

...the citizens of this
with sleep or preparing to leave
factories and enterprises, who
were going to the markets leave
which sleeping children, an
around the town, bringing
... After the clouds o
... a few minutes later,
... a harrowing scene.
The block of multi-story
Liberation Square was razed
ground. The Yugoslav Army O
Socialist Macedonia were dead
"Cvetan Dubov" Secondary
post office by the railway &
National Bank, and Skopje
were partly or completely d
the railway station was on
... 80 per cent of all build
... were destroyed or badly d
The newly-opened four-story
... people, built by a com
... across its workers,
... alive. Some 400 work
... men, were trapped unde
... The young workers,
... were living helples
... A couple of wo
... death rushed to help
... But all their efforts fa
It is impossible at this time
... picture of Skopje, or o
... this beautiful city. All
... Skopje, as we regard
... non-existent. We
... buildings have been destr
... whole blocks of houses have
... there is no water, no electric
... telephone communications
... worst of all, Skopje has
... of the streets. We shall build
... beautiful town, but we
... the night morning, whi
... to bring electricity
There was no need to ask
... to appeal for solidarity
... the disaster and a widespread
... the country. Doctors from
... and to
... and to
... On the
... morning of the disaster, people hastening
... to their jobs in the town of Kosovska B
... roads and houses, which said



... the disaster and a widespread
... the country. Doctors from
... and to
... and to
... On the
... morning of the disaster, people hastening
... to their jobs in the town of Kosovska B
... roads and houses, which said

... citizens gushed up in Belgrade to give
... their blood.
All public manifestations were ban
... and to
... and to
... On the
... morning of the disaster, people hastening
... to their jobs in the town of Kosovska B
... roads and houses, which said

... the tragedy which befell Skopje th
... morning requires your human solidarity
... You may save many lives by donating an
... and to
... and to
... On the
... morning of the disaster, people hastening
... to their jobs in the town of Kosovska B
... roads and houses, which said

THIS WAS SKOPJE

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"... I SAW A TEARFUL NURSE HOLDING A LITTLE GIRL IN HER ARMS. THE CHILD WAS SOBBING BITTERLY, CALLING: "MOTHER, MOTHER..." "HURT?" I ENQUIRED "NO; HER MOTHER IS DYING. I HAD TO TEAR HER AWAY FROM HER DYING MOTHER'S ARMS."

ANOTHER LORRY LOADED WITH INJURED ARRIVED JUST THEN. A MAN WITH CRUSHED LEGS SCRAMBLED OUT OF IT AND GRABBED THE CHILD. I HEARD SOMEONE SAY: "THAT'S HER FATHER..." I WAS GOING TO WRITE DOWN THEIR NAMES, BUT THERE WERE MORE LORRIES COMING IN BRINGING FRESH TRAGEDIES.



▲ THESE SPLENDID SKYSCRAPERS, BUILT FEW YEARS AGO WERE BADLY DAMAGED BUT NEVERTHELESS THEY HAVE RETAINED THEIR FORM. THE JUGOBANK AND THE NATIONAL BANK AS WELL AS THE ARMY CLUB, WHICH ARE DESTROYED OR BADLY DAMAGED, CAN BE SEEN IN THE PICTURE.

THE ARMY CLUB, ONE OF THE FINEST BUILDINGS IN THE CENTRE OF THE CITY, WAS BUILT BETWEEN THE TWO WORLD WARS. ◀

THE INJURED CRIED FOR HELP UNDER THE RUINS, AND THOSE WHO ESCAPED DEATH FLED HALFDRESSED, IN PYJAMAS OR WRAPPED IN BLANKETS. ▶

THIS ENTIRE HOUSING QUARTER COLLAPSED. THE CONCRETE SLABS WHICH SEPARATED THE FLOORS FELL ONE ON ANOTHER. ALL THE TENANTS WHO HAPPENED TO BE IN THIS SANDWICH OF DEATH LOST THEIR LIVES. ◀



THE RUINS DISPLAY WHAT REMAINED OF THE MAKEDONJA, SKOPLJE'S BIGGEST HOTEL, AFTER THE EARTHQUAKE. UNDER THE REMAINS OF THIS FOUR-STORY BUILDING, WHERE OVER 200 GUESTS WERE SLEEPING ON THAT FATAL MORNING, DEATH TOOK BY SURPRISE FOREIGN TOURISTS AND BUSINESSMEN FROM ALL OVER THE WORLD. ▶



A SCENE IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE EARTHQUAKE. WHEN THE DUST DISPERSED AND THE TREMORS SUBSIDED, THE DREADFUL CONSEQUENCES OF THE EARTHQUAKE WERE REVEALED IN THEIR FULL HORROR. ▶



When the dust had dispersed and the earth tremors seemed to have stopped, the terrible effects of the earthquake became apparent in all their cruelty. From under the ruins, the injured were calling for help; those who had escaped death were running out of their houses; while the streets were covered with dead bodies.

The boldest and most cool-headed among the survivors were the first to try to get out the trapped and aid the injured. They were immediately joined by large numbers of citizens.

Organized rescue teams consisting of citizens and members of the army and militia were formed. Later in the day they were joined by groups of miners from various Yugoslav mines. Special expert teams arrived from abroad.

Immediately after the disaster, special teams for protection against further elemental disasters started functioning. Committees for assistance to Skoplje were formed in all the republican centres on the same day. The Federal Executive Council appointed a committee to coordinate the work of cleaning up after the earthquake. A few hours after the catastrophe Petar Stambolić, President of the Federal Executive Council, arrived in Skoplje.

These were dramatic moments both for those outside and those within the ruined city.

Special military field hospitals were set up in the surroundings of Skoplje. The badly injured were sent to other towns — Kumanovo, Tetovo, Titov Veles, Priština, Leskovac, Niš and Belgrade.

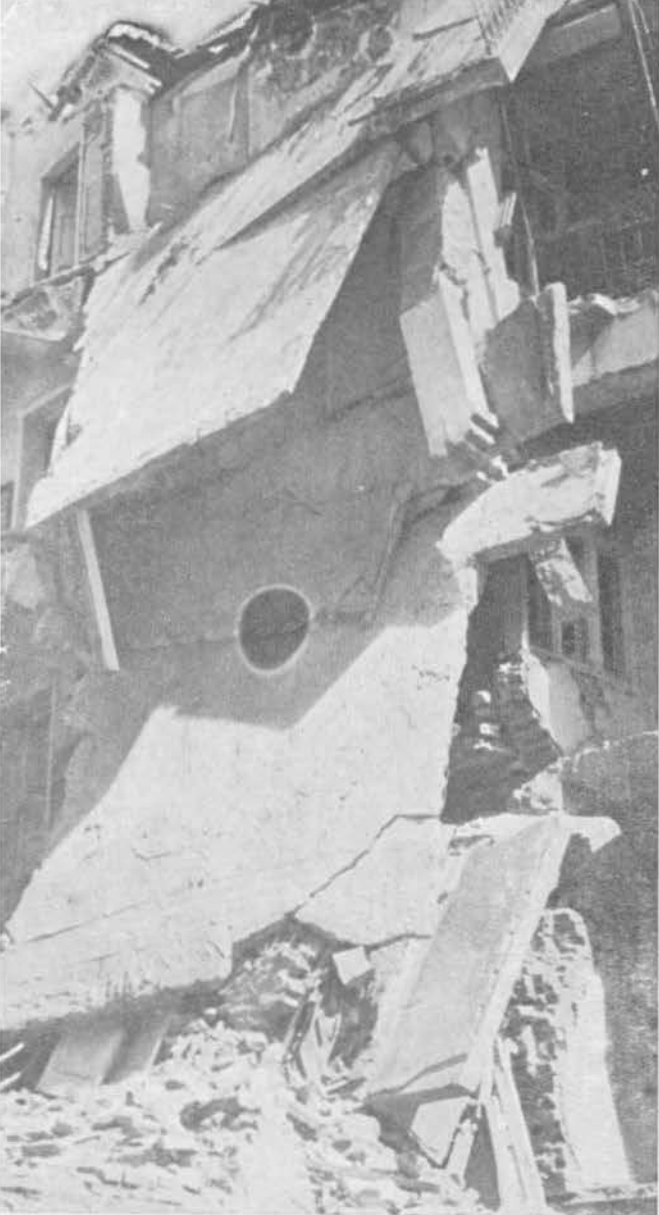
Among the most hardworking men in the rescue teams were the soldiers who, as soon as the disaster occurred, hurried from their barracks to help to rescue the trapped. On the first day alone they recovered 322 people from a total of 600 trapped persons, while the military medical staff examined and dressed 1,619 injured persons and performed 209 operations in the open air.

The medical service instantly took steps to prevent the outbreak of epidemics. Thanks to this, there has been no epidemic in the stricken town.

Reception centres were set up immediately and tents erected to accommodate about 25,000 people.

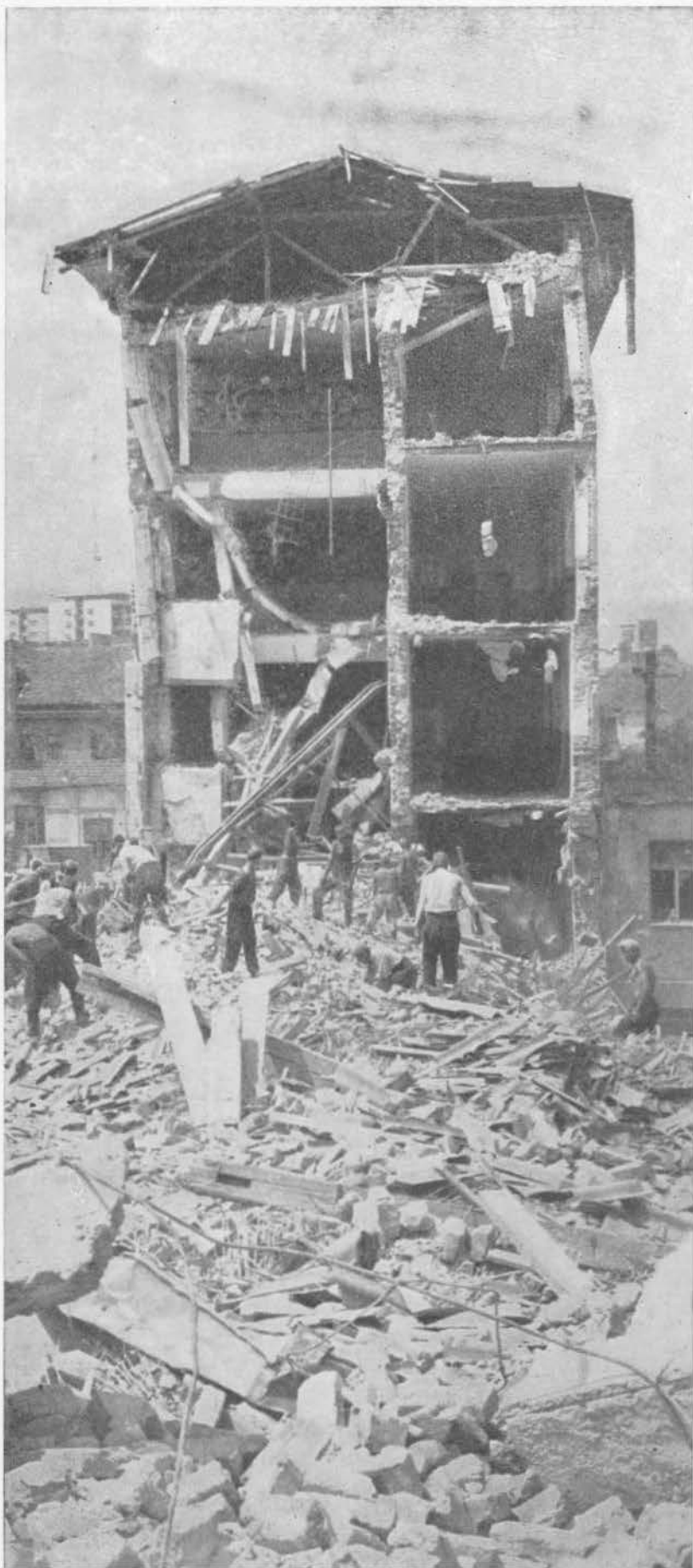


▲ THE SECONDARY POLYTECHNIC SCHOOL — EXTINGUISHING THE FIRE WHICH BROKE OUT IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE EARTHQUAKE.



▲ A CRACKED AND TOTTERING BUILDING.

▶ MOST OF THE CLASSROOMS IN THE CVETAN DIMOV SECONDARY SCHOOL WERE DESTROYED. LUCKILY IT WAS HOLIDAY TIME, AND THE EARTHQUAKE OCCURRED IN THE EARLY MORNING HOURS.



MARSHAL TITO SQUARE BEFORE
THE EARTHQUAKE. ►

DESPERATE FOR THEIR LOST
HOMES AND EVERYTHING THEY
HAD BUILT UP FOR YEARS, MANY
DECIDED, REGARDLESS OF THE
DANGER, TO RETURN TO THE
RUINS AND RECOVERED WHAT
COULD BE SAVED. ▼



deed to this terrible catastrophe. This assistance to the victims of the tragedy expresses not only our desire to help our neighbours, but also the brotherhood of people, united by the fact that they live on the same earth".

Like Agadir in its day, Skopje has been featured in the front page reports of newspapers in all the languages of the world, and in the news bulletins of radio stations on all continents — irrespective of convictions and beliefs, sometimes even in spite of them — as a shining example and proof of the brotherhood of people and their sincere belief that the sufferings of one town are the concern of all the cities of the world. Although in a tragic manner, Skopje has renewed the profoundly human idea of the film "If All the Boys of the World..."



THE BUILDING OF THE AGRICULTURAL AND FORESTRY FACULTY IS BADLY DAMAGED. IT HAS NOT YET BEEN DECIDED WHETHER REPAIR IS POSSIBLE.

A PART OF THE OLD CITY ON THE LEFT BANK OF THE VARDAR WHICH WAS ALMOST COMPLETELY DESTROYED DURING THE EARTHQUAKE. BOTH PHOTOS WERE TAKEN FROM THE SAME ANGLE.



their produce to the sites of the former market places of Skoplje, and laid them on the ground.

There were no prices.
Everything was free.

• • •

The country's concern for stricken Skoplje is unceasing.

At its meeting to consider the situation in Skoplje, the Federal Executive Council adopted the following decisions:

— to provide permanent accommodation with all the elementary amenities, for 120,000 citizens of Skoplje by the end of the year,

— to repair the damaged buildings in order to house about 50,000 citizens, and to build new flats for about 70,000 people within three or four months.

These will be prefabricated houses, which will later make one architectural whole with a new, modern section of Skoplje, on which work will begin next year,

— that the state will be responsible for the schooling of children forced to leave Skoplje, primarily those whose parents were killed in the disaster,

— to provide accommodation by the end of the year for schools, health, administrative and other institutions. Some 10,000 children between the age of 7 and 15 have been accommodated in other Yugoslav towns. These children will continue their schooling in special classes, with tuition in the Macedonian language,

— as most of the personal property of the citizens of Skoplje has perished, and in order that these citizens may re-establish their households under the most favourable conditions, a moratorium will be declared for credits granted to the citizens of Skoplje before the disaster. They can also obtain new credits.

— to revive the economic activities in Skoplje, as one of the most important tasks. In the first stage, the destroyed and damaged means of production will be replaced by

THE CENTRAL CHEMIST'S; NOT COMPLETELY DESTROYED, BUT BADLY DAMAGED AND BEYOND REPAIR.



for the purchase of building material, for constructing various plants, for supplying mechanization for industrial construction, for the purchase of essential materials, machines and spare parts required for the revival of economic activity in Skoplje, for supplying the trade and catering network with necessary equipment, as well as for providing the necessary financial resources to aid the general efforts which the country will have to make over a period of several years. The Yugoslav Government has expressed the conviction that the readiness of individual governments and countries to extend further assistance shows that in her efforts to remove the consequences of the catastrophe in Skoplje, Yugoslavia may reckon with the support and friendly assis-

tance of many nations. The Yugoslav Government, said Petar Stambolić, President of the Federal Executive Council, is grateful for the assistance which arrived from many countries in the first most difficult days.

