

International Intelligence

Sudan North-South Peace Is Signed in Nairobi

The formal signing of the agreement between Khartoum and the Sudanese People's Liberation Movement/Army (SPLM/A) took place Jan. 9 in the Nyayo National Stadium in Nairobi, Kenya, promising an end to 50 years of civil war between the Arab Muslim North and the black African, primarily Christian and animist, South. Two million died in the second part of the war (which broke out anew in 1983, after a decade's uneasy peace).

Sudanese Vice President Ali Osman Taha and SPLM/A leader John Garang signed the accord in the presence of Sudanese President Omar al-Bashir, American Secretary of State Colin Powell, Algerian President Abdelaziz Bouteflika, Rwandan President Paul Kagame, and Arab League chief Amr Moussa. Kenyan President Mwai Kibaki and Ugandan President Yoweri Museveni signed as witnesses. The proceedings were carried by radio to all of Sudan.

The terms of the accord include:

- Khartoum will form a national unity government in which Garang will be Vice President and 30% of civil service positions will be filled by Southerners.
- The two armies will remain separate forces and will be treated equally as the National Armed Forces.
- Southerners will have 26% of positions in the intelligence service.
- Only the North will be subject to Shari'a (Islamic law).
- Oil revenues (Sudan's oil reserves are mostly in the South) will be split 50-50 between North and South.
- The South will vote on unity or secession in 2011.

More Ethnic Conflict in The Offing Inside Iraq

On Jan. 14, an agreement was reached among representatives of the two main Kurdish parties—Jalal Talebani of the PUK and Neshirvan Barzani (nephew of leader Massoud) of the DPK—and Iraqi interim

Prime Minister Iyad Allawi, for Kurds who had been displaced from Kirkuk, and who have returned to live there, to be able to vote in local provincial elections. Of an estimated 175,000 Kurds expelled under Saddam Hussein, 142,000 are demanding the right to vote. The Kurdish parties had threatened that if they did not get it, and if Kirkuk were not recognized as a Kurdish city, Kurds would boycott Iraq's Jan. 30 election.

Meanwhile, Turkey warned the interim Iraqi government against allowing Kurdish returnees to vote, unless they could prove they had been expelled. The Iraqi Turkmen Front threatened to boycott the election if this proviso were not followed.

The Kurds prevailed, and will therefore win a majority in the 40-seat provincial council; heretofore, they had 15 seats, Arabs had 11, Turkmen nine, and Christians seven. The Kurds also gained recognition of areas around Kirkuk as Kurdish; Arabs who were settled there under Saddam Hussein will be relocated.

Agreement was also reached (behind closed doors) on the Kurdish portion of Iraq's national income, set for 2005 at 17.5%. This agreement was ratified by the Kurdish regional parliament and signed by the ambassadors of the United States and United Kingdom—constituting another step in the direction of ultimate partition of the country.

The Turks are concerned at the possible emergence of an independent "Kurdistan," with a guaranteed percentage of Iraqi national and oil revenues enabling it to survive. Turkey itself has a substantial Kurdish population.

Peru: Humala's 'Putsch' A Synarchist Operation

With each passing day, it becomes easier to see the significance of the New Year's Day "Beer Hall Putsch"-style uprising in the Peruvian Andes city of Andahuaylas, where rebel leader Antauro Humala and 100 heavily armed Army reservists occupied the police station for three days, slaughtering four policemen—one in front of the TV cameras—before being arrested.

The idea of the international synarchists behind the Humala "indigenists," as expressed in the Lima daily *La Razón* and the Miami *El Libertador*, is to make the imprisoned Antauro Humala a folk hero, exploiting the deep discontent of Peruvians over the economic crisis and the government's impotence to deal with it.

On Jan. 12, the lead editorial of the Lima daily *El Expreso* summed the crisis up: "That 34% of those polled in Lima (the most educated and westernized in the country) say that they are in agreement with the Humala uprising, is" an invitation to "look for airplane tickets."

The Andahuaylas takeover occurred days after the founding of the Peruvian Indigenist Party, which combines all the "indigenist" and *cocalero* (cocaine-growers') movements with the Humalist Movement. Also, unsurprisingly, the ethno-fascist Humalas are supported by Venezuela's President Hugo Chávez, whose government reportedly gave them \$100,000 in 2001 to launch operations in Peru.

World Jewish Leaders Meet Pope John Paul II

Over 130 Jewish leaders from around the world met with Pope John Paul II on Jan. 18, to thank him for his efforts at reconciliation between Christianity and Judaism. The half-hour private audience with the delegation of Jewish leaders, rabbis, cantors, and their relatives—the largest Vatican audience ever granted by a Pope to Jewish representatives—was organized by the New York-based Pave the Way Foundation. Foundation founder and Jewish layman Gary Krupp told the Pope: "You have defended Jewish people at every opportunity, as a priest in Poland and during your pontificate. You have denounced anti-Semitism as sin against God and humanity." A group of 12 cantors sang a Hebrew blessing for the Pope.

Rabbi Jack Bemporad of Englewood, N.J., from Pave the Way's Board of Advisors, said that "posterity will surely consider the last 40 years as the most revolutionary and significant in terms of progress in relations between Jews and Catholics."