Regime Change in South Sudan, is Indispensable

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He who that come to power through terror;
shall govern with terror

(David Brandt Berg, the Treasure book)
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Introduction to the SPLM\A transpire

The Sudan People’s Liberation Movement \ Army (SPLM \ SPLA) is former South Sudan based guerrilla movement that fought unsuccessfully, against various regimes in Khartoum since 1983, following a mutiny by southern members of the Sudanese Army Force (SAF) from Anya-nya stationed at Bor. The mutiny was a reaction to the Nimeiri dictatorship’s decision to renege on some of the understandings and structures settled by the 1972 Addis Ababa agreement between Khartoum Government and the Anya-nya rebels that ended the first Sudanese civil war that were fought since before independence in 1956.

From its very inauguration, the SPLA’s manpower was predominantly drawn from Dinka communities, and it immediately lured military, as well financial backing from Colonel Gaddafi in Libya, and also from Colonel Mengistu in Ethiopia.

Furthermore, since its’ inception, SPLA was closely associated with systematic human rights abuse, and it has waged war against several governments in Sudan, democratic and otherwise. It started with 1985 oust of Nimeiri’s regime and its ‘replacement by a transitional military government. In 1986, the democratically elected multi-party coalition governments supplanted this regime. However, this democratic elected, multi-party regime was eject militarily in 1989 by Omer Bashir – which had, and is unremittingly trying hard to civilianize, and democratize itself, to suit the contemporary global Context of good government of the people, by the people, and for the people, to this very moment.

Since 1983, SPLA\M had failed to engage into meaningful negotiations with any of the Sudanese governments: until it felt both National and international pressures, thus it engaged into negotiation with the NCP within the context of the Inter-Governmental Authority on Development (IGAD) that gave birth to Comprehensive Peace Agreement in 2005.

SPLA reached apex of military activity in the late 1980s up until 1991 where it has been operating under close coordination of the totalitarian regime of Mengistu until his collapse in 1991. However, because of the collapse of the regime of Mengistu, who firmly hold SPLA together, and supported struggle against regime in Khartoum, munificently. SPLA\M became weaken, as well
riven into several factions, due to internal contradictions, pertaining the vision, constitution as well nature of its leadership system.

It then relocated from Ethiopia to Uganda and then Kenya; however, from 1995 through aides of Kenyan Government, the United States government began to support the SPLA\M militarily, diplomatically, and financially.

SPLA from its’ very inception in 1983 until the signing of the comprehensive Peace Agreement with Sudanese Government in 2005, it was based and only operates from outside the country. That makes it, a liberation organization without practical relations with the citizens and people it claims to be liberating. For that, SPLA\M until to date, have no feeling of sense of belonging to the Country, then to simple conquer and drain its’ resources for the benefit of its’ individual leadership, and their family members abroad, in USA, Australia, Europe and East Africa’s Country of Kenya and Uganda.

As part of renaissance of SPLA\M by the USA, and its use as instrument of comprehensive policy of the USA against the Islamist Regime in Khartoum, which was considered as Terrorist Sponsoring and hosting Regime. SPLA became prodding into the international fame as a major player in the Sudanese and regional affairs by West, and USA in Particular. On contrary to USA’ tenancy supports, and consideration of SPLA\M as National Liberation Movement, that will restore democracy in Sudan. SPLA\M remains with no clear political manifesto, then political propaganda. More so, it became worst organization that is so cruel to the very people of South, it claims to be liberating.

It is de facto, the only political manifesto of the SPLM\A was pronounce by the person of Garang that, “the slogans of the SPLA are ‘National Unity’, ‘Socialism’, ‘Autonomy’, where and when necessary, and ‘Religious Freedom’.

The view and ideal of Garang automatically became the view and ideal of the SPLA\M, and under the command of Garang, SPLA\M commits itself for the “liberation and Unite of the Sudan, with a view of establishing a New Sudan.