Skoplje, the Macedonian people, and Yugoslavia as a whole, deeply appreciate the world-wide assistance and solidarity which give them strength in the terrible disaster, and make it easier to overcome the difficulties.

After the disaster Skoplje became a world city, a mirror of world solidarity and human understanding, annihilating in a few seconds — while the ground was still shaking — frontiers, barriers and prejudices.

"Irrespective of frontiers, the whole world is hastening to help with all means available"; wrote the Polish paper "Żiće Varšavi". "The whole world has responded in to



▲ THE PEOPLE LACKED STRENGTH TO CONCEAL THEIR PAIN OVER THE RUINS OF THEIR DESTROYED CITY. MOVING SCENES LIKE THIS ONE COULD BE SEEN EVERYWHERE. PEOPLE TRIED TO DRAG THEIR DEAD CHILDREN OFF THE BERS. THEY COULD NOT BELIEVE IT WAS THE END.

AID ARRIVED URGENTLY FROM OVER 40 COUNTRIES. THE PICTURE SHOWS DOCTORS FROM THE US HOSPITAL GIVING FIRST AID TO A SERIOUSLY INJURED WOMAN. THE HOSPITAL WAS SET UP IN KUMANOVO, 40 KILOMETRES
◀ NORTH OF SKOPLJE.

new ones, for which credits will be granted. The Government has planned a number of facilities for the Skoplje economy to facilitate its unhindered operation — until the Federal Assembly approves decisions of a more far-reaching character in this respect. One of these will be the proposal of a national loan with an interest rate for saving deposits. It is expected that this action will meet with widespread response from the Yugoslav public.

The Federal Executive Council hopes that its efforts will also meet with widespread understanding abroad and that many countries will extend assistance in various forms in accordance with their capacities. The Yugoslav Government has suggested that foreign governments should approve credits for the construction of Skoplje under favourable terms. These credits could be

enormous cemetery where lorries, as though on an unending belt, were bringing coffins with dead bodies, which were then ranged side by side as if on a front of death.

The graves formed a long row; one bore the inscription: "Here lies a man, 55 years of age, with grey hair, robust". And next to him lay — "Tereza Sikik, a Belgian citizen".

Two bereaved French parents, Dr Jean Luis and Madame Jeanine Levi, both from Paris, whose daughters — 17-year old Madeleine and 18-year old Françoise — had been killed in the Skoplje disaster, laid a bouquet of roses on the ruins of the Hotel Makedonija on August 1, with the workers standing at attention. On the same day a group of soldiers put flowers on the ruins of the Hotel Skoplje, while a group of miners and railwaymen did the same on the ruins of the railway station.

Immediately after the large-scale action for clearing the rubble, rescuing the injured and sending them to hospital had started,





Some 66,000 meals and 350,000 litres of drinking water were supplied daily to the improvised reception centres in the town.

An airlift was maintained between Belgrade and Skoplje. Aeroplanes of the Yugoslav Air Force and Air Transport Company transported about 120 tons of medical supplies and 200 badly injured persons.

The members of the army and the militia, the citizens of Skoplje, the miners from various parts of the country and the foreign teams displayed a boundless courage and zeal. At some places they kept up their search for the trapped day and night.

The ten thousand exhausted rescuers, who had spent a whole night digging among the rubble of the dead city, received fresh encouragement: 24 hours after the earthquake had destroyed this once flourishing town, dozens of trapped persons were still calling for help, as though from their graves, and were being rescued.

While some were going through indescribable torture below the ruins, and others were experiencing the joy of recovery, the most harrowing scenes were taking place on a hill near the village of Butelj. This hill had been converted overnight into an





THE OLD FORTRESS OF KALE RISES OVER THE LEFT BANK OF THE VARDAR. THE 121 METRES LONG BULWARK WAS BUILT IN 535, DURING THE REIGN OF THE BYZANTINE EMPEROR JUSTINIAN. BEFORE THE EARTHQUAKE, THE MACEDONIAN HISTORICAL MUSEUM WAS LOCATED IN THE FORTRESS. RIGHT OF THE PICTURE — KALE AFTER THE EARTHQUAKE.

The Slovene Cultural Association of Trieste collected over 6.5 million liras and 18 large bags of textiles. Italians in Trieste contributed 2,500,000 liras and 18 cases of medicaments valued at 10,000,000 liras.

The citizens of Milan collected 500,000 liras.

The "Epicur" firm of Coblenz, West Germany, sent 1,000 marks as its contribution to Skoplje.

The Yugoslav Red Cross received from the Dutch Red Cross 220 boxes of medicaments, 1,000 blankets and a tent, from the Swiss Workers' Aid of Zurich 11 bales of children's clothing, from the International Aid of Vienna 11 bales of rubber mattresses, and two bales of medicaments from Amsterdam.

The Catholic diocese in Utrecht contributed 25,000 guildens and the French Red Cross announced its contribution of 500 doses of anti-gangrene serum, 8 tents and a quantity of disinfectants. Aid from the World Council of Churches consisting of 30 bales of new blankets, was announced.

August 6

In response to an appeal by the Danish Red Cross, some 200,000 Danish crowns were sent to the bank account of this organization. Some 70,000 Danish crowns were also sent to Skoplje as personal contributions from individuals, institutions and organizations.

Five trucks with 47 camp tents started from Sofia.

18 Yugoslav members of the crew of the Sudanese ship "Sonar" and their Sudanese comrades contributed 450,000 dinars for the victims of the Skoplje earthquake.

The National Board for Mutual Aid in Phnom Penh, Cambodia, whose president is Prince Norodom Sihanouk announced a contribution of 100,000 rials.

The President of Tanganyika sent 3,000 pounds as the contribution of the Tanganyikan government and people. The executive committee of the Tel Aviv trade unions contributed 500 tons of cement.

A special train with food arrived from Poland, as well as a shipment of ten prefabricated houses from the Federal Republic of Germany. The arrival of two US planes with 43,000 kilograms of tents was expected.



▲ THE UNIVERSITY BUILDING CONTAINING THE FACULTIES OF LAW, ECONOMICS AND PHILOSOPHY WAS CONSIDERABLY DAMAGED.



ONE OF THE MOST IMPRESSIVE MONUMENTS OF ISLAMIC ARCHITECTURE — DAUT PASHA'S BATH, PROBABLY BUILT IN 1489. — IS SITUATED BY THE STONE BRIDGE OVER THE VARDAR. THE BUILDING, WHICH CONTAINED AN ART GALLERY, WAS CONSIDERABLY DAMAGED.

The Danish government will construct pre-fabricated houses to the value of 500,000 Danish crowns.

The Socatab Leaf Tobacco Inc. collected 25,000 dollars for Skoplje.

The Dutch Embassy in Belgrade announced the sending of a shipment of medicaments, serum and antibiotics.

58 wagon-loads of tents, blankets, mattresses and food started from Poland.

The Swiss Kinderdorf organization offered to accommodate 16 to 20 children from Skoplje.

The US Red Cross sent 67,000 kilos of used clothing, and the West German Red Cross 10,500 kilograms of clothing, while the Red Cross of Bonn sent 10 pre-fabricated houses and two wagon-loads of goods.

The Finnish Red Cross sent 600 bottles of plasma and 20,000 marks in cash.

The Turkish Red Crescent sent a further shipment of 200 hospital beds with the necessary equipment and two ambulances.

7,000 kilos of medicaments were sent by air from Rome.

The Soviet Red Cross sent 8 tons of powdered milk, and the Red Cross of the Democratic Republic of Germany 16 trucks of material and a large kitchen capable of serving 1,700.

August 5

The Association of Friends of Yugoslavia in Japan collected 4,000 dollars for Skoplje.

The Bulgarian government will send 4,000 tons of cement, 4,000 tons of lime, 50,000 square metres of window glass, 500,000 tiles, 3 million bricks, 140 tents of different sizes, 5,000 sets of army clothing, valued at over 430,000 levs. The Bulgarian government expressed its readiness to send an engineering unit of 70 men and mechanization.

President De Gaulle gave 7,142,857 dinars as his personal contribution for the victims of the earthquake.

FAO offered aid in food amounting to 1,000,000 dollars.

The UN High Commissioner for Refugees sent 10,000 dollars and the International Labour Organization expressed its readiness to train construction workers and rehabilitate the injured and disabled persons.



Macedonia, which in pre-war Yugoslavia had been an out-of-the-way province, deprived of the right to national language and culture, where disobedient officials were sent as a punishment, first saw the horizon of prosperity in the free, brotherly community of the Yugoslav peoples; and its liberated people experienced a creative enthusiasm never known before.

Year by year the Republic of Macedonia recorded new successes in its development.

The Macedonian capital was, and still is, the symbol of this development.

Its roads became the vital arteries of the Republic.

Its factories helped to build up a new, industrialized and advanced Macedonia.

The disaster shattered the happy dreams of a city.

The denominators of growth were now entries in a tragic balance-sheet.

Up till July 26, 1963, Skoplje had a population of about 200,000. Today 170,000 of its citizens are homeless.

The town has lost about 1,100 of its citizens.

Another 4,000 or so have been injured.

Of 36,000 dwellings, 80% have been destroyed or must be pulled down.

Practically all the public buildings, schools, and those which housed the republican and city representative bodies and organs of government have been demolished or badly damaged.

The scientific, educational, cultural and health institutions and banks have been rendered unfit for operation.

The enormous documentation, laboratories and libraries belonging to the faculties and scientific institutes of Skoplje University have nearly all been destroyed.

None of the equipment in the clinics and health institutions has been saved.

The historical and cultural monuments have been reduced to rubble.

The children have been evacuated from the town.

Almost all private property has been lost.

Of the 45 industrial enterprises, 14 have been completely destroyed or rendered unfit for operation for a long time, 13 have been partly demolished, while only 18 can be set going after minor repairs.

This is the balance-sheet of an indescribable tragedy...

This senseless, blind elemental calamity has come to a town and a people who, through the centuries of their long history, have suffered innumerable sacrifices and hardships. The one thousand one hundred dead and the thousands of injured in Skoplje seem an extension of the list of 1,800,000 human losses and the enormous material damage suffered by Yugoslavia during the Second World War, after which fresh sacrifices were required to bring life back to normal.

The Skoplje disaster has roused the whole country.

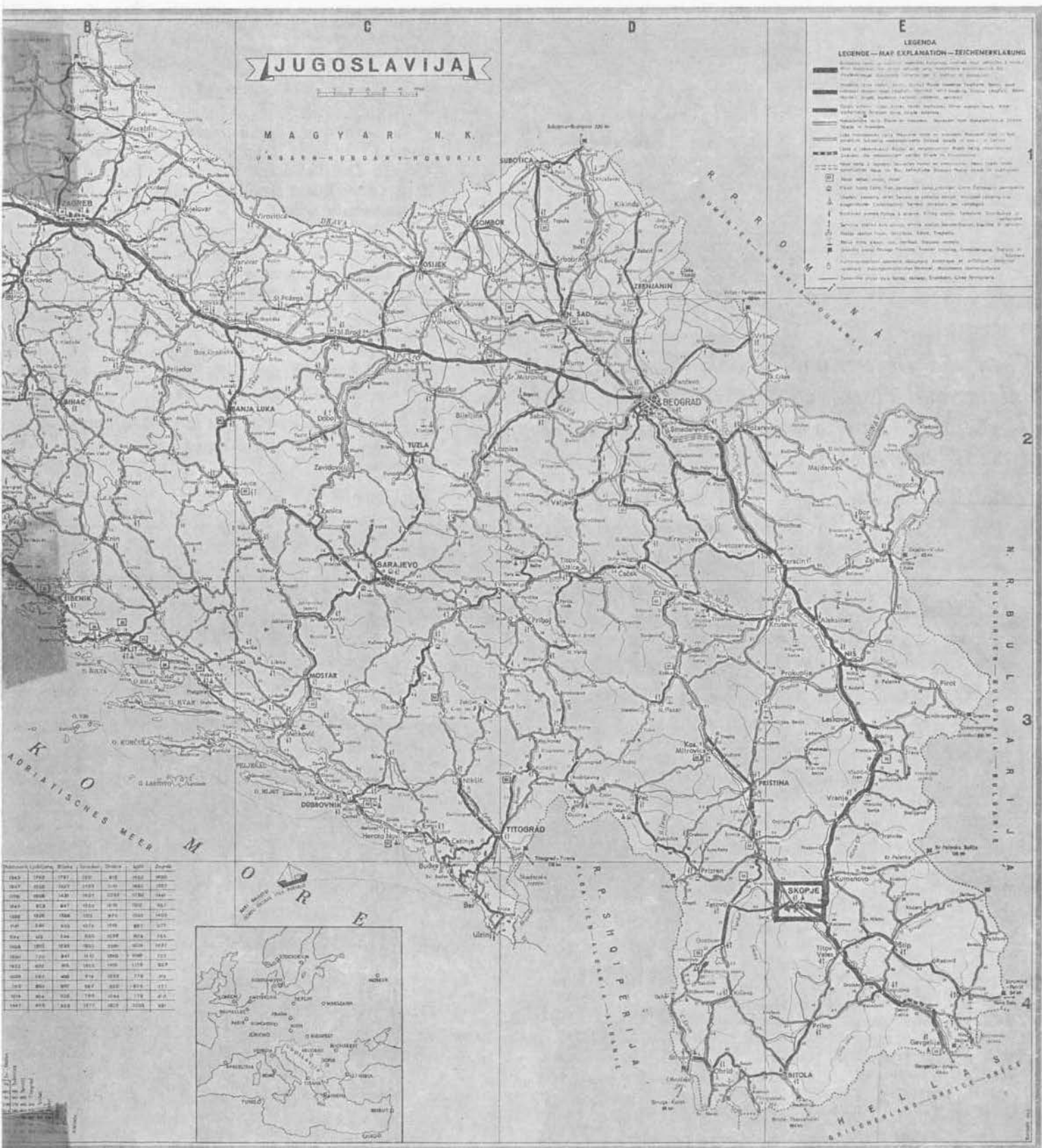
Through the response of all her citizens, Yugoslavia has stated in a single voice: Skoplje must be rebuilt. The disaster has produced a wave of solidarity throughout the world: a wave which is growing and which will continue to grow — to help the town whose heart has stopped beating under the blow of an elemental calamity.

Skoplje has been destroyed.

Skoplje will be born again.

The resolution of the people of Yugoslavia and the solidarity of people throughout the world will help to revive the town, and lift up the heart of a nation that has known nothing but suffering during its history.





YUGOSLAVIA IS SITUATED IN THE SOUTH-EASTERN PART OF THE BALKAN PENINSULA. SHE IS BORDERED BY AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY TO THE NORTH, RUMANIA AND BULGARIA TO THE EAST, GREECE AND ALBANIA TO THE SOUTH, AND ITALY TO THE SOUTH-WEST. IN

THE WEST THE ADRIATIC SEA SEPARATES YUGOSLAVIA FROM ITALY. YUGOSLAVIA HAS AN AREA OF 285,504 SQUARE KILOMETRES, AND A POPULATION OF 18,512,805. SHE IS A FEDERATION, CONSISTING OF SIX SOCIALIST REPUBLICS:

SERBIA (CAPITAL BELGRADE, 587,899 INHABITANTS), ALSO THE CAPITAL OF YUGOSLAVIA), CROATIA (ZAGREB), SLOVENIA (LJUBLJANA), BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA (SARAJEVO), MACEDONIA (SKOP-LJE) AND MONTENEGRO (TITOGRAD).

When the first tremor shook the railway station building and destroyed its granite walls, the hands of the big clock over the entrance stopped at 5:17 hours.

An earthquake with a strength of 10 degrees destroyed Skoplje, the third largest town in Yugoslavia and the capital of one of her six constituent republics — Macedonia, in about twenty seconds.

Another earthquake, of slightly lesser strength, followed immediately afterwards.

