

The Republic of South Sudan Acknowledged the Support of the United States of America-"But!"

NAIROBI, NAIROBI, KENYA, January 28, 2018 /EINPresswire.com/ -- A diplomatic breakdown following the statement delivered by the US Ambassador, Nikki Haley, to the United Nations Security Council (UNSC), accusing President Salva Kiir Mayardit of South Sudan for allowing his forces to violate the 24 December 2017 cessation hostilities, signed on 22 December 2017, by his Government representative and all the other warring parties of South Sudan. She said that the US helped South Sudan to achieve independence from Sudan through safe guided negotiations. She went further to say that "the US has supported President Kiir as a partner, but he is unfit to govern." Ambassador Haley should go back a little bit in order to learn



South Sudan President Salva Kiir meets US Ambassador to the United Nations Nikki Haley in Juba

more about the diplomatic rift that still exists between the US and South Sudan. Since 2012, the Obama administration discarded the Republic of South Sudan and embraced Sudan, Arabs and Muslims countries (excluding Africa) in pursuit of terrorists and "hunt for Osama bin Laden, alive or dead." A revenge for New York Trade Center attack on 11 September 2001. Below is the known or unknown story by Ambassador Haley, it flows:

World Trade Center Attack

The Al Qaeda terrorist attack on the New York World Trade Center, on 11 September 2001, was the turning diplomatic point for the United States of America and Western Europe to adopt the "hot pursuit of the Radical Islamic Terrorists" into the Middle East and elsewhere in the world. For the US administration and its national security, Pakistan, Afghanistan, Iran, Iraq, Kingdom of Jordan, Lebanon, Palestine (Amas), Somalia, Sudan, and others, were the centers of Al Qaeda activities and the favorite cells and command-posts for Osama bin Laden, the terrorists' leader. These countries plus were the would-be American military and diplomatic targets.

President Bush (Junior) decided to deal with some of these countries, such as Iraq, Syria, Afghanistan to face them with the immediate military crackdown. Countries like Iran, Egypt, Palestine, Lebanon, and Sudan to remain engaged through the diplomatic channels. Sudan and US to cooperate, share intelligence over terrorism and its leader, Osama bin Laden. For Iranian sponsorship of international terrorism and Nuclear ambition, US administration accepted to support dialogue through United Nations Security Council (UNSC) and over the matters of the Radical Islamic movements funded by Iran, such as Hizbullah in Lebanon. For Sudan, the US administration decided to follow the diplomatic path for Sudan to abandon harboring the international terrorism, led

by bin Laden and accept peace with the Sudan People's Liberation Movement, SPLM.

In exchange, the US would mediate a negotiated peaceful resolution of the conflict between Sudan and South Sudan to end the war. The US involvement concluded the popular "Comprehensive Peace Agreement, CPA," signed by the SPLM and Nation Congress Party, NCP, for Southern Sudan and Sudan respectively. From 2002 to 9 January 2005, US-mediated the most successful agreement ever. The CPA, to be exact, was monitored, guaranteed and signed by the US Secretary of State, General Collin Powel, in his capacity as an agreed guarantor and witness by the two parties, SPLM and NCP.

This agreement recognized Islamic sharia law, military dictatorship and ended the war in Sudan. The agreement also obliged the Sudan government to break its diplomatic relations with Al Qaeda by resuming diplomatic relations with the US and collaboration of intelligence on international terrorism. Equally, the SPLM and the ruling NCP mutually recognized one another and agreed to form an interim coalition government for the whole Sudan, with an autonomous interim government for Southern Sudan, to last for six years, from 2005 to 9 July 2011.

On 9 July 2011, following the successful referendum vote on 9 January 2011, President Salva Kiir Mayardit declared the independence of South Sudan. The independent day was heavily attended, overwhelmingly by South Sudanese citizens and world leaders. Among the world attendees, were the USA, European Community (EU), Norway, African Union (AU), Sudan and the UN Secretary-General, Ban Ki-moon. President Omer Hassan Al Bashir of Sudan was the first to diplomatically recognized the new nation when he congratulated President Salva and the people of South Sudan. Sudan's congratulatory message was followed by the unanimous stream of congratulations and well-wishes from within the country and abroad.

This honey-moon like celebrations could not last beyond one year (9 July 2011-9 July 2012). The US relations with South Sudan began to soar and slide downhill. The cause of dwindling US relations was dependent on President Obama administration's policies towards the Radical Islamic Nations like Sudan and Iran. Obama administration opted for strong diplomatic relations with the Arabs and Muslims nations. President Obama wanted a strong military and diplomatic campaigns in his war against Osama bin Laden's Al Qaeda and the Radical Islamic Terrorism Worldwide. South Sudan was not anymore strategic to America, as long as Radical Islamic Sudan dropped out for support of the US and Western European war against Radical Islamic Terrorism. The Obama's U-turn against South Sudan for Sudan, affected greatly the new nation, in setting up a new social, political and economic infrastructure.

President Barack Obama meets President of South Sudan Salva Kiir in New York, The worst of Obama's policy towards South Sudan was revealed when he met President Salva Kiir in his office in in 2011. Among and within their conversations, Obama warned President Salva to disassociate himself from supporting the SPLM-North rebels against President Al Bashir government in Khartoum. President Salva denied that "I don't support SPLM-North rebels in the Nuba Mountains, South Blue Nile, and Darfur." But President Obama confronted Kiir with imagery evidence of military movements from South Sudan Bentiu state into Kordofan state. From then on, Salva did not meet Obama again until January 2016, the time Obama handed over the political power to New American President, Donald J Trump. Anything new with President Trump?

There is nothing so far, new in the US foreign policy, that indicates a change of American commitment in the military campaign against International Radical Islamic Terrorism
U.S. President Donald Trump in New York, U.S., September 20
President Donald Trump's administration is

Aldo Akuey

Nile Explorer
+254 716 926 508
email us here

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