The vision of New Sudan was a vision of creating a united Sudan, where racism and tribalism will have no place, but only equality, freedom, economic and social justice, and respect for human rights.
On contrary, due to atrocities it has committed against the civilian populations in south, as well its’ lack of vision and clear political agenda, SPLA\M gradually lost National popular supports, until rescued from collapsing, and defeat, by the CPA in 2005, which it signed with NCP, in Kenya.
The SPLA\M’s guerilla epoch and atrocities it committed

A regime is judge by the means it came to power and how it behaves itself before it became in power. This is because what so ever means it uses to come into power, it will use it again to sustain itself once in power. The misconducts of the SPLM regime in south Sudan today, it is actual the prolongation of its ‘actual conducts during its’ guerilla struggles such as

1) The Fascism and dictatorship

The transformation of any reactionary movement to revolutionary is a system, and process of the reactionaries acclimatizing to the democratic system to fit the content of its’ struggle. This requires the restructuring of the reactionary with democratically structures. However, this was never the situation with SPLA\M as the attempt to transform from reactionary to revolutionary happened to be through coup d’dict by Col. John Garang, through the help of Dictator Col. Magistu Haile Mariam, of Ethiopia.

The association of the SPLM\A with totalitarian politics with regime in Ethiopia; resulted in compressed of democracy and debate within the SPLA, and this reproduce the acts of intolerance, especial of those who could not agree and accommodate the policies and actions of the SPLM\A that inflicts with human right violation.

The movement was militaristic and politicians who joint, and in position of joining the movement, are subjected to military, as means of subordinating and controlling them through military Chain of command and structures. This was strategically, so that, they will not be critical and challenges the decision of the leadership of Garang, and his fellow comrades. Most politicians who joint the armed struggle found themselves ignored, marginalized and persecuted, and even murdered by Garang and his elites, example of those murdered are likes of Joseph Oduho, Martin Majier, Kawac Makuei, Lakurnyang Lado and Martin Kejivera, just to mention the few.

The SPLM\A highest organ, the Military High Command from the very dated of itself establishment, met only two times, in 1985 and 1986 and From then onwards no meeting of the SPLM/A High Command. SPLA\M automatically became totalitarian movement. It’s decisions are
monopolize in the person of Chairman and Commander In Chief, whereas, all powers are concentrated in the hands of the person on top.

Due to the absence of collective leadership and individual responsibility, SPLM/A slowly transformed, and became fully autocracy movement, an outcome of this situation was gross mismanagement of the affairs of the Movement at every level.

As a resulted of authoritarian system and practices, the members of the High Miliatry Command, Dr Riek Machar Teny-Dhurgon and Dr Lam Akol Ajawin broke away from the SPLA, accusing John Garang of dictatorial behaviors and human rights abuses, Dr Machar and Dr Akol came to head SPLA-Nasir. Further dissatisfaction of SPLM/A cadres with Garang, led to another fragmentation within the SPLM/A-Torit when deputy Chairman and Chief of Staff of the SPLM/A, William Nyoun Bany, revolted against the leadership of Garang, accusing him being dictatorial and terroristic, for the number of war crimes, crime against humanity and genocide.

2) **Tribalism and Racism**

The claims of the SPLM to be National Liberation force was, and continue to contradicts the de facto of it being tribalism, and racist movement as it was and until to dates, as it’s Government is dominated by, one of the ethnicity in South Sudan, that is Dinka Tribes, and then followed by the emerging of the Nuer Tribes.

During the early inauguration between 1983-4, the SPLM’s political mobilization took sharp on tribal where the Bor and people of Kongor were given priority and opportunity, for a reason to join and acquire military and weaponries, with a purpose to defense themselves, as well requisite against the neighboring tribes such as Murle, Mundari and Nuer. Thus, the first major political mobilization of the more than ten thousand of Bor people and training in 1983 in Ethiopia was not for national agenda, but ethnicity reasons.

In September 1985, when those Bor soldiers of the SPLA returned from the training in Ethiopia; they immediately invaded and captured Terakeka,
the main city the Mundari tribe. They committed great Atrocity, war crime, and crime against humanity, such as massive killing and rapping of the Mundari, as well looting of their properties. This was done in avenge, by the use of the national liberation organization resources, by one tribe against another.

In equatorial, general, SPLA\M took it as an advantage to retaliate against Equatorians for the issue of KOKORA, and to reverse the division and rescind the Equatoria Region, and impose the Dinka supremacy, as it was before, that brought about KOKORA in South Sudan by then.