A total of 84 earth tremors were recorded on that day; two were of 5 degrees, five of 4 degrees, while the rest were all of lesser intensity. They were all part of a series with the same epicentre. Earth tremors of less intensity occurred even later, and a total of 295 tremors had been recorded by August 15.

This was the second time in the last four centuries that Skoplje suffered a disastrous earthquake.



SKOPLJE — THE CENTRE OF THE
CITY ON THE RIGHT BANK OF
THE RIVER VARDAR. ►

In the early morning of July 26, 1963, a disastrous earthquake reduced to ruins in twenty seconds a charming and beloved city, which had just begun to flourish.

For the peoples of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Skoplje was not merely a town like others.

Skoplje was a symbol of the brotherhood and unity of the equal and free peoples of Yugoslavia.

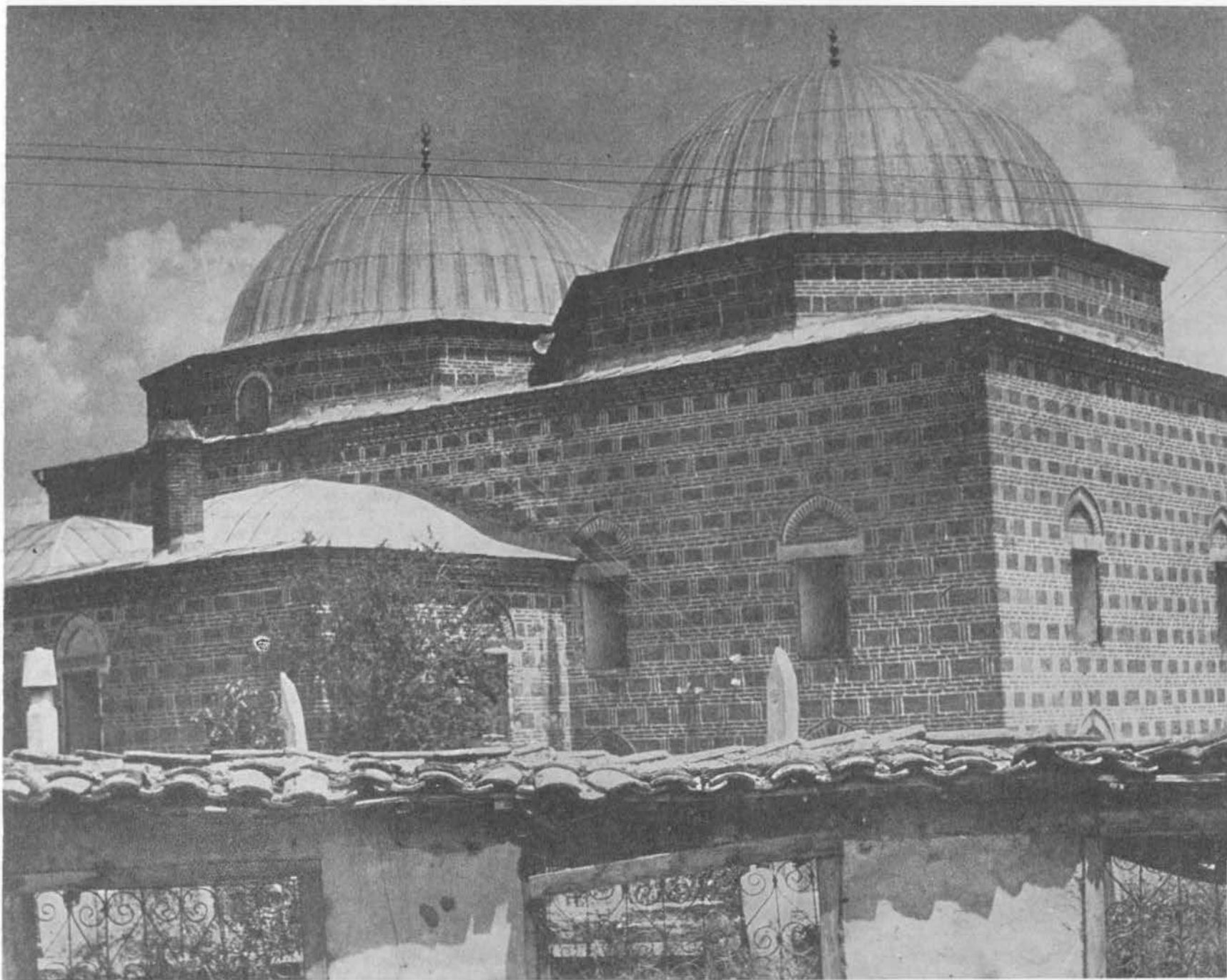
Skoplje stood for the joy of creation, for the emancipation and development of the Macedonian people who, throughout their history, had sought to express their own personality, their enormous creative ability, which had been fettered by centuries of oppression and exploitation.



THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
607 EAST TAPSCOTT DRIVE
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60607

... FOR THIS TOWN KNOWS THAT IT
IS A CITIZEN OF THE WORLD, AND
THAT IT WILL BE BORN AGAIN FROM
THE BLOOD OF THE WHOLE OF ITS
COUNTRY AND OF THE WHOLE OF
MANKIND, AND BECOME PART OF
THE ETERNAL TOMORROW".

(Macedonian writer Slavko JANEVSKI)



There will be a roof for every one of them — to replace the black flag found nobody knows where and hoisted on poles, its colour faded by the scorching August sun, but serving its original purpose: a token of mourning.

Day in, day out, the lorries drive past the camp; unknown men, good men, smile at the children from these lorries with all kinds of registration plates. Somewhere, maybe far

▲
THESE TWO LEAD-COVERED DOMES OF ISA BEG'S MOSQUE ARE BADLY DAMAGED. THEY WERE ERECTED IN 1475 AND HAVE RESISTED MANY FIRES, EARTHQUAKES AND OTHER DISASTERS.



▲ THE INHABITANT OF THIS HOUSE HAD TO ABANDON HIS HOME AND LEAVE A WRITTEN MESSAGE ON THE WALL TO ALL FRIENDS AND RELATIVES CONCERNING HIS WHEREABOUTS — AT THE MOMENT IN A PARK NEAR THE SUBURB OF CAIR.

away, a third shift of workers, introduced after the Skoplje disaster, is knocking nails into the walls of what may one day be their house... in the future new town.

• • •

The following are fragments from reports on the nation-wide relief campaign for Skoplje:

Zagreb, Croatia: Expert teams on their way to Skoplje.

Mostar, Herzegovina: Blood Transfusion Centres will operate all night.

Sarajevo, Bosnia: Nine medical teams flown to Skoplje.

Požarevac, Serbia: Kostolac Mines sending a rescue team to Skoplje.

Ljubljana, Slovenia: Large queues of blood donors.

Titograd, Montenegro: Youth voluntary work brigades being formed.

And so on.

More reports said:

Working collectives renounce several days' pay.

Families offer their apartment keys.

One newspaper headline seemed to sum it all up:

"The Whole of Yugoslavia is Helping Skoplje".

• • •

In the offices of the Centre for Assistance to the stricken population of Skoplje, accommodated in the town of Kumanovo, one of the tables was littered with letters expressing human solidarity.

Milislav Milovanović, a worker wrote: "I should like to help you in some way, and so if you have any refugees who have not been accommodated or have nowhere to go, I am willing to offer you for this purpose my newly-built house with six rooms, which you can have the use of for one or two years".

Ljubomir Djordjević, tailor said: "I wish to help the people who have been struck by the disaster in Skoplje. Since I am unable to contribute in cash, I should like to work without pay for ten days in a tailors' co-operative, if you have formed one".

The following is also worth mentioning.

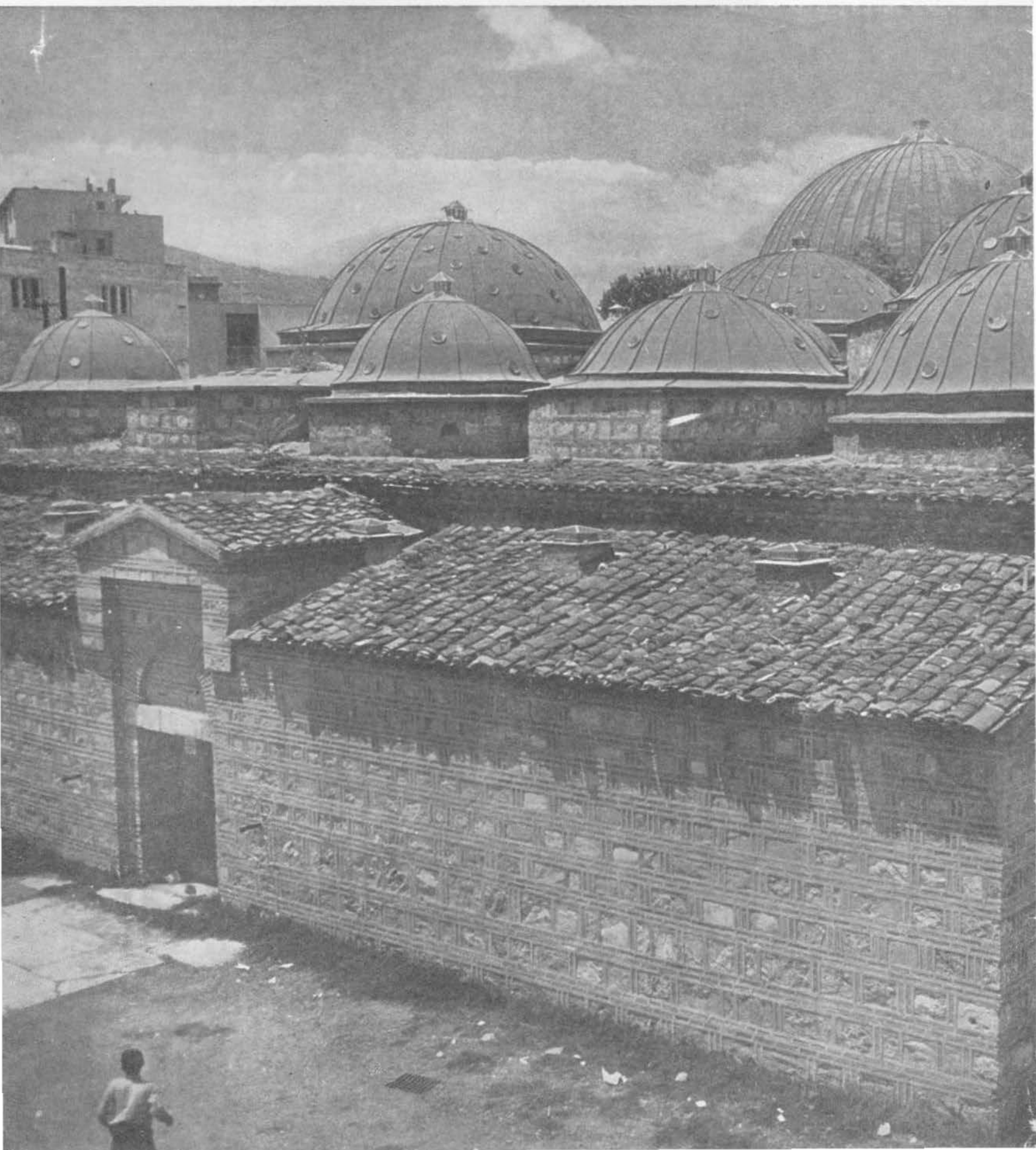
After the disaster, the peasants from the surrounding villages continued to bring



▶
FRENCH RESCUE EXPERTS, WITH SPECIAL APPARATUS FOR DETECTING LIFE UNDER THE RUINS, ARRIVING ON SKOPLJE AIRPORT.



◀
THESE UNFORTUNATE PEOPLE BARELY ESCAPED ALIVE FROM THEIR HOUSE. THEY MADE A FIRE IN THE GARDEN IN FRONT OF THE RUINS AND AWAITED THE NEXT NIGHT WITH FEAR. IN SIX DAYS OVER 200 HUNDRED TREMORS WERE RECORDED IN SKOPLJE. SOME OF THEM WERE OVER FIVE DEGREES IN INTENSITY







At this very moment, someone may be drawing a red line across its door, a sign that it must be pulled down.

The children will have new homes.

These homes will arrive with the lorries driving past the camp in an unending stream, hurrying to shelter the homeless before the rainy season begins, with something more solid and comfortable than just a blanket on the naked ground; something that will at least mean a roof overhead.

▲ BY MOBILIZING ALL AVAILABLE VEHICLES, WOMEN AND CHILDREN TO A TOTAL OF 15,000 WERE EVACUATED TO TOWNS ALL OVER YUGOSLAVIA.

ON JULY 27 PRESIDENT TITO ARRIVED IN SKOPLJE. HE TOURED THE CITY ACCOMPANIED BY STATE, POLITICAL AND MILITARY OFFICIALS. HE STATED THAT AN EVEN MORE BEAUTIFUL SKOPLJE WOULD BE CONSTRUCTED ON THE SAME SITE BY THE JOINT EFFORTS OF ALL THE PEOPLES OF YUGOSLAVIA AND THE COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD. ►

MOST BUILDINGS LOOK LIKE THIS: THEY HAVE NOT COLLAPSED, BUT... ◀

THE LAST TO BE RECOVERED ALIVE FROM UNDER THE RUINS OF THE MAKEDONIJA HOTEL WAS THE BELGIAN COUPLE, SUSIE AND JAQUES JAQMAR, FROM LIEGE, WHO WERE STOPPING IN SKOPLJE ON THEIR WAY FROM IRAQ. THEY REMAINED TRAPPED FOR 55 HOURS AFTER THE CEILING CRASHED — WITHOUT WATER OR LIGHT. ◀



the first steps were taken to accommodate the homeless.

Only a few hours after the news of the terrible disaster which had struck the town on the banks of the Vardar reached the outer world, assistance began pouring into the stricken town — by air, road and rail — from all parts of the country and the globe, as an expression of world-wide solidarity and sympathy.

Radio Belgrade's first report on the catastrophe, broadcast in the early morning

hours, came as a terrible shock to the whole country.

Grieved beyond words, the whole nation seemed to come to a standstill at that moment, thus paying homage to those to whom that ghastly dawn had brought death.

People extended their arms to Skoplje in an effort to mitigate the tragedy.

As soon as the news of the disaster in Skoplje reached the nation, on the morning of July 26, the citizens in various towns — both near and far from the stricken city —



▲ ON AUGUST 5 REPRESENTATIVES OF THE COUNTRIES ACCREDITED IN BELGRADE VISITED SKOPLJE.

THE KURSUMLI KHAN, BUILT PROBABLY IN 1550, BEFORE AND AFTER THE EARTHQUAKE. THE BUILDING WAS ADAPTED AS THE ARCHEOLOGICAL MUSEUM. ONCE IT WAS A CARAVANSERAI FOR MERCHANTS WHO CARRIED GOODS BETWEEN THE EAST AND THE WEST. ►



It so happened that the conclusion of one of the most important agreements in the last few years and the earthquake in Skopje practically coincided. With goodwill and effort on both sides, it has been possible to overcome the mistrust which accumulated through the years, and to outlaw, if only partially, one of the most destructive powers of nature unleashed by man. Atomic explosions will no longer contaminate the places where people live. The first step has been taken on the road towards understanding and towards freeing the enormous resources hitherto intended for destruction.

