

“(e) Complicity in genocide.”

Article IV: “Persons committing genocide or any of the other acts enumerated in Article III shall be punished whether they are constitutionally responsible rulers, public officials or private individuals.”

Accordingly, those responsible for the political and military leadership of Serbia must be accused for the following crimes against humanity:

- Planning and carrying out wars of aggression;
- Planning and carrying out of genocide, or aiding genocide;
- Provoking or aiding countless war crimes on the part of Serbian units, such as killing prisoners or non-combatants, torture and the scientifically planned and executed mass rapings;
- Massive material destruction, which in Croatia alone amounts to about DM 20 billion.

We emphasize once again our demand, that not only the Serbian criminals be brought to justice, but also and especially those political representatives of several countries who encouraged and supported the Serbian war of aggression. Leading politicians of the former Soviet Union and Russia, Great Britain and the United States, France as well as other EC states, and those responsible in international organizations like the United Nations, are to be charged with aiding and abetting the Serbian war of aggression as well as neglecting to provide aid and comfort to the Croatian and Bosnian victims thereof. This must be done, if the fundamental principles of international law are to remain binding. In the war in former Yugoslavia, it is not a question of “interests” or “sympathies,” but of the basic substance of the culture and civilization of the European continent.

The International Progress Organization reiterates its demands for the lifting of the embargo against Croatia and Bosnia-Herzegovina, whose continued implementation, according to respected international law experts, represents a violation of the right of the Bosnian and Croatian people to self-determination, and provides unilateral advantage to the Serbian aggressor.

We reiterate our reference (previously made in other documents) to Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations, in which it is stated: “Nothing in the present Charter shall impair the inherent right of individual or collective self-defense if an armed attack occurs against a Member of the United Nations, until the Security Council has taken measures necessary to maintain international peace and security. . . .”

We appeal to the United Nations Commission on Human Rights to immediately take all required and possible steps to put an end to the genocide in the Balkans, and to prevent the conflict from assuming broader, perhaps even global, dimensions. The spirit and mission of the United Nations Organization are at stake, if valuable principles are sacrificed in the interests of power politics.

Yeltsin presses for Asian alliance in visit to India

by Susan Maitra

A new Friendship Treaty, minus the security clause of the 1971 Indo-Soviet treaty, and nine other pacts were inked during Russian President Boris Yeltsin's three-day visit starting on Jan. 28, to set the groundwork for Indo-Russian relations in the post-Soviet era.

Yeltsin, who arrived in New Delhi barely a month after his spectacular trip to Beijing, stressed that Russia's new bilateral relationship with India, its friend of long standing, was part of an independent foreign policy which eschewed blocs and sought to balance relations with East and West. Just how independent that policy is will soon be tested. Yeltsin stated categorically that Russia would fulfill its commitment to supply cryogenic rocket engines and technology to India. In Washington, where the deal has been blackballed as a violation of the Missile Technology Control Regime, senior State Department officials ridiculed Yeltsin's “tough talk,” and told India Abroad News Service that such a move would put U.S. aid to the beleaguered former Soviet Union in jeopardy.

Russian Foreign Ministry spokesmen explained that like the trips to South Korea and China, the Yeltsin visit to India was aimed at quelling apprehensions of a pro-western bias in Russia's foreign policy. And, in Yeltsin's own words, a “purposeful East policy” is not possible without India.

In a press conference later, President Yeltsin said that Moscow has no intention of playing the so-called India card against “world imperialism” or against “Chinese hegemony.” Instead, Yeltsin pointed to a Russian interest in forming a strategic alliance of sorts among the three land-mass giants of Russia, China, and India. “Mutual trust, good neighborliness, in a purely peaceful form, of the three largest nations in the world could become a stabilizing factor not just in Asia but worldwide,” Yeltsin said. “In the past few years there has been a shift in relations between India and China. The inertia of decades of distrust is being overcome. Russia applauds this, especially since for 35 years we did not have trust.” Yeltsin stressed throughout his trip that he was aiming for a world condition in which “axes, triangles, polygons, and blocs” of the Cold War no longer exist.