Due to highly tribalism acts and tribal tensions between the Nuer and Dinka, thus majority of Nuer felt themselves to be oppressed and marginalized by the Dinka and this was and remain actual the many feelings of other ethnicity. This resulted in ethnic groups such as Murle to revolt against SPLA\M in 1989, the Mundari in 1989, Toposa 1986, Didinga in 1990, and other ethnicity such as Nuer and Shiluk in 1991.

The most clarification of the foretastes of tribalism within the movement was during the 1991 leadership crisis and split in the movement. The two major movements took heed on tribalism that is to say, the SPLM\A – Nasir led by Riek and Lam derived its supports from Nuer and Shilluk, the tribesmen of the two leaders; while the SPLM\A – Torit lead by Garang and Salva Kirr, derived its supports from the Dinka, the tribesmen of the two persons.

Following the 1991 split, the two warring factions not only attacked each, but also turned their guns on the civilian populations from each opponent tribesmen, the Nuer\Shilluk against the Dinka, as The SPLA\M – Torit of John Garang victimizeds all tribes in support of the split or other factions.

Thus in 1993 SPLA-Torit began an operation which involved the destruction of villages of the opponent camps, as a result, in January, 17 Latuka villages around the Imatong and Dongotona mountain ranges were destroyed, displacing tens of thousands of people. In the same month, Garang and Kirr’ faction forces moved further north and attacked Pari villages around the densely populated area of Jebel Lafon, some 100
kilometers east of Juba. Massacred the local populations, where scores of civilians remain unaccounted. In April 1993, Garang and Kirr’s forces “massacred about 200 Nuer villagers, many of them children, in villages around the town of Ayod. Some of the victims, were gathered and shut in huts, and burnt to death; while those attempted to escape were shot to dead.

SPLA as Dinka movement immediately employed tactics aimed at destroying civilian centres in areas not controlled by the Garang and Kirr’s faction. The SPLA sought to “weaken the subsistence base upon which (opposing groups) depend, utilizing village burning, cattle and crop stealing and destruction, denial of food aid. For example, Lafon was attacked twice in 1993 because the SPLA\M as Dinka movement rumored that the Pari people of the area might be sympathetic to William Nyoun, the opponent of Garang and Kirr. Based simple remorse, Garang and Kirr’s forces, total devastated the area and killed every existing human being they came across and looted what so ever they found to be valuable in the area.

After the split in the movement, the SPLA\M engaged into forced conscriptions (‘Kashas’) in Equatoria. While drinka tribes were encouraged to go to exile or other protected areas; as the entire population of the Nuer and non-dinka became target of the SPLA\M.

3) Human Rights Abuses
Since inauguration of the SPLM\A in 1983, it’s approach to human rights issues has been characterized by callousness, a lack of accountability and a complete disregard for the principles of any international conventions, such as:

1) The 1948 Universal declaration of human Rights

2) The 1965 International Convention of Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination

3) The 1965 Convention against torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or degrading Treatment or punishment
4) The 1989 Convention of Rights of child, plus other Convention such as:

5) The 1966 on Political Rights, and that on Economic, Social and cultural rights

SPLA\M was responsible for egregious human rights violations not only in the territory it controlled, but also, beyond the municipal boarder Sudan. It extend its activities of violation of human rights up to Ethiopia where SPLA units were involved in the massacre of over 500 Ethiopian civilians in the lower Omo valley of south-west Ethiopia.

In 1989, twenty Ethiopians were murdered and SPLA gunmen set more than twenty houses on fire, more so, it became the turn of the Ethiopian Anyuaks to suffer the brutality of the SPLA. Furthermore, a contingent of the SPLA went into action against the Anyuaks, both civilians and Ethiopian government militia in Itang and Piny-udo, in which nearly two hundred people, including women and children, massacred by SPLA\M.