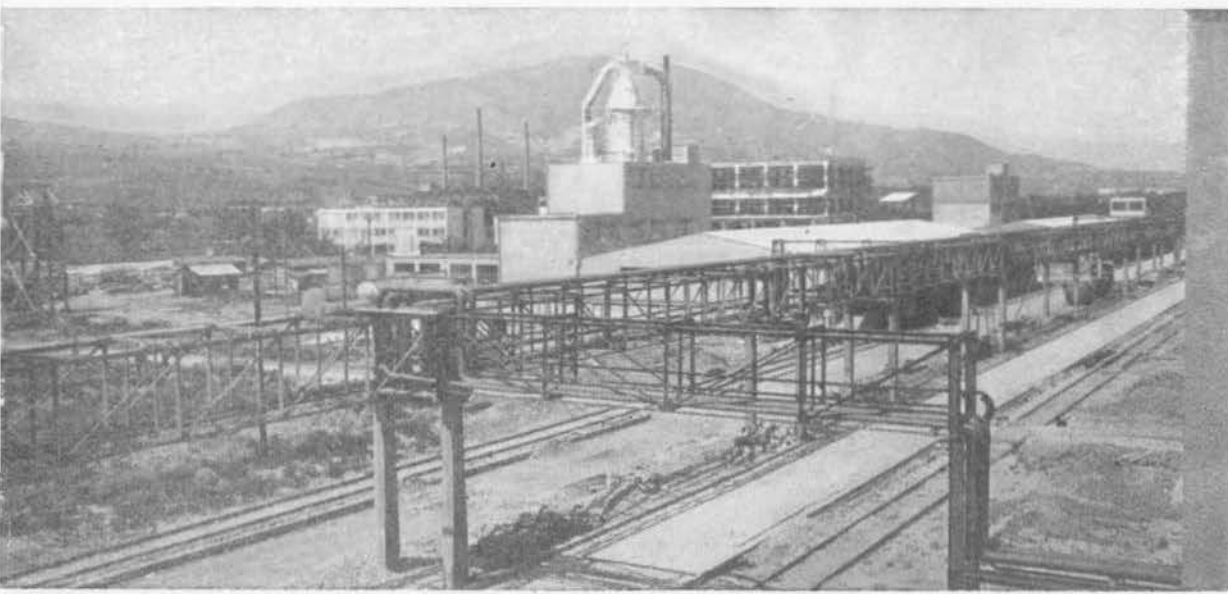
In the name of this confidence, people all over the world have sent and are still sending assistance for the people of Skopje and for rebuilding this town, which recalls a town visited by an air raid.

"The irony is that Nature has done this at the very moment when man has taken a small but important step towards bridling the destructive power created by science", wrote the London "Daily Mail". "The sympathies of the whole world today are with the Yugoslav people. Let it be a consolation for them that in these days of internationalism not one nation need suffer such a disaster alone".

The assistance which is coming in from all parts, from literally all the countries of the world, and which is so badly needed in Skoplje, results from the fact that these ideas are shared by all nations and people. At times it assumes the form of a worldwide noble competition, confirming that man's reaction in such cases is the same everywhere.



▲
A CLASS IN THE NIKOLE NEDEL-
KOVSKI ELEMENTARY SCHOOL



ON AUGUST 6, A SOVIET ARMY
ENGINEERING UNIT, SPECIALIZED
IN CLEARING RUINS, ARRIVED IN
SKOPLJE. ◀

THIS DARK-HAIRED BOY ESCAPED
DEATH, BUT HIS INJURIES ARE
SERIOUS. HE WAS BROUGHT TO
SKOPLJE AIRPORT WITH HUND-
REDS OF OTHERS SERIOUSLY
WOUNDED, TO BE TRANSPORTED
URGENTLY TO BELGRADE. ▼

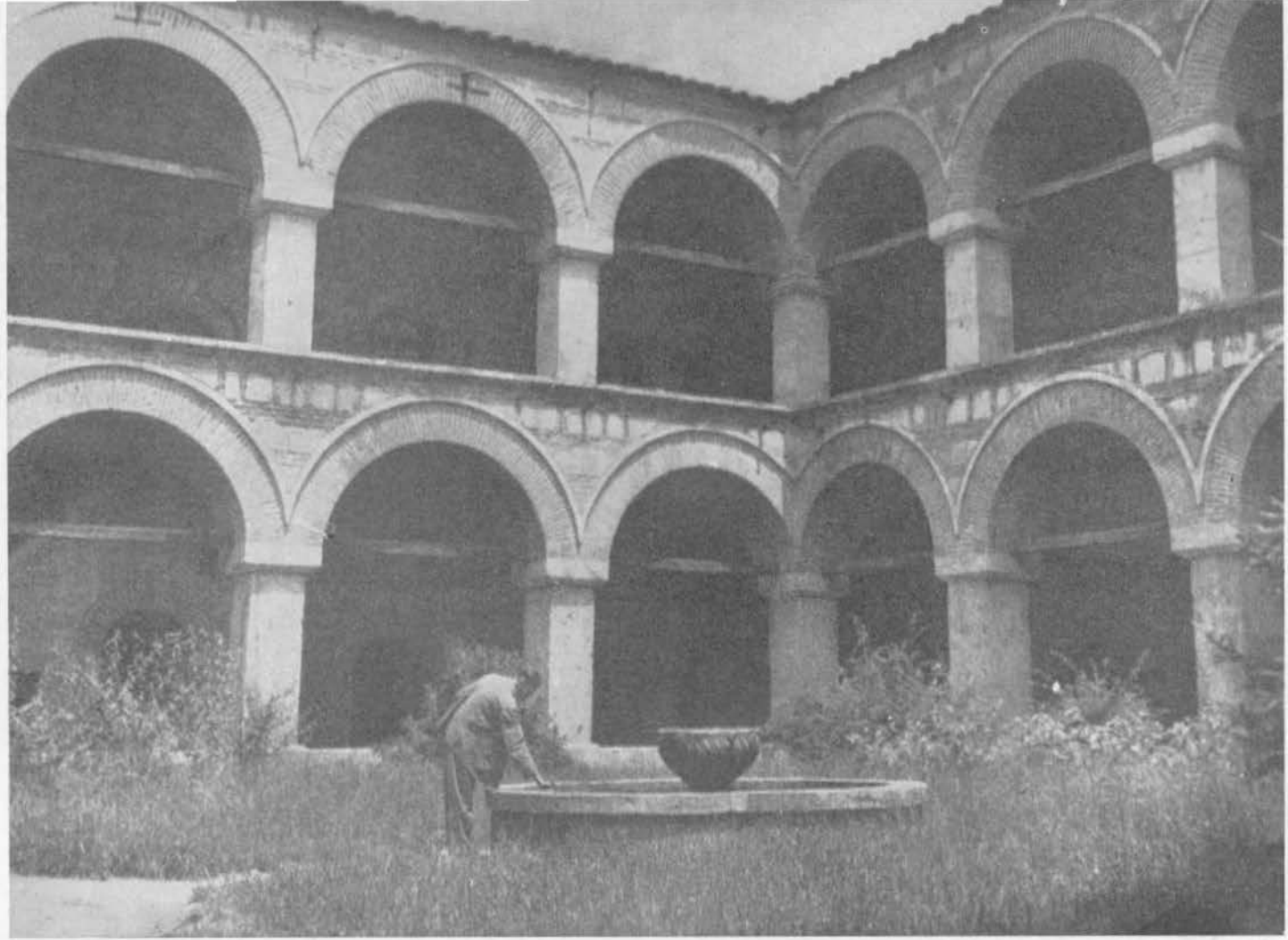


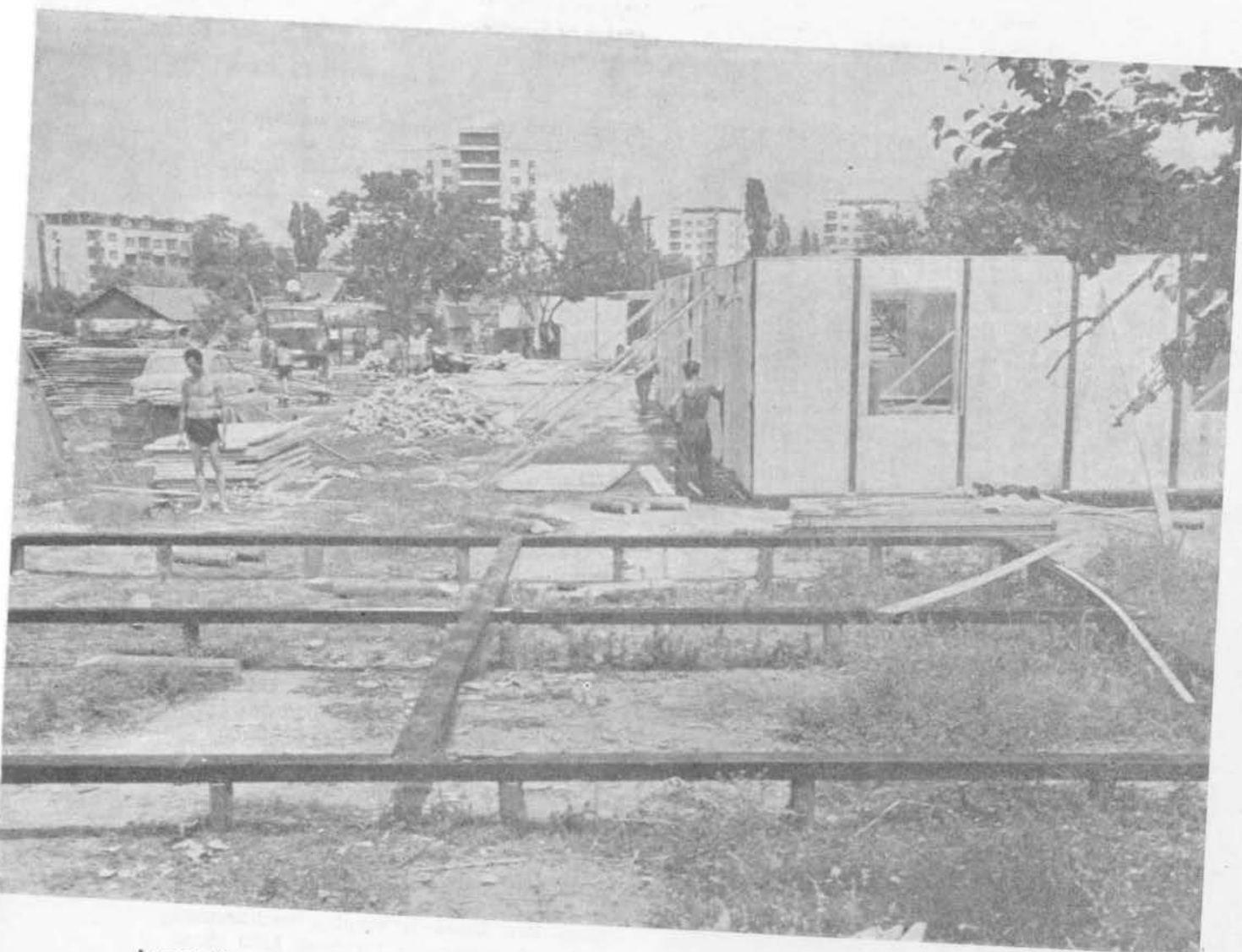


▲ SESSIONS OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF MACEDONIA ARE HELD IN THE OPEN AIR IN THE PARK.

THE STUDENTS' HOSTEL, ERECTED A COUPLE OF YEARS AGO, DID NOT COLLAPSE. BUT THE INTERIOR OF THE HOSTEL IS LIKE THIS. ▼







August 10

Heinz Fronzen, Siemens engineer in Djakarta, sent his condolences to the Yugoslav Embassy in Indonesia, and contributed 5,000 rupees.

The Rome Town Hall gave an open-air performance, the entire profits of which went to the victims in Skoplje. The San Carlo Opera of Naples will give a similar performance.

The Swedish government decided to use 700,000 crowns from the 1,000,000 collected, for the purchase of wooden pre-fabricated houses.

The Danish government decided to send 80 one-apartment pre-fabricated houses, instead of five large ones previously announced.

The German Democratic Republic sent 8,000 kilograms of blankets.

▲
TEN DAYS AFTER THE DISASTER THE INTENSIVE CONSTRUCTION OF WOODEN AND OTHER PREFABRICATED HOUSES WAS STARTED. BY THE BEGINNING OF WINTER THESE HOUSES WILL ACCOMMODATE SOME 100,000 PEOPLE.

THE FIRST MONUMENT TO THE EARTHQUAKE VICTIMS, ERECTED ON AUGUST 11 AT THE CITY CEMETERY, FROM THE RUBBLE OF THE DESTROYED HOUSES. ►



dollars from the US Red Cross and 500 dollars from the New Zealand Red Cross, 1067 pounds from the Commonwealth Trading Bank and 2,000 dollars from Milica Banjac.

August 7

Three US planes brought tents, medications, blankets, underwear and food to Skoplje.

Marius Fridlin, president of the Adventist Church for Europe, and Alfred Vild, secretary, sent 2,000 dollars as the contribution of their church.

The Adventist Church of the Federal Republic of Germany sent 5,000 marks.

The Balzam Federation of Rome offered to take a number of orphans from Skoplje to educate in Switzerland.

The Soviet Union sent 250 tents, 70,000 kilograms of flour and 20,000 tins of powdered milk.

The Norak Folkhjelp of Norway collected 50,000 Norwegian crowns, while the Norwegian "Rod Barne" sent 10,000 crowns. The Norwegian Elektro-Hemisk enterprise contributed 25,000 Norwegian crowns.

The Algerian Red Crescent sent 2 tons of blankets, the Swiss Red Cross 500 tins of condensed milk and the Red Cross Committee of Trieste 19 bales of medicaments.

August 8

The New Zealand government contributed 5,000 Australian pounds, while the Burmese Red Cross is sending medicaments and cash amounting to about 8,000 chats.

The US tobacco industry collected over 30,000 dollars for the re-building of Skoplje.

Five US planes brought tents, blankets and eiderdowns and a Swedish plane food and clothing for children.

The American Distribution Committee, a Jewish charity organization with its headquarters in Geneva sent 2,500 dollars.

The Turkish Red Crescent sent a further 100 bottles of blood plasma.

August 9

The twenty-fourth session of ECOSOC passed a resolution appealing to governments and UN organs to send contributions to Skoplje.

FAO offered food amounting to 1,000,000 dinars.

Two wagon-loads of macaroni arrived from CARE in Italy.



10,000 pounds for the purchase of prefabricated houses.

A committee headed by the health minister was formed in the German Democratic Republic to collect aid for Skoplje.

The Quaralmpanges firm of the Federal Republic of Germany sent surgery lighting equipment, while the firm of Boehrinkher Sohn sent 137 kilograms of medicaments. The Phizer Corporation of Brussels sent 70 kilograms of antibiotics.

The Workers' Aid of Zurich sent 173 kilograms of children's clothing, the Israeli government 500 kilograms of clothing, the French town of Beauvais 167 kilograms of medicaments, the French Red Cross 233 kilograms of medicaments, CAV and Gate of London 560 kilograms of food.

The Swedish government sent 40 tents, the Dutch Red Cross 20 bales of blankets, and the West German Red Cross 25 tents.

August 3

The Federation of Austrian Trade Unions (OeGB) sent 200,000 Schillings.

The Senate of Hamburg granted 25,000 marks and the Senate of Bremen 5,000 marks as their contributions to Skoplje.

It was reported from Tripoli that a Libyan committee for assistance to Skoplje had been formed. The committee consists of the most prominent personages, while the Libyan government voted 15,000 dollars aid.

The paper of the Austrian Socialist Party expressed its readiness to accommodate 200 children or to take over the patronage over 2 to 3 children's hostels; and collected 200,000 schillings for Skoplje.

The Red Cross of the Federal Republic of Germany sent 29,000 kilograms of clothing. The International Aid of Vienna sent 600 kilograms of rubber mattresses and footwear. 4,300 kilograms of orange juice arrived from Israel.

THOSE WITH LIGHT INJURIES WERE MEDICALLY TREATED IN IMPROVISED MEDICAL STATIONS IN THE STREETS. THIS FAMILY BROUGHT THEIR BABY WHO WAS INJURED IN THE HEAD BY FALLING MORTAR. (ON THE LEFT PAGE)

THIS BRONZE FIGURE OF A WOMAN WITH A JUG DECORATED THE TERRACE OF THE RESTAURANT IN THE KALE FORTRESS, ABOVE SKOPLJE.



The Moroccan government and the Red Crescent sent 5,500 kilos of blankets and food, while the Chimmeque firm of Brussels sent 12,000 kilograms of medicaments.

