

Gardod on June 12, against Sudanese army troops. On July 19th, the SPLA announced that it had killed hundreds of Sudanese army troops in another major battle in the South.

Rather than negotiate with the SPLA, Swareddahab decided to reactivate a joint ministerial cooperation committee proposed between Ethiopia and Sudan in 1982. The ministerial committee never actually met during the reign of Numeiri, but Swareddahab and Ethiopian head of state Col. Mengistu announced at the OAU summit that it would convene «immediately to finally reestablish normal relations.»

Part of the normalization negotiations is a proposal for an end to Ethiopia's support for the SPLA and Sudan's support for Eritrean and Tigrean movements. Sudanese Minister of Foreign Affairs told AFP on July 24th, «We are in the process of negotiating the departure of the Eritreans from Sudan and other opposition groups. We

have stopped all forms of military assistance to the Eritreans such as the arms traffic from our territory. We are doing our best so that our country does not serve as a base against the Ethiopian government.» But the Ethiopian government has not indicated that it will stop its support for the SPLA. It is unlikely to do so. Besides, the SPLA's existence is not dependent on external support; it has a popular mass base, controls wide regions of southern Sudan and has relatively little need for external financing.

Both internal pressures and the necessity of taking a clear line on regional and international alliances will mean that the ruling Sudanese military council and Swareddahab himself cannot continue to play both sides of the fence for long. Sudan is in a revolutionary situation against the backdrop of 9 million Sudanese facing starvation, armed resistance in the South and a mobilized political mass movement in Khartoum. ●

interests of many local and international forces that seek to place the Arab-Israeli conflict and the Palestinian struggle within the framework of US and Israeli schemes.

There is no specific evidence to reveal the guilty parties. But in searching for the forces behind the recent terrorist action and the ones which preceded it, we must begin with the question of who has direct or indirect interests in such acts. There are many forces that have an interest in destabilizing Kuwait and turning it away from its current political line.

Saudi Arabia has repeatedly pressured Kuwait to adhere to Saudi regional and international policies. Saudi Arabia is one of the possible criminals. Saudi Arabia would like to liquidate the little democracy that exists in Kuwait. Saudi Arabia wants to terminate Kuwaiti opposition to the GCC Joint Security Pact.

The two sides in the Iran-Iraq war are also possible criminals. Iran and Iraq both seek Kuwaiti alignment with their respective sides in the Gulf war. Kuwait has been threatened by both sides for the past five years. Iraqi and Iranian security networks have instigated many security incidents in Kuwait.

In regards to the most recent explosions, it is possible to say that it is not just the regimes in the immediate vicinity of the Kuwaiti borders who have been harmed by Kuwaiti foreign policy. There are other possible criminals.

After the attempt to assassinate the Emir of Kuwait, parliament member Ahmed Rabai stated in *al Watan* newspaper that official investigations of terrorist acts committed in Kuwait rarely identify the real criminals or the parties that back them and finance them. The Kuwaiti government usually closes the file without declaring the results of these investigations publicly so that Kuwaiti relations with neighboring countries will not be exposed to danger and so that retaliatory acts by neighboring countries will be avoided. Rabai has called upon government institutions to dispense with their fear. He has declared that the present government policy will only lead to encouragement of the terrorists and the parties who stand behind them to commit even more criminal acts against the Kuwaiti regime and the Kuwaiti people.

Kuwait will continue to suffer from «brotherly» terror for a long time to come unless the words of the Kuwaiti member of parliament find their echo in official Kuwaiti institutions. ●

Terror Attacks in Kuwait

Who is behind the terror in Kuwait?

Kuwait was exposed to a terrorist attack on July 11th in which dozens of people were killed or wounded. The time bombs exploded in two cafes on Gulf Street and in the Salmiya district when they were jammed with families. The latest terrorist action was preceded in May by a car bomb explosion, also in Gulf Street, while a car carrying the Emir of Kuwait was passing. The Emir was slightly injured in the blast; 5 people were killed and twelve others wounded.

Why doesn't the Kuwaiti government name the terrorists?

The latest terrorist action came only one day after the end of a meeting of Arab Foreign Ministers in the Gulf Cooperation Council convened in the City of Abha in Saudi Arabia. During the meeting, Saudi Arabia exerted all its efforts to convince Kuwait to join the GCC Joint Security Pact which the Kuwaiti government has refused many times before since the pact contradicts the principles of the Kuwaiti constitution.

The explosion in the public cafes occurred three days after the Kuwaiti parliament accepted the suggestion of its speaker to halt the financial support given to Jordan, Syria and the PLO as part of the steadfastness assistance

agreed upon at the Riyadh Arab Summit Conference in 1978. The reason for stopping the steadfastness aid was because it has not been used to confront the Zionist enemy, but is used against the Palestinian people and to implement a capitulatory solution embodied in the Hussein-Arafat agreement.

Kuwaiti public and official reactions to the July explosions were characterized by a great deal of wisdom. Officials and members of parliament warned against making nervous and hasty decisions. This reflected consciousness of the aims of the terrorists to destabilize Kuwait and force the government to make concessions in internal and foreign policy.

The official investigation of the explosions has not resulted in identifying the perpetrators or the parties behind these agents. Kuwaiti political leaders and local journalists have hinted that the source of these terrorist actions lies no further than neighboring countries and other Arab countries in the region. There are a number of regional capitals that have an interest in destabilizing Kuwait, since Kuwait has taken a non-aligned position toward struggles between the ruling regimes in the area. Kuwait has taken a positive stand in regards to the Arab-Israeli conflict and the Palestinian question. This stand contradicts with the