The SPLA\M involved itself in the detentions, deliberately tortured, and killing of the prominent internal dissidents. Prisoners and \ or prisoners of war {POW} are detained in harsh conditioned detention facilities, and some have been tortured, in some cases executed {Killed} and \ or detained for long without due process. For example, in March 1989, after capturing the Town of Bor, the SPLA has murdered more than 600 government soldiers taken as prisoners of war in Bor, alone

The silently cross violations of Human and Collective Rights in the south Sudan by The SPLA/M for the last two decades of its ‘guerilla war, ranges from:

a) The exploitations of the mineral and Natural resources

b) The Indiscriminative Attacks on Civilians and particular in Civilians populated Government Controlled Areas
c) The unnecessary summary execution of people without proper jurisdictions, and disappearing of people from the SPLA detention Centres

d) The Torture and Abuses of the people in the harsh conditioned SPLA detention centers for a long time without due process

e) The looting, stealing and destruction of civilians’ Properties

f) The Intensive rapping of Women and under aged girls by the SPLA Forces

g) Kidnapping and adoption of the married/unmarried women and young girls as wives by the SPLA

h) Killing of the Civilians as well indirectly facilitation of massive killings of the civilians by starvations and diseases through an act of looting their only left food, displacement from their farms and destruction of their available health facilities

i) Adoption and forcefully recruitment of men, women and under aged children into their (SPLA) forces

j) Injustices, inhuman treatment and tortured and continue unlawfully arrest and detention of people without hearing, as well denial of access for justices

k) Creation of conditions that make indecent living standards for the people

l) Creation of conditions that brings lack of health and education services to the people

m) Creation of unsafe living environment where people are living in fear, as well living without security and protection
n) Creation of window for poverty which became responsible for suffering and death of many people, especial children

o) Denial of freedom of movement, Speech, expression, political opinion, association and peacefully assemble, privacy

p) An act of Slavery and Servitudes by forcefully taking civilians to work and porter for them without pay

SPLA has consistently not only refused to account for its human rights abuses; but also to conduct systematic investigations of human rights abuses committed by members of its own forces or to punish those responsible.

SPLA has abducted tens of thousands of Sudanese men, women, and children and used them as forced labour, and this is through the policy of forcibly conscripted, into SPLA ranks

The SPLA/M has indeed, destructed human resources in south Sudan, by forcefully recruiting the under aged and school aged children into their combat under an abusive living conditions. Whereas those forceful recruited children have not basic rights and most of them died and some till to date, were separated from their parents/family (some of those are what we call lost Boys or Lost girls). Those children after having been misused, when SPLA/SPLM signed CPA, most of those Children who are from non-Dinka tribes, are then damped; forgotten, and left unrehabilitated which are now wondering in East and Southern Africa and most in the refugee camps, which are living without hope.

Suppose if those children are not conscripted by the SPLA, most would have completed their studies, earning comfort life and would have been instrumental for the socio-economic development of the Country, and would have not be suffering today.

In fact, this is what, we as SSPLA\M referred to as destruction of human resources by the SPLA/M and therefore, SPLA/SPLM must pay for it. Such crimes committed by the SPLA/SPLM against those it claims to be
struggle to liberate, is a clear picture that, SPLA/SPLM has no vision, objectives and goal for the South Sudan and therefore, is not a political organization that will serve and save the people of this great Nation.

4) **Terrorism activities**

After the terrorist attacks on USA on 11th, September 2001, the American President, George W. Bush stated to the Congress and Americans on 20th September, 2001 that, ”the war on terrorism is not only targeted at the Islamic fundamentalisms but all forms of terrorism,” this statement was on defend on his declaration of war on terror. According to Bush’s believes, terrorism is not only associated with Muslims but also with Christians, Hindus and atheists. It also believe that terrorism is not only associated with Arab/Muslim World or Movement, but also secular World or Movements.

According to the American definition of the term terrorism, “Terrorism is referred to as “premeditated, politically motivated violence perpetrated against non-combatants targeted by sub national or clandestine agents, usually intended to influence an audience”

The American definition of terrorism, defined the SPLA/SPLM to be terrorists organizations operating in Sudan, which is not only destabilizing Sudan alone, but the region as whole.