22,428 kilograms of parts for pre-fabricated houses arrived from Great Britain, while the Societe Fractel firm of Brussels sent 10 hand cranes with ropes.

7,800 kilograms of medicaments and other goods were sent from the USA, while Bonn sent 420 kilograms of medical instruments, and Milan 2 shipments of blood plasma.

The Red Cross of Sweden, France, the UAR and Tunisia sent tents, medicaments and blankets. The Catholic Relief Service of New York sent 225 kilograms of multi-vitamins.

August 4

The General Federation of Labour of Belgium granted first aid to Skoplje of 50,000 B. Fr.

All-India Trade Union Congress (AITUC) sent 500 Rupees.

The Italian government voted 50 million liras for the construction of pre-fabricated houses. The Italian theatre "Nisofeo" gave a performance for the stricken population of Skoplje.

▲
A HOLIDAY RESORT, CALLED
RAJ, IN THE VICINITY OF SKOP-
LJE.

ONE OF THE MOST IMPOSING
TURKISH BUILDINGS, ISA-BEG'S
MOSQUE, WAS BADLY DAMAGED.
ITS MINARET HOWEVER, IS ONLY
SLIGHTLY DAMAGED. ►





THE BILJANA ELECTRO-CHEMICAL FACTORY, WHICH STARTED PRODUCTION A COUPLE OF MONTHS BEFORE THE EARTHQUAKE. (UP, TO THE LEFT)

THE BUILDING OF THE PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY AND THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF MACEDONIA BEFORE THE EARTHQUAKE. IT HAS BEEN BADLY DAMAGED. (UPPER PHOTO)

THE FIRST SHOPS ON WHEELS ARRIVED FROM OTHER CITIES. (UP, TO THE RIGHT)



The Red Cross organizations of Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Denmark, the German Democratic Republic, Switzerland, France and Netherland will send a large quantity of tents, beds, milk, bandages and medicaments.

The British Red Cross sent 700 kilograms of soap and food and the Moroccan Red Crescent 5,000 kilos of milk. The Israeli Red Cross sent blood plasma and a transfusion outfit.

The 7,500 kilograms of bandages sent by the Polish Ministry of health arrived, as well as 497 kilograms of medicaments from the British Imperial Chemical Industry.

August 2

The Federation of West-German Trade Unions (DGB) sent 30,000 Marks through the Red Cross.

Mr. King, representative of the Ecumenical Council of the Geneva Churches, stated that this organization will start the construction of a settlement of pre-fabricated houses in Skoplje, as well as a world wide collection drive.

The Soviet ambassador offered a specialized military unit consisting of 450 men, along with mechanization for clearing the ruins.

The Lebanon government voted a contribution of 50,000 Lebanon liras.

The British government granted a long-term credit amounting to 50,000 pounds. In addition to this, the government granted





◀ A DETAIL OF THE FAMOUS 19th CENTURY CARVED ICONOSTASIS IN THE CHURCH OF SVETI SPAS IN SKOPLJE.

▲ PLAY GOES ON. MANY PEOPLE ARE THINKING OF THEM.

A plane with hydraulic instruments took off from Warsaw.

Twenty construction engineers and workers in Prague offered their services in Skoplje.

The Children's Village organization of Berne offered to take 20 children for 2 or 3 months.

Massey Ferguson of Conventry sent a tractor for clearing the ruins.

Asta Werke sent 15 kilos of xylocaion and two million tablets of multivitamins.

August 1

The Federation of Trade Unions of Hungary handed over to the Hungarian Government 250,000 Florins for the central fund of aid to Skoplje.

Representatives of the World Organization for Children's relief and UNICEF contributed aid amounting to 20,000 dollars.

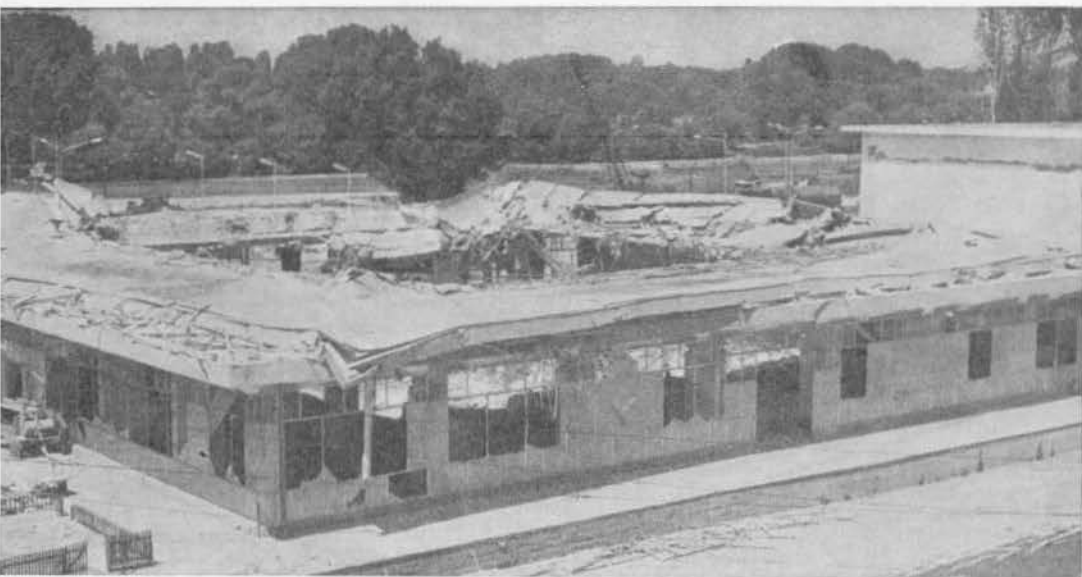
The Japanese government contributed 10,000 dollars as aid to Skoplje.

THE KUZMAN JOSIFOVSKI-PITU
HOSTEL. ▶



A GROUP OF SOLDIERS CARRY
OUT A COFFIN — A FREQUENT
SIGHT IN THE DAYS OF THE
TRAGEDY. ▼





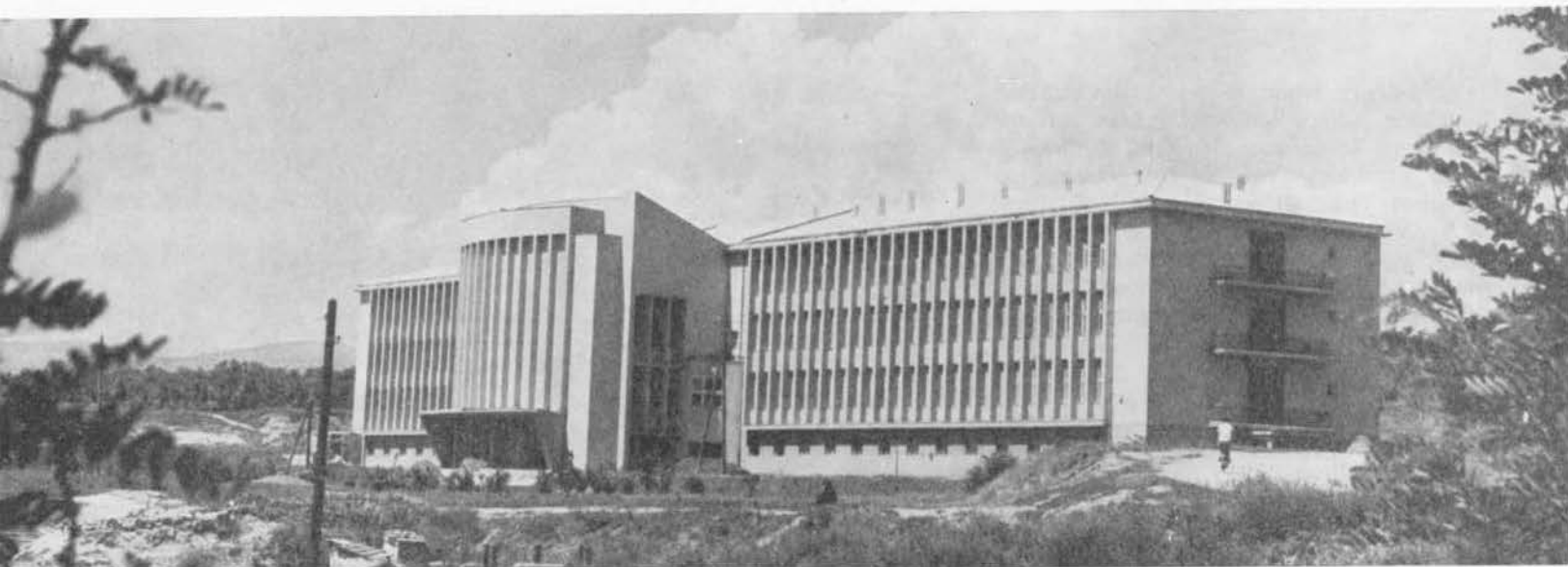
▲ THESE ARE THE REMAINS OF THE SKOPLJE FAIR-GROUNDS, BUILT THREE YEARS AGO. EVERY AUGUST, AN ANNUAL FAIR OF YUGOSLAV CONSUMER GOODS WAS HELD IN SKOPLJE.

▼ THE ENTRANCE TO SKOPLJE FAIR, PHOTOGRAPHED BEFORE THE EARTHQUAKE.



A MAN IS STILL ALIVE UNDER THE RUINS AND RESCUERS ARE LISTENING TO HIS KNOCKS FROM THE BOTTOM OF THIS CONCRETE TOMB. A DOCTOR TRIES TO REACH HIM, AND MINERS AND SOLDIERS START DIGGING TO GET HIM OUT ALIVE. THE FOURTH DAY AFTER THE DISASTER PEOPLE WERE STILL BEING RECOVERED ALIVE FROM UNDER THE RUINS. NOBODY SURVIVED THE FIFTH DAY. ►





▲ THE FACULTY OF NATURAL SCIENCES. THE BUILDING WAS NOT DESTROYED BUT THE LABORATORIES AND STUDY HALLS WERE BADLY DAMAGED.

THE NATIONAL AND UNIVERSITY LIBRARY. ALTHOUGH BADLY DAMAGED, THE ENTIRE BOOK FUND, AMOUNTING TO 450,000 BOOKS AND MAGAZINES, HAS BEEN RECOVERED. ►

illuminating the central square in Skoplje, wherever this square is to be constructed, and to provide all necessary material for the light installations, as well as a contribution of a million dinars.

Israel offered a quantity of orange and other fruit juices, while the Swedish firm AS Partner contributed chain saws and drilling machines.

July 30

The HISTADRUT Trade Union Centre of Israel sent five hundred tons of cement.

A Rumanian Red Cross plane with blankets, tents and blood plasma, and aid from the British Red Cross, the Dutch Red Cross, and the Swedish Red Cross, consisting of food, tents and medical supplies arrived.

Hill Clayton of London, Frabwerk Höchst AG of Frankfurt, as well as the Save the Children fund in London sent clothing and medical supplies.

The Huber factory of Vienna sent a hand crane, while the Aid of the French People sent medicaments and clothing.

The "Entre Aide Nationale" of Morocco sent foodstuffs.

Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia sent 20,000 dollars, while the Danish government voted 72,000 dollars. The Iraqi government sent 2,100,000 dinars.

Italians in Milan collected 300,000 liras and the Danish Red Cross in Copenhagen opened a current account for the victims in Skoplje.

The UAR sent 3,500 kilograms of woollen blankets and medicaments.

The city council of Zurich sent an ambulance. A plane transported an artificial kidney from Munich.

The CIBA Swiss medicament factory sent drugs valued at 100,000 Swiss francs, and the Saurstaff firm of Lucerne offered machinery for the cutting of reinforced concrete. Similar equipment was sent by Higlwerke of Germany, while the British firm of Helman sent six drilling sets. Aid valued at 2,500 pounds was offered by the firm of Lloyds.

Shipments from Belgium, the Iranian Red Lion Association, the Caritas Internationalis of Rome were delivered to Skoplje. Fiat's president sent his condolences to President Tito and contributed 10,000 liras.

A shipment of 50,000 tents from Denmark, a wagon-load of victuals from Dortmund, 10 engineers, 8 technicians and 10 different machines from Bulgaria arrived.

July 29

Swiss Workers' Aid has sent clothes for children the value of which is amounting over two million Dinars and granted additional fifty thousand Swiss Francs for Skoplje.

The Australian government contributed 10,000 pounds.

Shipments from the Swiss Red Cross, the Evangelist Church of Dortmund, and the Austrian, Danish and East German Red Cross arrived, followed by two Rumanian, two Danish, one Dutch and two Swedish planes with tents and other material.

The district of Trieste offered to accommodate 40 children.

Bonn has promised to send a field kitchen to serve 3,000.

The International Committee of the Red Cross in Geneva contributed a million dinars, while the Chinese Red Cross sent 25,000 yens.

The ACES Belgian electro-industrial company offered to solve the question of



▲ IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE EARTHQUAKE, ARMY FIELD KITCHENS ARRIVED IN SKOPLJE AND DISTRIBUTED THE FIRST HOT MEALS TO THE STRICKEN POPULATION.

THESE ARE THE REMAINS OF THE MACEDONIAN EXECUTIVE COUNCIL BUILDING, WHICH ACCOMMODATED SOME OF THE SECRETARIATS AND THE STATE ARCHIVES. AN EMPLOYEE WHO CAME TO HIS OFFICE EARLIER THAN USUAL ON THAT FATAL MORNING LOST HIS LIFE UNDER THE RUINS.

◀







July 31

Aid from the Swedish Red Cross, the Israeli Government, Great Britain, the Aid of French People, the UAR Red Crescent, the Vatican and the Moroccan Self-Assistance organization arrived. It consisted of tents, clothing, pre-fabricated houses, medicaments and beds.

At the order of Queen Frederika of Greece, the Greek Royal Care institution sent 500 blankets, 2,000 pullovers, 3,000 pairs of shoes and 1,500 pairs of stockings.

The town of Florence announced its contribution, consisting of 3 truckloads of various goods,

▲
DJURO SALAJ STREET IN THE
CENTRE OF THE CITY. THE
BUILDINGS SHOWN ARE BADLY
DAMAGED.



The Dutch Red Cross decided to send 1,000 blankets, 25 tents, and first-aid kits.

The Greek Red Cross will send a complete mobile hospital, an ambulance, medical equipment and clothing for 2,000 persons. The Greek government is sending 2,000 blankets, 50 tents, antibiotics and food.

The Danish Red Cross in Copenhagen is organizing a collection drive for the sufferers in Skoplje.

The Austrian Red Cross sent 200 bottles of plasma and 2,000 blankets.

The Swiss Caritas association sent 10,000 Swiss francs.

The British Red Cross sent 2,000 pounds sterling for the purchase of medical and other material. The British Save the Children Fund is sending an air shipment of 1,000 blankets, and large quantities of medical material. The Famine Relief Committee of Oxford sent 3,000 pounds sterling as its contribution to the victims of the Skoplje tragedy.

July 27

One American, one Italian, one Czechoslovak, one Norwegian and two Bulgarian planes with medical material, blood plasma,





▲ THIS MAN SPENT THREE DAYS UNDER THE RUINS. IT TOOK RESCUE TEAMS SEVERAL HOURS TO GET HIM OUT UNINJURED.

antibiotics, blankets, tents, stretchers and medical instruments arrived.

The American government sent 27 aircraft bringing a complete military field hospital with 125 beds.

Planes from Denmark, Sweden, the German Federal Republic, the German Democratic Republic and Poland arrived with medical material.

The Swiss Assistance to Europe organization sent 14 food parcels, 360 tents, 600 blankets and 300 beds.

July 28

The Soviet government sent assistance to Skoplje: 50,000 tons of cement, 5,000



▲ THIS ENTRANCE OF POST OFFICE NO. 3 TESTIFIES TO THE BUILDING'S SOLIDITY, BUT OF THE DESTRUCTIVE POWER OF THE EARTHQUAKE TOO. IT WILL BE DIFFICULT TO REPAIR THIS BUILDING.

cubic metres of construction timber, medicaments and foodstuffs, as well as 50,000 roubles.

