

“The US-NATO War of Aggression Against Yugoslavia”. Belgrade Children’s Hospital was a “Strategic Target”. Michel Chossudovsky

Book Launch

By [Dr. Rudolf Hänsel](#)

Global Research, October 25, 2022

Region: [Europe](#)

Theme: [History](#), [US NATO War Agenda](#)

All Global Research articles can be read in 51 languages by activating the Translate Website button below the author’s name.

To receive Global Research’s Daily Newsletter (selected articles), [click here](#).

Follow us on [Instagram](#) and [Twitter](#) and subscribe to our [Telegram Channel](#). Feel free to repost and share widely Global Research articles.

Under the auspices of the “Belgrade Forum for a World of Equals”, Prof. Michel Chossudovsky presented his bilingual book (English and Serbian) “THE US-NATO WAR OF AGGRESSION AGAINST YUGOSLAVIA”, already available as an e-book from 2019 (1) and published by the Belgrade Forum in 2021, on 21 October 2022 in Belgrade’s Moskva Hotel.



The presentation took place against the background of international tensions and the discussion about Serbia’s membership in the EU (and NATO ?) – because the pressure from the USA and the EU on the country is getting stronger. For this reason, the timing of the promotion of the unique and fact-filled book was well chosen. The book and the presentation

were a valuable gift for those present and for the Serbian people. The Belgrade Forum with its President Zivadin Jovanovic and the author Prof. Michel Chossudovsky deserve thanks and honour.

Image is from the author

Children's hospital and Yugoslavia's historical and cultural heritage as strategic goals

Prof. Chossudovsky began his presentation with the same moving words found in the preface of his book:

"(...) In the early hours of 24 March 1999, NATO began the bombing of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. 'The operation was code-named "Allied Force" - a cold, uninspired and perfectly descriptive mockery,' Nobosja Malic said.

When Belgrade was bombed in 1999, the children's hospital was the object of air attacks. It had been singled out by military planners as a strategic target.

NATO stated that to 'save the lives' of the newly borne, they did not bomb the section of the hospital where the babies were residing, instead they targeted the building which housed the power generator, which meant no more power for the incubators. What this meant that was that the entire hospital was for all sakes and purposes destroyed and many of the children died.

I visited that hospital, one year after the bombing in June 2000 and saw with my own eyes how they did it with utmost accuracy. These are war crimes using NATO's so-called smart bombs.

In Yugoslavia, the civilian economy was targeted, hospitals, airports, government buildings, manufacturing, infrastructure, not to mention 17th century churches and the historical and cultural heritage of the country.

The causes and consequences of this war against the people of Yugoslavia have been the object of a vast media disinformation campaign, which has sought to camouflage NATO and the US war crimes.

It is important to note that a (corrupt) segment of self-proclaimed 'progressives' in Western Europe and North America were part of this disinformation campaign, presenting NATO's military intervention as a necessary humanitarian operation aimed at protecting the rights of ethnic Albanians in Kosovo.

The intervention violated international law. President Milosevic had rejected the deployment of NATO troops in Yugoslavia at the Rambouillet talks in 1998." (2)



Kosovo “independence

Image is from the author

In the preface of the book, Prof. Chossudovsky writes on the subject of Kosovo:

“The record of US-NATO war crimes is important in assessing recent developments in Kosovo.

Since the beginning of their respective mandates in June 1999, both NATO and the UN Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK) have actively supported the UCK, which has committed numerous atrocities.

Since 1999, state terrorism in Kosovo has become an integral part of NATO’s concept.

The destruction of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia is characterised by three interrelated processes:

- 1) the destabilisation of the Yugoslav national economy, which began in the early 1980s,
- 2) the covert support of armed insurgencies in Bosnia, Kosovo and Macedonia,
- 3) the NATO bombing campaign of 1999.