In fact, since SPLA/M’s inception 1983 against the Khartoum regimes, this very movement since then, became one of the pre-emanate terrorists movement in the south Sudan, murdered millions of people and involved in massive violation of both, human and collective rights in the Country. According to the Human Rights Watch/Africa report of June 1994, titled “Civil Devastation: Abuses by all parties in the War in Southern Sudan”

This report indirectly accused SPLA/M to be guilty of terrorism, and it proven SPLA/SPLM to have committed great atrocities against the people it claims to be fighting to liberate from the Khartoum Regime. Yet, the International committed ignored to take into considerations this report, and continues to support and sponsor SPLA/SPLM in its terrorisms activities.
In addition to SPLA\M close identification with widespread abuses of human right, the SPLA\M has also been guilty of wide scale terrorism during its Guerilla eon. This acts of terrorisms by the SPLA/SPLM ranges from;

a) Brutally targets of non-combatants, are as direct murder of civilians such as that in Ganyiel, Panyajor, Pa’iyoui, and Pagau etc. for example in Pagau, SPLA\M forces lined up 32 women, and then shot each once in the head. More so, it locked eighteen children in a hut and then set the hut on fire. Three children who attempted to escape are then shot. The rest burnt to death, while in in Pa’iyoui, 36 women were burnt to death in a cattle byre. Nine others were clubbed to death.

b) Rapping, adoption of women and girls as wives, adoption of both women and men as salves, as well looting of both civilians and the International relief agencies as well local NGO’s properties,

c) Indiscriminative attacks on civilian populated towns under Government control such as, indiscriminate mortar and rocket attacks on the southern city of Juba, killing more than 40 civilians and wounding many others, in 1990 and again in 1991 where 70 civilians killed. Shooting down of civilian airlines such as on 16 August 1986 and May 1987 and brutal beatings, tortures and arbitrary detention of civilians and political prisoners as well prisoners of war in bad conditioned, and many other lists of evil deeds of terrorism, and

a) precipitate execution of opponents, SPLA has also callously and indiscriminately laying of landmines directly targeted civilians movements, and destruction of what little remains of the rural infrastructure in southern Sudan,

SPLA/M has not only terrorised people in Sudan, but it became an international terrorists movement, which has also terrorised the neighbouring Countries like Ethiopia, Democratic Republic of Congo, Central Africa Republic and the Northern Uganda. For example; SPLA/M
troops in one day, murdered more than 500 Ethiopian civilians in lower Omo Valley of the southwest Ethiopia, and in 1996-7, and the SPLA unit false acclaimed to be forces of West Nile Bank Front - entered into Uganda in Sudanese refugee’s Camps in Ikaffe, in West Nile region, looted, burned and killed refugees.
SPLM Regime and Contemporaneous Situation in South Sudan

The Republic of South Sudan, under the statute of the SPLM, had groomed a monster that will gulp generation after generations. In terms of bad leadership and extreme level of corruption, this is affecting both human and social development in the Country, now.

De facto, the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) was a landmark in the history of the Sudan in general, because it set the country on the path to democratically transformation and reinstitution of culture for the respects of human rights that brought secession of South from the Republic of Sudan in July 2011.

Indeed, CPA promised the people of the South, the exercise of the right for Self-determination, it instituted autonomy government of South, that was, for all practical purposes, independent; - politically, economically and security wise. It is true that we {South Sudanese} had been running our affairs {South Sudan} by ourselves without any external interference since the sign of the CPA until the day (we) South Sudan recess from Republic of Sudan and became an independent State, in Africa and World at large.

However, bad administration of SPLM in Juba always point finger to Republic of Sudan to be responsible for all the insecurity, lack of proper services deliveries in the south, to cover their failure. It is indeed illogical for SPLM, to blame the disappearance of billions of pounds from south Sudan finance, as well lack of proper governance system and insecurity in general, and corruption in the Country on, any foreign sovereignty State in the World, as it has been propagating against NCP.

Since the signing of the CPA in 2005 and throughout the interim period until now as an independent state; SPLM dishonored the CPA, and there is an absolute failure in the area of good governance, and rule of law. For instance, our entire Nation has witnessed rampant corruption on the top echelon of Government.

It is shocking because only seven years in government, the private bank accounts of the leadership of Government in foreign banks fatting from Zero to tens of millions of Dollars! Little wonder that, more than US$ 20 billion dollars of oil revenue, and over US$ 5 billion as grant from International Community for the development and economic recovery of the South Sudan, could not be
seen, in terms of tangible services delivery in areas, such as, health, education, water, infrastructures etc.

Our children are going without schools while the Children of SPLM leadership enjoyed the best education in foreign lands. Our people continued to die from treatable diseases while those in charge and their families visited the best hospitals abroad. Indeed, there is no need for such a regime to exist because it is of no services and benefit for the Nation.