The French government sent 200,000 new French francs as its contribution, as well as medicaments and other medical material.

Red Cross lorries from Switzerland and the Federal Republic of Germany arrived with beds, sleeping bags, kitchen utensils, clothing, tins of blood and transfusion equipment.

A Polish plane with medical material, and first aid from Israel arrived. A French Aid Service plane and two French Red Cross planes also arrived.



THE NATIONAL BANK ON MARSHAL TITO SQUARE BEFORE THE EARTHQUAKE. IT WAS BADLY DAMAGED. ◀

THOSE WHO SURVIVED LOST ALL THEIR PROPERTY. HOUSES AND SHOPS WERE ABANDONED OR RUINED. THE POPULATION WAS HOMELESS, LIVING IN THE JAMMED STREETS, IN COURTYARDS, AND PARKS, UNABLE TO SUPPORT THEMSELVES. THE MORNING AFTER THE DISASTER RESCUE TEAMS BROUGHT FRESH BREAD AND DISTRIBUTED IT IN THE STREETS. ▶

ance to the people of a town he has probably never had heard of before. They are equally thankful to a Soviet worker who wrote a warm letter of sympathy; and they will always remember the generosity of a German tourist who interrupted his holiday in Yugoslavia and contributed all the money he had brought with him as assistance to Skoplje. The Yugoslavs will never forget the touching act of a group of Belgian tourists who, on crossing the Yugoslav frontier, hoisted little black flags on their cars in sympathy with the stricken of Skoplje.

Skoplje is an afflicted town; but the determination manifested by its citizens, as soon as they emerged from the ruins, to rebuild their town is moving indeed. This determination is endorsed by the assistance coming from all parts of the country and abroad, and by the solidarity demonstrated by unknown people of all races and political convictions. Such assistance — both moral and material — is very precious.

The following is the order in which foreign assistance arrived during the first two weeks after the disaster:

The chronicler's intention was to list all the aid which, by the 15th day after the earthquake, had come from all over the world, from organizations and private citizens. But this was impossible. For one thing: many contributions arrived from unknown donors. And the enormous amount of aid and the speed of its delivery prevented a more detailed chronicle. But still...

July 26

The League of the International Red Cross sent an appeal to all its national organizations for contributions in equipment and cash for the people of Skoplje. It also urgently requested all its committees to send blood plasma, clothing, tents, beds and blankets.

The Swedish Red Cross sent two shipments of blood plasma and medical material.

TRIFUN NIKOLOVSKI, BAKER,
WENT TO HIS SHOP THAT MORN-
ING EARLY AS USUAL. WHEN HE
RETURNED HOME HIS FAMILY
WAS UNDER THE RUINS. HE LOST
TWO SONS AND A DAUGHTER.
THEIR MOTHER WAS IN BULGA-
RIA AT THE TIME.

The Yugoslavs were deeply touched on hearing that people in various European towns were offering their blood for the injured citizens of Skoplje. Among the first who queued up for this purpose in Belgrade were the ambassadors of the USA and Cuba and members of their staff.

The Yugoslavs greatly appreciate the gesture of a French painter who collected a modest sum among his friends for assist-



"Our country is still enslaved, and we deeply regret that we are unable to offer you material aid," the leader of the Liberation Movement of Southern Rhodesia, Kenneth Kaunda, says in his telegram. "But you have at your disposal our hearts and our hands which can build."

A member of the Brazilian Parliament, de Oliviera, said in Parliament: "The Yugoslavs are not alone. An international movement of solidarity and cooperation with Yugoslavia is growing — a noble effort to reconstruct Skoplje. Brazil will not stay out of it. Both the Government and individuals have been called upon, in the name of Brazilian consciousness, to offer Yugoslavia their contribution. We shall build something in Skoplje — a street, a theatre or a school".

The Italian paper "Il Messagero" wrote: "Skoplje — with its children who have lost their parents, with its injured, with its urgent needs — today requires generous assistance. Let Italy be the first to offer it".

THE SUPERHUMAN EFFORTS OF THE ARMY AND THE MINERS TO SAVE SIXTEEN-YEAR-OLD LJILJANA GEORGIJEVA AND HER SISTER LJUBICA WILL ALWAYS REMAIN IN THE MEMORY OF THE WITNESSES. AFTER THE SECOND TREMOR THE GIRLS FELL FROM THE SECOND FLOOR INTO THE CELLAR. SIXTEEN HOURS WERE SPENT IN ENDEAVOURING TO DRAG THEM FROM THE DEADLY CLUTCH OF
▼ THE CONCRETE.



VOJA ZEGARAC, 70, OF BELGRADE WHO, IN HIS OWN WORDS, SURVIVED THREE WARS, WAS RECOVERED FROM UNDER THE RUINS OF THE MAKEDONIJA HOTEL, WHERE HE HAD STAYED FOR THE LAST 35 YEARS WHENEVER HE WAS IN SKOPLJE. ►

"India will consider the possibility of starting an initiative for establishing an international fund for assistance to the population of the town so severely affected by a disastrous earthquake", said the Bombay paper "Blic" in an editorial.

We could quote hundreds of similar statements and extracts from newspaper articles. A manifestation of this noble initiative was the establishment of an airlift between Skoplje Airport, previously unknown to pilots outside Yugoslavia, and airports throughout the world, along which aircraft flying all flags brought the first assistance.

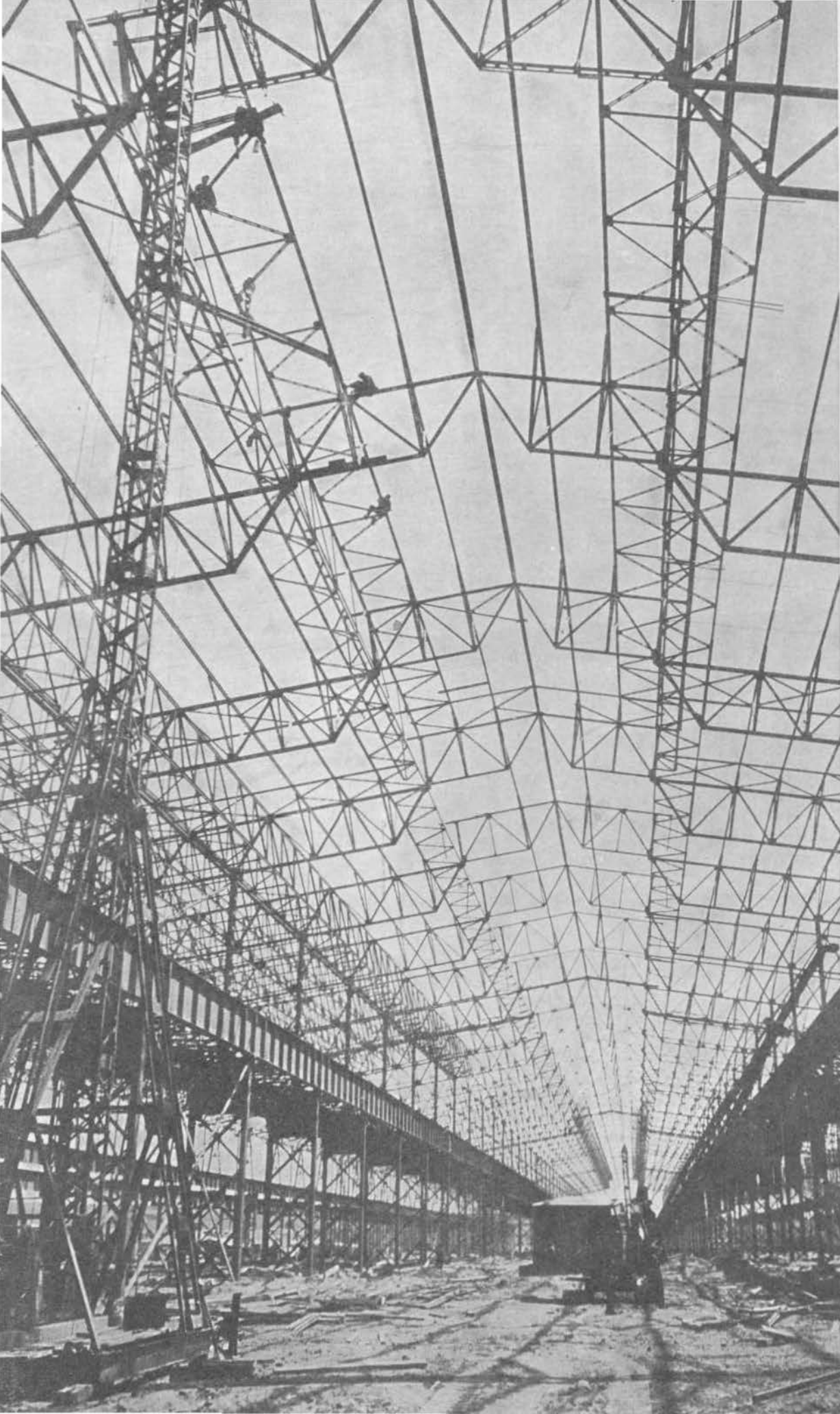
This solidarity — manifested by the governments of other countries, by various welfare organizations, the press and international institutions, as a result of which material aid poured in to Skoplje — also had another aspect, a profoundly human one and, it may be said, a private one. In addition to the messages of sympathy from heads of state, leaders of parliament and government, outstanding statesmen and church dignitaries, numerous letters came from individuals expressing sympathy and offering personal help, all the more welcome for coming straight from the heart.





▲ THE MAJORITY OF THE POPULATION WAS EVACUATED AND SOME 60,000 PEOPLE ACCOMMODATED IN TEMPORARY CAMPS IN THE CITY AND ITS VICINITY, SET UP IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE DISASTER. A VIEW OF THE CAMP IN AUTO-KOMANDA, A CITY SUBURB.

DESPITE THE TERROR WHICH STRUCK THE ENTIRE POPULATION, SOME GATHERED ENOUGH STRENGTH AND COMPOSURE TO START IMMEDIATELY RESCUING THE INJURED AND RECOVERING THE DEAD FROM UNDER THE RUINS. ◀

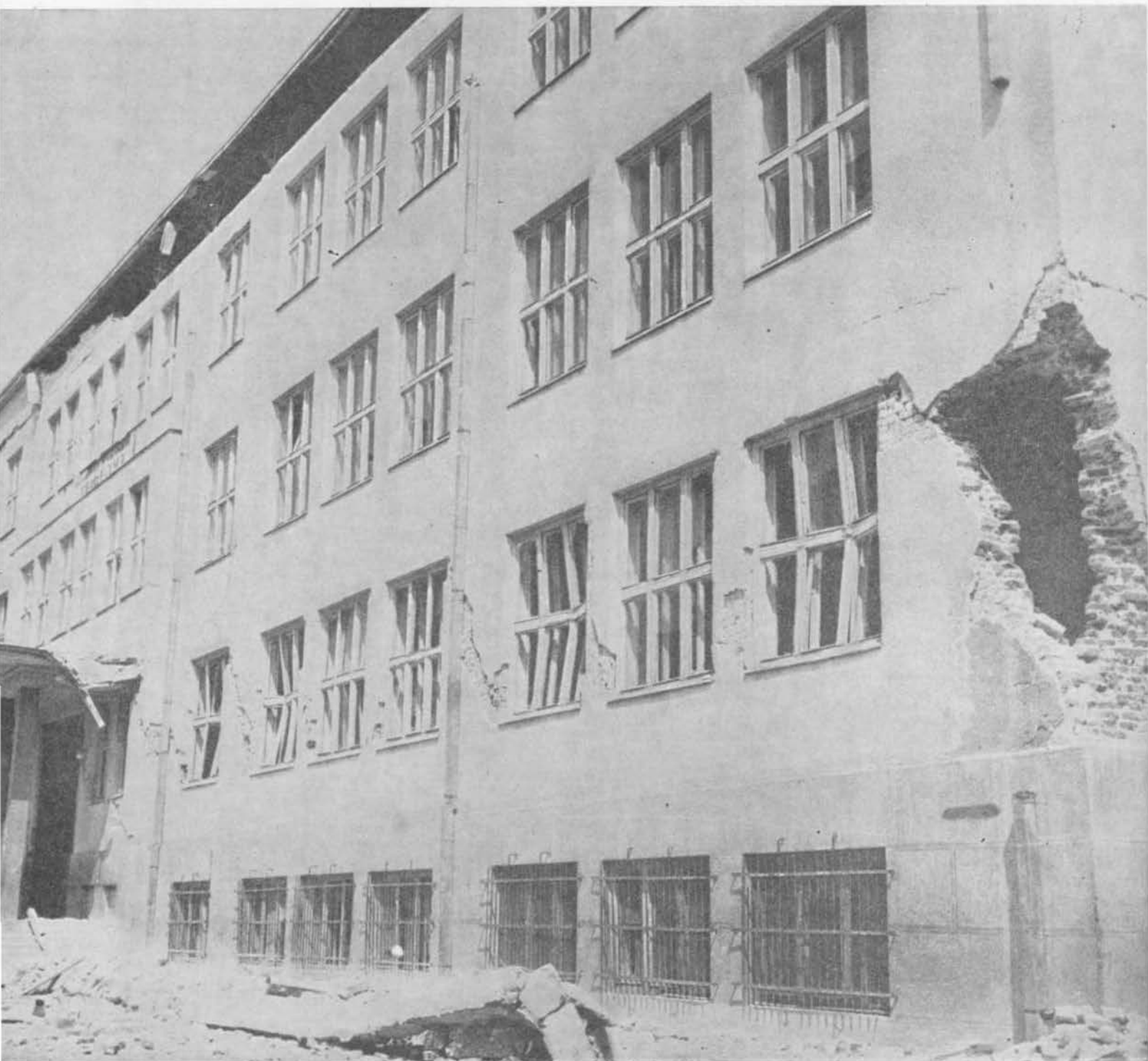


▲ THE HOUSES IN "KARPOS", A PART OF SKOPLJE WHICH WAS BUILT VERY RECENTLY, ARE BADLY DAMAGED.

THE IRON STRUCTURE OF THE SKOPLJE ROLLING MILL. THE EARTHQUAKE SHOOK THE SUPPORTS. ◀



THE EARTHQUAKE DESTROYED OR
BADLY DAMAGED MANY SCHOOLS.
THIS IS THE FACADE OF THE
TEFEJUZ ELEMENTARY SCHOOL.
IT WAS CONSIDERABLY DAMAGED
INSIDE.





THE NOVEMBER 13 KINDERGARTEN, SKOPLJE IS WITHOUT CHILDREN, THEIR NOISY GAMES, THEIR TEARS AND LAUGHTER.



The Congolese government (Leopoldville) contributed 1,000 dollars as emergency aid.

The Austrian ambassador in Ankara sent a cheque for 200 dollars as his personal contribution.

The Belgian Catholic organization Gracitas Secours sent 50,000 Belgian francs.

The Monte Carlo Radio sent 500 kilos of medicaments and 40,000 new French francs.

Two planes with tents and a wagonload of medical supplies were sent from the Soviet Union.





spontaneously formed queues to offer their personal assistance, blood, savings, modest apartments and parental love for the children whose parents had perished.

A report from Belgrade read as follows: "Belgrade, the capital of Yugoslavia, today mobilized an innumerable army of volunteers ready to do everything they can for stricken Skoplje".

And not only Belgrade.

Everywhere along the line of the airlift between Ljubljana, a town in the north of the country, and Skoplje, the devastated town in the south, the hearts of millions of Yugoslavs were filled with sincere, human solidarity and sympathy for their stricken neighbours.

In those moments of realization that just a few seconds had been enough to kill so many people and to destroy what had taken decades to build, thousands of people proved in practice what the Macedonian poet expressed in words shortly afterwards:

"Where the river is not divided, its banks are all the towns of the world with that deep-rooted and shortest poem in every man: My town is yours, your town is mine".

* * *

On July 27, one day after the disaster, Josip Broz Tito, President of the Republic, visited the scene of the disaster.

