some 700 ethnic Albanian refugees - mostly women, children and elderly. In the monstrous attack killed 79, and wounded not less than a hundred innocent civilians.



According to testimonies provided by the survivors, this large group of ethnic Albanians were returning home having spent a fortnight in the woods. Their statements - recorded by domestic and foreign reporters on the spot - revealed that NATO planes attacked them the first time a little before midnight, and that they returned twice within the following hour. The mutilated and burned bodies of women and children lying next to charred tractors and trailers..



One of the Albanian witnesses - Destan Redzaj (49) - the two groups of refugees counted at least 700 people and only a few hundred were unharmed.

„Many people were burning. The wounded were picked up by the police and taken to the hospital. We still can't collect the dead. They have been scattered all around - in the wheat fields - by the American bombs. That's why I think that at least 150 people were killed." Redzaj told the „Politika" reporter. This was backed by Hasan Ahmetaj (54), Bahrije Ahmetaj (64), Spresa Redzaj (21), Kadrija Kimeraj (54)... They have all told their horrible account on the massacre they survived to Reuters and AFP correspondents. Fahmi Ahmetaj, Feriz Ahmetaj and Zacir Urimeraj also provided similar testimonies.

12 April

Not the very fact that a pilot at a five-kilometre height can clearly spot with his naked eyes his target and distinguish military from civil objects did prevent one pilot from launching two missiles at international passenger train No.393 in the Grdelica gorge. The rockets hit the train at the moment it was crossing the Bistrice bridge. The bridge was pulled down, the carriages burnt down, several dozens of passengers killed, carbonized.