In fact, the current leadership of SPLM never felt the sense of belonging to the South Sudan, as their families continued to stay in their expensive mansions in USA, Australia, Europe, as well East Africa’s country of Uganda and Kenya, etc. They continue to siphon off the meager resources of the Country and hemorrhage our people dry.

To justify massive corruption amongst the ruling regime in South, the top officials of the SPLM looted a sum of US$ 4 Billion; this is justified by the current letter of the President of the Republic, urging those 75 officials to return even half of the US$ 4 billion back, and opening of bank account number 0810299067373 with Kenyan Bank. So that, those looted the Nation’s money, must deposit the money in that particular account, in return, they will be amnestied.

Apart from those individuals who have looted the money of the Nation, SPLM as political party channeled millions of US$ dollars from the Nation’s Money into its’ own account for political party purpose, this was also justified recent in corruption case where, SPLM Secretary General gave an affidavit on US$ 30 Million received from the Nation’s Money.

More so, accounts of any of the Government Ministries or departments were not audit since the establishment of the Government of South Sudan in 2005. Only in February {2012}, when there was an attempt, however, the Army and office of the President, rejected the move, as a result, the accounts of the office of the President, and Army are not audit, for unclear reason. This left lots of unanswered question, pertaining the transparence and credibility of the office of the president, and the Army.

It is unfortunately that, the future of this resource-rich country is impeded by the corrupt elites of the SPLA\SPLM that are arrogantly enriching themselves, while the ordinary people find it increasingly difficult to survive, and enjoy the
rights that are un-alienable to them. Thus, results in increase revolts against the regime that replicated six armed rebel movements, \{SSLA\textit{M}, SSD\textit{MA}, SSDF, \textit{NDF}, SS	extit{NRMA} and SSPLA\textit{M}\} existing on south Sudan soil. All these six different armed revolutionary movements are battling as well scrambling for National development, peace, justices, rule of law, good governance, and democracy, due to poor leadership, by the current regime.

leadership is a big challenge for South; the Country lack visionary as well democratic leadership, which results to date in tremendously suffering of many innocents citizens. In fact, three out of the five south Sudanese live on less than $3 a day; a third of children are malnourished and about 79% population does not have enough food, clean water, health, education and are living under miserable condition of life. Despising the country’ wealthiest that would have, at least provide better serves to the all. Unfortunately, due to poor leadership system in the country, the need to develop the nation and bring basic services to the ordinary people is total forgotten by the SPLM regime.

The south Sudan armed force (SPLA) is in a miserable state. Its budgets are more than 40% of the total budget of entire South Sudan every financial year. This year alone, United States of America gave a sum of US$ (300, 000,000) three Hundred Million to the South Sudan Army (SPLA), which vanished without trace from the SPLA account. Yet, the soldiers are poorly paid and some of them have not received any salary since the signing of the CPA; as Military Command Council misuses most of the budget allocated to the national armed forces.

Furthermore, the Army is politicized, and with high-level corruptions, whereas many officers are not given assignments, and promotion system in the South Sudan Army \{SPLA\} is so discriminative, on tribal bases to the extent that, many have been in one rank for almost ten years. The wounded heroes are forgotten, and even the families of the martyrs are neglected, without receiving any supports from the regime.

The security in South Sudan has broken down due to tribal and sectional fights. SPLM regime has continuously played a major role in fastening tribalism in the Country. for example, after the disarmament of the local Murle tribe early this year, the SPLA, consists of only Dinka attached two unarmed villages of the Murle community in April this year (2012), killed innocent Murle civilians, looting their properties as well setting the entire village on fire. Tribalism is
fascinating South Sudan as the traditional leaders are deprived of their traditional authority, for building and sustaining traditional cultures of Peace and bloodhound as Nation. SPLM leadership continues to pursue the politics of exclusion within, and outside itself. It denies the other National political parties the right to propagate their ideas and present their political program to the people, nationwide. Above all, the SPLM leadership used SPLA Military Command Council to intimidate other democratic political leaders in the Country, which indirectly reduces the level of our supposedly National Army to a party militia, which is much lamentably, to our Nation and People.