"Where are we going next?" he asked, as the ground shook.

"To the centre of the town; there it's the worst", he was told.

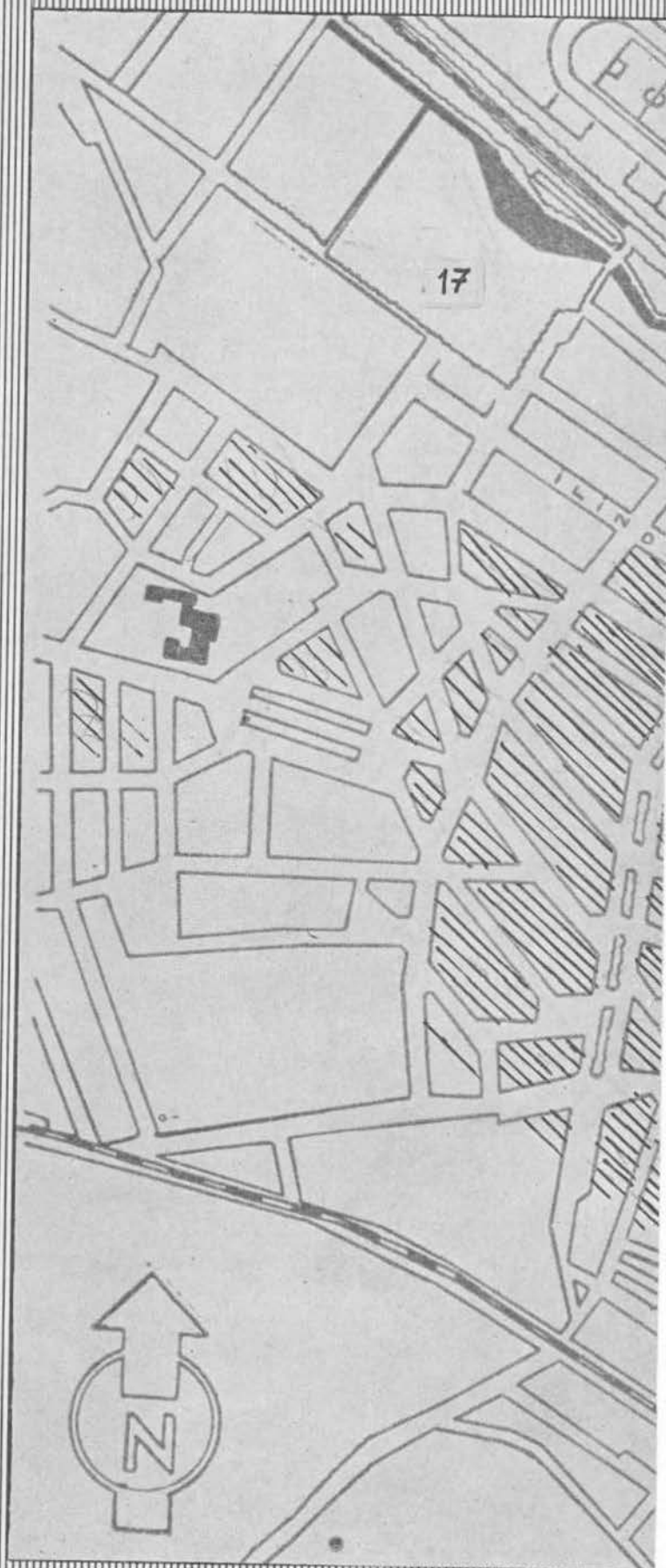
"Can there be anything more frightful than this?" asked the President.

After viewing the ruins of Skoplje, President Tito made a statement which expressed the feelings of the entire nation:

"...When, yesterday, we learned of the catastrophe that had befallen Skoplje we were all terribly concerned primarily over the fate of the citizens of this town. Now that we are here, however, the impression of the disaster is more harrowing than we could have imagined. The town has indeed suffered a catastrophe the like of which is not to be found in the history of our peoples. We have seen the damage caused. Through the efforts of all the Yugoslav peoples, we shall seek to make good the material damage. But we shall never make up for the human victims, and we sincerely sympathize with the bereaved families and people of Skoplje for the losses they have suffered".

1. RAILWAY STATION
2. NATIONAL ASSEMBLY
3. POST OFFICE
4. YUGOSLAV ARMY CLUB
5. UNIVERSITY
6. NATIONAL BANK
7. ETHNOLOGICAL MUSEUM
8. NATURAL SCIENCE MUSEUM
9. HOTEL "MACEDONIJA"
10. THEATRE
11. KALE FORTRESS — HISTORICAL MUSEUM
12. ART GALLERY
13. STONE BRIDGE
14. ST. SAVIOUR CHURCH
15. NATIONAL AND UNIVERSITY LIBRARY
16. KURSHUMLY KHAN
17. PARK
18. STADIUM

* THE CROSS LINED SECTION INDICATES THE MOST DAMAGED PARTS OF THE TOWN.





A BUILDING NEAR THE RAILWAY STATION. ALTHOUGH BUILT ON REINFORCED CONCRETE PILLARS, IT IS SO MUCH DAMAGED THAT IT MAY COLLAPSE ANY MOMENT. ▶

Medical teams arrived in Skoplje from all parts of Yugoslavia and from many foreign countries.

Aeroplanes transported the injured.

The small hospital in the little town of Kumanovo was filled to capacity a few hours after the disaster. And so was the hospital in nearby Priština. And all the time more ambulance cars were arriving. The injured were now being accommodated on stretchers in the hospital corridors.

Lying on one such improvised bed was a man, his hair grey and his face completely covered by bandages. As soon as he sensed someone standing beside him, he would say: "Thank the rescue teams".

That was all he could convey to the thousands of men who had hastened to Skoplje from all over Yugoslavia and foreign countries to offer their help, men who never retreated before danger, never gave up their struggle to rescue the trapped even when all hope had been lost that life still remained underneath the blocks of concrete.

Many of the citizens of Skoplje who were saved from the ruins will never learn the name of their rescuers. All they may be told is that one had been a soldier, another a miner, or a citizen of some other European country who, after two or more nights of rescue work, had been happy to have saved yet another human life.

And as a citizen of Skoplje said, if the streets of the future new town were to be named after the heroic deeds performed by the rescue teams, many would be called: the Street of Human Solidarity.

• • •

Among the improvised reception camps just outside Skoplje, with their canvas roofs there was one consisting of a faded black flag, surrounded by soldiers' grey-coloured tins, a cauldron of the same colour, loaves of bread, men carrying green bundles of tents and poles, and others driving the poles into the earth as though taking revenge on this restless soil.

A game for school children.

For they do not remember

that they had once had a real house, with a garden perhaps, and brightly-coloured fence around it.



THE COLUMN OF LORRIES WHICH BROUGHT A FIELD KITCHEN FROM AUSTRIA TO HELP TO FEED THE POPULATION IN THE FIRST FEW DAYS AFTER THE EARTHQUAKE. ▼

A BOY WAS RECOVERED FROM THE RUINS OF THE HOUSING ESTATE OF KARPOS AND DRIVEN TO THE HOSPITAL. ONE OF THE RESCUE TEAM HUNG HIS TOY ON THE WIRE. ▶





▲ ALL POSTAL BUILDINGS WERE DESTROYED INCLUDING THE MAIN POST OFFICE. THEREFORE "POSTS ON WHEELS" WERE INTRODUCED. THESE POST-VANS CIRCLE THE CITY COLLECTING LETTERS AND TELEGRAMS. POSTAL SERVICES WERE FREE OF CHARGE DURING THE FIRST DAYS AFTER THE DISASTER.

▶ THE RECOVERING OF DOCUMENTS FROM THE RUINS OF THE STATE ARCHIVES.

Six wagon-loads of flour and 3 of cement came from the Soviet Union, while the Red Cross from the German Democratic Republic sent two wagonloads of blankets, tents and rubber mattresses.

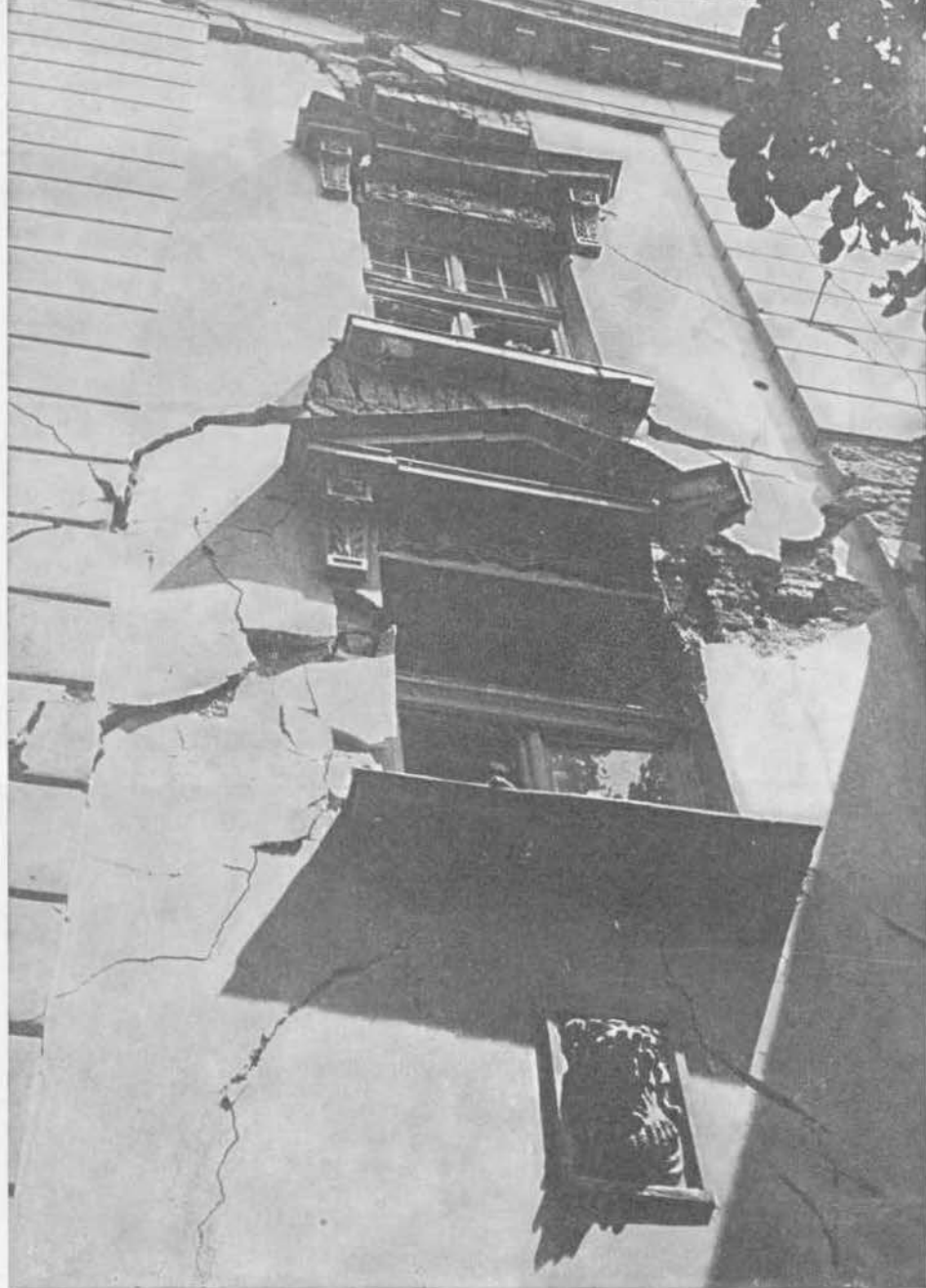
A representative of the World Church Service and the Lutheran Service for Aid, stated that their organizations sent an appeal to all parts of the world to collect 500,000 dollars for the purchase of pre-fabricated houses.

The Yugoslav Red Cross received 6,000 pounds from the British Red Cross, 10,000

SOME 35,000 FAMILIES WERE LEFT HOMELESS. CITY PARKS WERE CROWDED WITH PEOPLE WHO FLED FROM THEIR DAMAGED OR DEMOLISHED HOMES. ▼



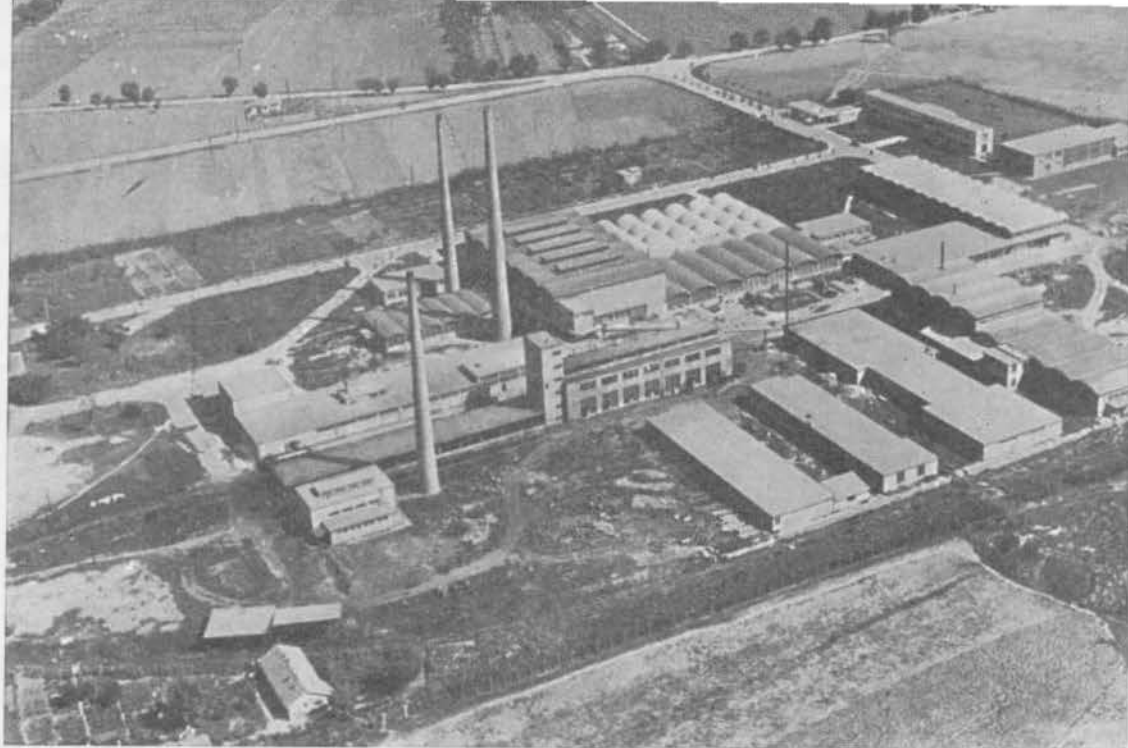
THERE WILL BE NO MORE PERFORMANCES IN THE NATIONAL THEATRE OF SKOPLJE. THE BUILDING IS BADLY DAMAGED AND IS READY TO COLLAPSE ANY MOMENT. ▼