Nuclear proliferation?

Although Yeltsin said Russia's new independent foreign policy was in part due to Moscow's concern over nuclear



As Yeltsin traveled to Delhi, Russian intelligence chief Yevgeni Primakov (above) released a report saying that both Indian and Pakistan have nuclear weapons making potential.

weapons proliferation, the Russian boss breathed not a word of this in New Delhi, where sensitivity to the superpowers' non-proliferation gambit remains high. In fact, the Russian President denied knowledge of statements being made in Moscow by his intelligence chief Yevgeni Primakov, even as his own talks with Indian Prime Minister Narasimha Rao were to begin, that both India and Pakistan had built nuclear weapons.

Releasing a Russian report on proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, Primakov said that according to the information available to his service, both India and Pakistan have the potential to manufacture nuclear weapons, and in fact, have built them. His deputy, Gen. Vyacheslav Trubnikov, made a point of specifying that India has developed its nuclear arms technology without any assistance from the former Soviet Union. This is the first time that a top-ranking Russian official has publicly named India as being among the countries possessing nuclear weapons. Primakov urged that the nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty be extended when it expires in 1995.

Debate on relations with India

President Yeltsin supported India on its stand on Kashmir, stating that the issue should be solved by the Simla Accords with Pakistan. Yeltsin urged India to become involved in solving the Afghan situation, although he did not indicate how. He also affirmed that Russia would not be giving any military assistance to Pakistan. However, there has been a debate in Moscow on exactly what Moscow's policy toward South Asia should be, as reflected in hearings on the issue in the Supreme Soviet.

Georgy Kunadze, a Russian deputy foreign minister responsible for Asia, argued against retaining the special relationship with India that the Soviet Union had cultivated in the interests of the Cold War confrontation with the United

States and China. He said that while all the positive aspects of Soviet-Indian relations should be continued, there could be no question of preserving their special status, as this would relegate Moscow's relations with other South Asian nations to a lower level. He also disagreed with the view that Russia should attach lower priority to relations with Pakistan.

Kunadze was opposed by a member of the foreign relations committee, Yevgeni Pudovkin, who said that it was a major mistake of Russian diplomacy to renounce the special relationship with India. He said that there were few countries in the world with which Russia had such long-standing cordial relations as with India, and that this constituted an asset that should not be squandered. He sharply criticized the Russian Foreign Ministry for its attempts to disrupt the cryogenic rocket contract with India and said it was only thanks to timely interferences by the Parliament and other agencies that the deal was saved.

Economic understanding

The Russian President's visit did settle some outstanding issues that were plaguing the Indo-Russian relationship. With its careful preparation by visiting Russian dignitaries and more quiet working delegations, the trip brought agreements in the economic and defense areas.

The matter of India's outstanding ruble debt to Russia—its exact valuation and mode of repayment—had been the subject of considerable speculation and dispute for several years. By virtue of an intricate formula, it was resolved that the debt be set at \$10 billion, 37% to be rescheduled and paid back over 45 years at no interest, and 63% to be repaid over 12 years at approximately 2.5% interest.

The agreement in effect reduced India's debt-servicing burden to Russia by some 30%. Repayment will be for the most part in kind, both nations decided. And, henceforth, trade will be conducted on a hard-currency basis.

The fact that the debt figure was officially set at \$10 billion—and not the \$16 billion estimated by the World Bank and incorporated into India's credit profile—is an added bonus to India. Still, the leading business daily in India, the *Economic Times*, ripped the deal:

"It is not often that a poor country gives \$10 billion to a former superpower. Yet that is just what India has done. . . . By agreeing to repay the debt—though on softer terms than originally provided—India has proved that it labors under the illusion that credits from the Soviet Union were commercial rather than political."

The defense agreements were equally substantial, and Yeltsin emphasized his intention to further develop military technical cooperation. Under the new pacts, defense supplies, especially spare parts and drawings and designs for licensed production, will be streamlined. Joint ventures will be set up, probably in India, to supply spare parts and technology to third countries. Malaysia, now awaiting delivery of a squadron of MiG-29s, is a prime candidate.