To make the matter worse, still, the law and order has broken down as national police Force are poorly trained and its functions are taken over by private armies, and unconstitutional security forces, such as, “Special Branch,” whose bulk are one family and ethnic group, of the President. More so, the judicial system is politicized; hence, it is unwise to mention the existence of the rule of law in Southern Sudan under the current injudicious leadership of SPLM.
Conclusion and Appeal

De facto, a regime without heart for the citizens is a hell for the nation - and no citizen is safe indirectly or directly under such a regime. Such a regime as this in South Sudan deserves not to exist because it is harmfully and degrading the citizenry life. Therefore, to bring to an end the suffering of our people, and stop the glide of the people of South Sudan into an abyss under the current corrupt cliques in Juba; revolt against the SPLM regime, and its’ dissolution is very vital, for the establishment of responsible Leadership urgently.

South Sudan needs the regime change by whatsoever cost, to see any meaningful change, for betterment of south Sudan people, and the benefit of Africa, and the entire World.

We therefore resolved and call upon all democratic regimes global, and corporate societies that are peace loving and human rights conscience:

1) To immediately terminate {withdraw} its ‘supports to Juba regime for the very reasons of deteriorating human rights abuses, corruptions and lack of political will to open up for a true democracy in the country, we sincerely wish to argue the International Community, and all foreign governments, as well international machineries and instruments to say enough is enough by total withdraw social, political, moral, Monetary and weaponries Supports from SPLM. . , and pull these resources and powers to bring justices to south Sudan by demolishing SPLA/SPLM and dragging those responsible for crimes committed by the SPLM\A to the Criminal court of justices

2) To impose sanction in term of monetary, armaments and travel on the SPLM, and its’ current leadership elites; and to open a fresh token on the cases of human rights abuse, war crime and crime against humanity committed in South Sudan during the north- south civil war. Furthermore, ensure that, all those found responsible for war crimes and crime against humanity faces justices, under special tribune establish under International Criminal Court (ICC).

Justices are what we all deserves as human, and we need to demonstrate this by bring justices to all humankind, especial those in other part of World, like south Sudan, who are victims of individuals who had, and is
misusing their powers and authorities, including the resources of the Nation to commit crimes against humanity.

Every human is equal created in the Image of God and with equal rights; and all those who violate individual and collective rights, are criminal, and deserve justices, disregards of their political, educational, social, and economic status. It is therefore, for this very cause, a court of justices is instituted Universal to bring justices for all humanity.

Therefore, a crime committed against humanity in South Sudan by the SPLA/M will never have to go unanswered. This is simply not a political matter, but a matter of serving the very purpose of justices and existence of the Criminal court of justices. More so, to serve the purpose of the existence of Human Rights Charter and other United Nations Conventions, as well our municipal, International Constitutions, and laws that govern humanity and the World we live in.

3) We also call upon all South Sudanese from all works of life to democratically revolt against the SPLM to dissolve current government of the Republic of South Sudan so as:

   a) To replace by a national broad-base, multiparty system of government, agreed upon by all the political parties,

   b) To install and promote the culture of respects for human rights, and democracy, as well good governance and rule of law for the national benefits of all citizens and her aliens.

Final, the liberation struggle of the people of south Sudan is a project that has its foundation on the respect for human rights, which is continuously, been violated by the SPLA\M.

Armed struggle in this case, is not the end, but only a mean to achieving the objectives of liberation whereas, to topple the regime of the day; – with objective of creating a united socialist Sudan based on multiplicity, diversity and commonalities of its cultures.

Indeed, {our} SSPLA\M struggle remains the test of the willingness of the international community, and International machineries, as well all foreign
regimes global for the cause of democracy, rule of law and good governance in the World, and in particular, South Sudan.

It is indeed a great disappointment to us, the people of the Republic of South Sudan in a way the international community response to human rights needs in South Sudan since the north-south civil war where lots of atrocities has been committed and never any of those responsible for these atrocities been questioned, and brought in the book of justices.

This is all because of conflicts of interests where the international community found themselves in, as many of these supper power nations decides only to follow their interests, then the interests of justice, democracy and happiness of the many soul searching South Sudanese. Especially with reference to the United States Government, as it has chosen to support the SPLA/M militarily, politically and diplomatically in its unjustified war against the Sudanese government.