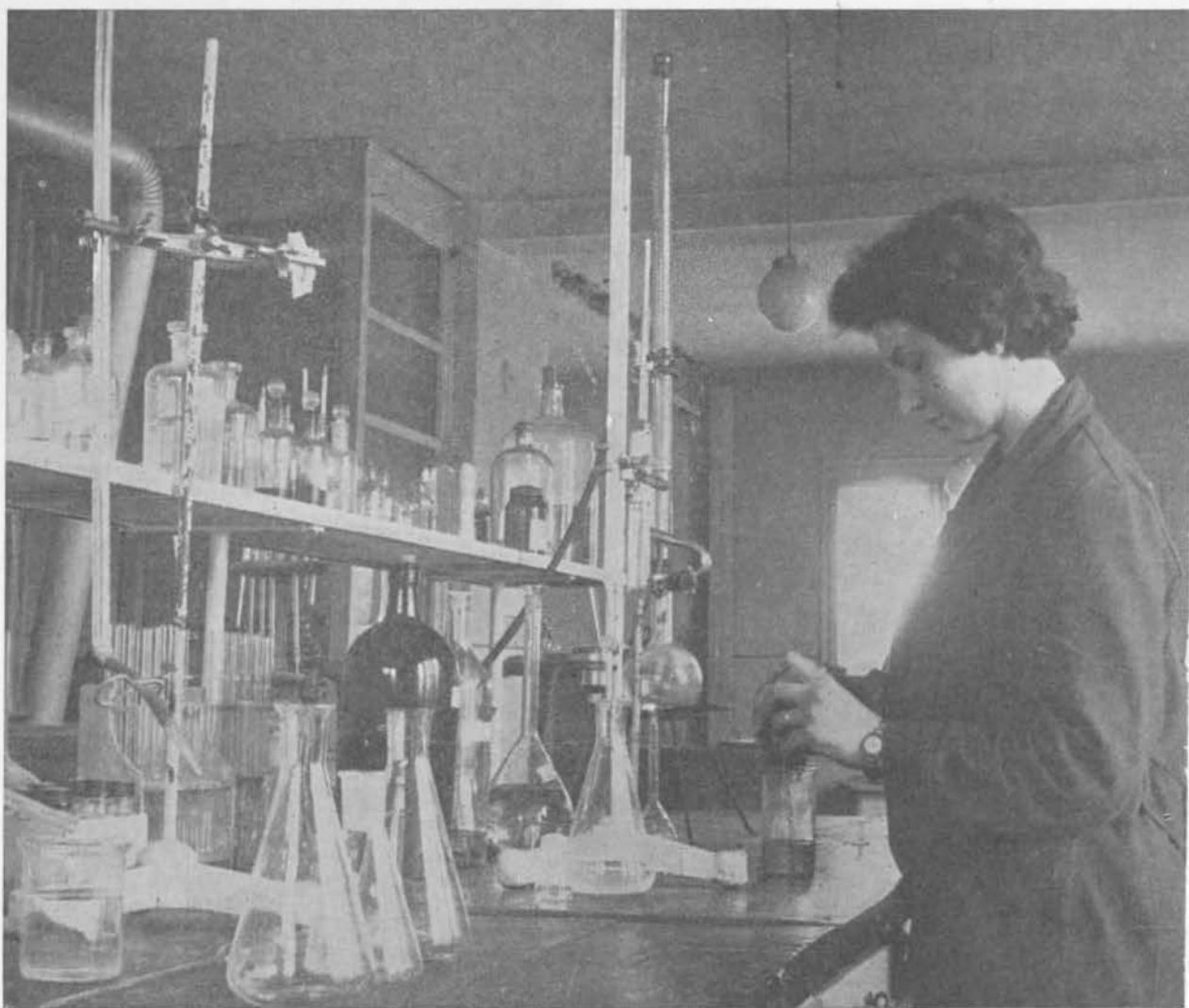
▲ THE NATIONAL THEATRE OF SKOPLJE, BUILT BETWEEN THE TWO WORLD WARS. IT HAD OPERA, DRAMA AND BALLET ON ITS PROGRAMME.



THE GLASS AND GLASS FIBRE
FACTORY IN THE VICINITY OF
SKOPLJE. ▶



A LABORATORY IN THE PROLETER
PAINT AND VARNISH FACTORY.
THE EARTHQUAKE LEFT SIMILAR
ESTABLISHMENTS IN ENTERPRISES,
AT THE UNIVERSITY, AND IN
SPECIALIZED SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH
CENTRES EITHER IN RUINS OR
BEYOND FURTHER USE. ▶



◀ A LECTURE IN THE AMPHITREATRE
OF THE MEDICAL FACULTY.

The first catastrophe we know of in this region occurred in 518. At that time a large metropolis called Skupi stood on a site some 5 kilometres northwest of the present Skoplje. Another disastrous earthquake struck Skoplje in 1520.

Several earthquakes were recorded in more recent times: in 1818, 1890, 1904 and 1921.

During the past five years the Skoplje Seismological Institute registered a total of five earth tremors, with a strength of three, four and five degrees.

The epicentre of the earthquake on July 26, 1963, was directly under Skoplje, beneath the town's larger square.

The town at once became a scene of

horror and wreckage, obscured by a thick dust curtain.

To the terrified citizens, most of whom had been asleep when the disaster occurred, the boulevards and streets appeared as though bombed: the large apartment blocks, even the most massive ones, were tumbling down before their eyes.

An eyewitness recorded the following: "I have seen many frightful scenes and terrible human tragedies in my life, but I have never seen anything like Skoplje. Being here is like an unending dream. It is worse than a nightmare. You think you will never get away from it. The buildings are shaking and covered with cracks. When you look through the window, all you can see is broken





girders, cracked walls, hanging floors and ceilings”.

The old section of Skoplje on the left bank of the Vardar, where 90 % of the houses have been destroyed, has been wiped out, and the same is true of the new quarters where high modern buildings were erected in recent years.

The town's cultural and economic life has been entirely paralyzed, for practically all the schools, health institutions, factories and shops have been destroyed or badly damaged.

The suburbs have suffered less, and the houses there need only minor repairs.

The catastrophic earthquake did not destroy the buildings of pre-stressed concrete, which were built so as to be able to withstand earthquakes of up to 11 degrees intensity.

Skoplje looks like a town which has been through an air raid. On arrival there, the first impression is that reports on the damage are exaggerated. Some blocks of houses built of pre-stressed concrete appear to have suffered no damage at all, while many older buildings are still standing. However, on closer inspection, one can see that nearly all these buildings are cracked from roof to foundations, while the inside walls are almost entirely demolished.



Skoplje, as it stood just before the disaster, was a city which had developed from an old provincial Oriental town. While visiting foreigners were chiefly interested in its remains of ancient civilizations, the Yugoslavs viewed it primarily as a new, modern city. Skoplje was indeed a symbol of the effort of a whole nation, a whole country, to replace rapidly a backward past — however exotic it may have been — by the achievements of a modern society. Up till the disaster Skoplje had been a town of dynamic development, in which the efforts of the liberated people were beginning to bear fruit.

“In 1956, during my first visit,” wrote Serge Malet, a French journalist, in “France-Observateur”, “this was still a large Balkan provincial town with slow-moving oxen blocking the old cobbled streets...

“In 1959, the old Turkish provincial town still existed in the area round the mosque, but large avenues lined with workers’ apartment houses that would make the builders of our Paris army barracks feel ashamed, were gradually surrounding it on all sides...

“In 1961... one had some difficulty in finding the way to the Turkish town, which was untouched but already invisible. The small traders... had given way to modern department stores and self-service restaurants.

“And two weeks ago... I lost my way among the new avenues of young Skoplje”.

The history of this young Skoplje goes back to the time when the classical town of Skupi stood on its site. Skupi was built by the Illyrians. In the 3rd century B.C., Skupi and the surrounding region were made part of a Roman province called Mizija Superior. The town became the headquarters of the Seventh Roman Legion, and thanks to its new position Skupi was assigned a special role in the Roman State. It was an important strategic and trading centre, the key to the greater part of West Illyria.

After it was destroyed by a disastrous earthquake in 518, the town was gradually rebuilt, and it soon recovered its former glory. It experienced a complete renaissance at the time of the Byzantine Emperor Justinian who, according to some sources, was born in a village near Skupi.

After the Emperor Justinian died, the greater part of the Balkan Peninsula was occupied by the Slavs, and Skupi definitively became a Slav town in 695, when its name was changed to Skoplje.

Under the Slavs Skoplje developed rapidly, and it soon established trade ties with the neighbouring towns.

During the many revolts against the Byzantine rulers, Skoplje and its surroundings were the scene of fierce fighting. It often changed hands and in 1081 it had a new master for the thirteenth time; this happened when the Normans crossed into Macedonia through Drač (Durazzo) and attacked and plundered Skoplje.

In the period between the two world wars, Skoplje continued to be the centre of the movement for the national liberation of the Macedonian people. This movement, which developed under the leadership of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia, attained its climax during the Second World War, when the Macedonian people joined the other Yugoslav peoples in an armed struggle against the fascist invaders.

After the victory of the liberation struggle and the revolution, Skoplje became the capital of the free Macedonian state, the People's Republic of Macedonia and an equal member of the new community of Yugoslav peoples: the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia. Skoplje became the symbol in the true sense of the word of all that which has earned Yugoslavia a worldwide reputation — rapid development of the country's economic, educational, artistic and social life in general. The Republican Parliament and Government have their headquarters in Skoplje, the capital of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia (under the new Constitution which was enacted in April 1963, the constituent republics are now called socialist republics).

In accordance with the country's policy of assisting the economically under-developed regions, a modern industry was started in Skoplje immediately after the last war. More than thirty enterprises were built, including: a glass and glass-wool factory, a cement factory, a metallurgical institute, which manufactures air-brakes for railways and centrifugal pumps, a tobacco-processing factory, a large factory for the manufacture of furniture and other wood articles, a textile factory, a factory for the production of car bodies, and others. Only a few months before the earthquake, the Biljana Electro-Chemical Works was set in operation. Another chemical plant, the Naum Naumovski-Borče Factory, which was to have started production of synthetic fibre, polivinil chloride, polivinil acetate and acetylene chemicals by the end of the year, was in the final stage of construction when the disaster occurred.

A few years ago work began on the construction of an iron works with a capacity of 950,000 tons of crude steel.

Life in the free country also stimulated cultural, educational and social activities in general.

Before the Second World War, Skoplje had a Faculty of Arts with something over 150 students. In 1950, Skoplje University was founded, and consisted of seven departments: a Faculty of Law, a Medical Faculty, a Faculty of Economics, a Faculty of Natural Sciences and Mathematics, a Faculty of Arts, a Faculty of Engineering, and a Faculty of Agriculture and Forestry. Skoplje University with its 12,000 students was the third largest in the country, after those of Belgrade and Zagreb. An average of 1,000 students graduated from it every year.

The University comprised many scientific centres and laboratories supplied with up-to-date equipment. It also cooperated with many scientific institutes, particularly

King Stevan Uroš of Serbia, too, invaded and occupied Skoplje together with part of Northern Macedonia. Later, in 1346, the Emperor Dušan of Serbia made it capital of his state.

Towards the end of the 14th century Skoplje again changed its name and its master. The Turks seized it and changed it to Uskub — as recorded in a manuscript by a monk in the nearby monastery of Sveti Todor.

Uskub became an important Turkish military stronghold and the biggest and cheapest slave market; for at that time a slave could be bought there for a soldier's helmet, and a pretty Macedonian girl for a pair of boots.

In 1413 Skoplje was destroyed by the Turkish Sultan Musa and "many souls were burnt in it"; in May 1467, Sultan Murat II began to deport the Christian population to Albania. In 1555, Skoplje was again struck by an earthquake, which destroyed many houses and churches, while during a fire in 1594 the town was practically razed to the ground.

When the Turks completed their conquest of the Balkans, a considerable period of peace set in, and the military stronghold of Skoplje began to develop into a flourishing trading centre. In the 16th and 17th centuries Skoplje was the most prosperous town in the Balkan Peninsula. All the ancient roads were repaired, and the large trading caravans moved along them unhindered. However, life under Turkish rule was intolerable, and the Macedonian people often revolted. The defeat of the Turks at Vienna inspired a large-scale action on the part of the Macedonians, who wanted to get rid of the Turkish usurpers once and for all. This was the well-known Karpošev Uprising, organized by the oppressed Macedonian miners. A few years ago a newly-built modern quarter of Skoplje was named Karpoš in memory of the uprising: during the earthquake, this quarter of the town suffered most.

In the 19th century, when the Macedonians began a struggle for national liberation, Skoplje became one of the centres of the national-revolutionary and educational movement. A fierce campaign was conducted in the town in the middle of the last century for the renewal of the Ohrid Archbishopric, and for the establishment of the independent Macedonian church.

Towards the end of the 19th century, when the whole of Macedonia took part in the struggle for national liberation, Skoplje played an important role in this struggle. In August 1903 the Macedonian people organized a large-scale uprising known as the Ilinden Uprising, which the Turks put down brutally.

The Balkan wars in 1912 led to the liberation of Skoplje from the Turkish occupation. However, under the Bucharest Peace Treaty of August 10, 1913, Macedonia was divided between three Balkan kingdoms: Serbia, Bulgaria and Greece. The part around the Vardar River with Skoplje was integrated with the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, which was formed after the First World War.

those concerned with the history of the Macedonian people, the most important of which were the Institute for National History, the Institute for the Macedonian Language and Literature, and the Institute for Folklore, which was engaged on the collection and classification of the enormous and world-renowned Macedonian musical wealth. The results of the scientific work at Skoplje University were familiar to many scientific circles abroad, and many of these results were reported in well-known international publications.

The National and University libraries in Skoplje possessed over 450,000 books and journals, among which were many rare examples of ancient Macedonian literature. There were altogether 52 libraries in Skoplje.

Besides the University, Skoplje had about 100 various other educational establishments, including 28 technical schools, 4 secondary schools of general education and 4 colleges with a total of over 50,000 pupils.

Skoplje also had many cultural and art institutions, which made it the centre of Macedonian national revival and free development. There were three professional theatres, an opera and a ballet company, with repertoires containing all the best-known works by old and new Yugoslav and world masters; the State Philharmonic Orchestra, which was conducted by many outstanding world conductors; the Radio Station with a daily programme of 18 hours; six museums; 15 cinemas; two picture galleries; several cultural institutes; one daily newspaper and a dozen weekly journals.

Most of this has now been destroyed by the earthquake, or damaged to such an extent as to render impossible the renewal of any cultural activities for some time to come.

Although many of the industrial plants have survived, their premises have suffered considerable damage, the machines have been shifted from their positions, and the workers have been rendered homeless.

The buildings which housed the State Archives, the Historical Museum, the Archeological Museum, the Tanec Folk Song and Dance Company and the State Philharmonic Orchestra have been completely destroyed, while many others, such as the Radio Station, the National Theatre with its drama, opera and ballet sections, the cinemas and the cultural institutes will have to be pulled down.

About 80% of the University buildings with all their contents have been demolished, 90% of the laboratories rendered unfit for use, two large student hostels completely destroyed...

Immediately after the earthquake, teams of scientists from all over the country embarked on the job of salvaging the invaluable cultural material. The Association of Yugoslav Universities have appealed to all universities to extend assistance, while students in the other fraternal republics have invited their Skoplje colleagues to study in their classrooms and to stay with them in their hostels and homes.

Faint, illegible text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.

THE STORY OF SKOPLJE IS UNENDING.

BUT THE PEOPLE OF SKOPLJE HAVE NOT LEFT THEIR CITY TO LIVE ON THEIR MISERY. NO. THEY LEFT IN SORROW, BUT NOT LOST NOR DISCOURAGED. THEY WISH TO RETURN TO BUILD THEIR CITY ONCE MORE.

THEY LEFT THEIR CITY TO FIND SUPPORT FOR THEIR WISHES, ENCOURAGEMENT FOR THEIR HOPES, STIMULUS FOR THEIR DETERMINATION.

AND THEY HAVE FOUND IT.

THE BUILDING OF NEW SKOPLJE HAS BECOME THE GREATEST CONCERN OF ALL THE PEOPLE OF YUGOSLAVIA.

AFTER THE FIRST AID, WHICH ARRIVED FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD: MANY COUNTRIES, FROM CHARITY, TRADE UNION, YOUTH, RELIGIOUS AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS, ENTERPRISES AND INDIVIDUALS HAVE ALREADY HELPED THE EARTHQUAKE-STRIKEN POPULATION OF SKOPLJE TO CHANGE THEIR TENTS FOR PRE-FABRICATED HOUSES BEFORE WINTER ARRIVES.

THE HOPE OF ITS INHABITANTS, HOPE IN THEIR OWN POWERS, HOPE IN COMPASSION AND THE SUPPORT OFFERED TO THEIR EFFORTS, LIVES ON IN DESTROYED SKOPLJE.