This book is a retrospective. It takes the reader back into history. Some of the texts were written at the height of the 1999 bombing campaign or shortly afterwards.” (3)

A speaker whose thoughts and feelings involve fellow human beings

Prof. Michel Chossudovsky is not only an independent thinker, a tireless enlightener and a fighter for peace, freedom and justice, who sees through the complex political, economic and financial machinations of the criminal rulers and secret services.

Above all, he is a fellow human being who can empathise with the joys and needs of his fellow human beings worldwide and is always ready to help. One senses with every sentence that a philanthropist is speaking here – and thus also a friend of the Serbs.

The much background information, which most participants in the promotion may have heard about for the first time, can be read in the bilingual book of the Belgrade Forum or in the interviews Prof. Chossudovsky gave to Serbian newspapers during his stay of several days in Belgrade (4).

*

Note to readers: Please click the share buttons above or below. Follow us on Instagram and Twitter and subscribe to our Telegram Channel. Feel free to repost and share widely Global Research articles.

Dr. Rudolf Lothar Hänsel is a teacher (retired headmaster), doctor of education (Dr. paed.) and graduate psychologist (Dipl.-Psych.). He taught and trained professionals for many decades. As a retiree, he worked as a psychotherapist in his own practice. In his books and educational-psychological articles, he calls for a conscious ethical-moral values education as well as an education for public spirit and peace. His motto in life (after Albert Camus): Give when you can. And not to hate, if that is possible. He is a regular contributor to Global Research.

Notes

(1)

<https://www.globalresearch.ca/twenty-years-ago-natos-war-of-aggression-against-yugoslavia/5671987>

(2) op. cit.

(3) Op. cit.

(4) See, among others, “Politika” of 22 October 2022, pp. 1 and 7.

The US-NATO War of Aggression against Yugoslavia

by Michel Chossudovsky

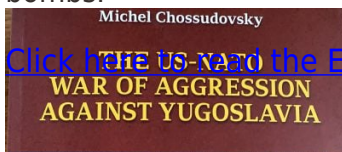
Centre for Research on Globalization, Global Research E-Book Series, Montreal, March 2021

Twenty-two years ago in the early hours of March 24, 1999, NATO began the bombing of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. "The operation was code-named "Allied Force " - a cold, uninspired and perfectly descriptive moniker" according to Nebojsa Malic.

In 1999, when Belgrade was bombed, the children's hospital was the object of air attacks. It had been singled out by military planners as a strategic target.

NATO stated that to "save the lives" of the newly borne, they did not bomb the section of the hospital where the babies were residing, instead they targeted the building which housed the power generator, which meant no more power for the incubators. What this meant that was that the entire hospital was for all sakes and purposes destroyed and many of the children died.

I visited that hospital, one year after the bombing in June 2000 and saw with my own eyes how they did it with utmost accuracy. These are war crimes using NATO's so-called smart bombs.



[Click here to read the Ebook.](#)

The original source of this article is Global Research
Copyright © [Dr. Rudolf Hänsel](#), Global Research, 2022

[Comment on Global Research Articles on our Facebook page](#)

[Become a Member of Global Research](#)

Articles by: [Dr. Rudolf Hänsel](#)

Disclaimer: The contents of this article are of sole responsibility of the author(s). The Centre for Research on Globalization will not be responsible for any inaccurate or incorrect statement in this article. The Centre of Research on Globalization grants permission to cross-post Global Research articles on community internet sites as long the source and copyright are acknowledged together with a hyperlink to the original Global Research article. For publication of Global Research articles in print or other forms including commercial internet sites, contact: publications@globalresearch.ca

www.globalresearch.ca contains copyrighted material the use of which has not always been specifically authorized by the copyright owner. We are making such material available to our readers under the provisions of "fair use" in an effort to advance a better understanding of political, economic and social issues. The material on this site is distributed without profit to those who have expressed a prior interest in receiving it for research and educational purposes. If you wish to use copyrighted material for purposes other than "fair use" you must request permission from the copyright owner.

For media inquiries: publications@globalresearch.ca