

America Uses Chemical Weapons as a Bludgeon Against Army Commanders to Separate Darfur

(Translated)

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On September 5, 2026, Al-Khaleej online newspaper and Sky News Arabia reported on a report from The Washington Post regarding documents revealing that the Sudanese army had established a secret stockpile of chlorine bombs, which it used against the Rapid Support Forces. The American newspaper unveiled an investigative report—based on classified documents—indicating that the Sudanese army had created a covert chemical weapons stockpile and resorted to using chlorine during the ongoing conflict in Sudan. The newspaper described this as a dangerous development that exacerbates the tragedy of a civil war that has raged for three years, resulting in the world's worst humanitarian crisis. Elaborating on the report, the newspaper noted that the files included documents prepared by Sudanese military officials referencing "dual-effect" munitions equipped with choking gas, videos showing weapons tests that produced plumes of green and yellow vapor, and correspondence between Sudanese military officials indicating that army forces had stockpiled up to 290 chemical munitions.

To verify the files, The Washington Post consulted more than 20 Western intelligence officials, chemical weapons inspectors, and human rights experts; all of them characterized the materials as credible evidence of the existence of a chemical weapons program. It goes without saying that when the United States seeks a specific outcome in a region, it engages in a series of military and political maneuvers—whether by manufacturing a crisis and managing its aftermath, or by pursuing political actions that advance its colonial agenda and subjugate peoples to dismantle nations. From its position as the world's leading state, the U.S. feels no compunction about leaving its agents mired in the very quagmire it created—a quagmire that is quintessentially American. It uses these situations as grounds for legal culpability, exerting international pressure to force the submission of those attempting to break free—figures it inevitably keeps within its grip, especially loyal agents like Al-Burhan and Hemedti. It heaps the burden of guilt upon these agents, pressuring them into even greater subservience.

The United States spearheaded the project to dismantle Sudan, assigning it top priority since the 1990s. This began when it focused on opposition forces that had left Khartoum for Asmara; there, in 1995, the opposition held its famous "Conference on Issues of Destiny," which adopted the principle of the right to self-determination. Leadership of the coalition was handed to the then-rebel leader John Garang—an American asset—and in 2000, the U.S. granted the coalition \$10 million.

Subsequently, the U.S. pressured the Al-Bashir regime with economic sanctions, citing its alleged sponsorship of terrorism, until it succeeded in bringing about the secession of South Sudan.

A new cycle of calamity and tribulation then befell the people of Sudan when the army established the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) to combat the 2003 Darfur rebellion—a rebellion backed by Britain. At the time, the force was not known as "Rapid Support Forces"; instead, it operated as a border guard unit under the command of Musa Hilal,

leader of the Mahamid Tribe. Subsequently, in 2013, the Border Guards evolved into the RSF under the leadership of the Al-Dagalo family—Hemedti and his brothers.

The United States is racing against time with its sights set on the secession of Darfur, moving swiftly in its struggle with Britain over Sudan. Whenever Britain sets a political trap, the US counters with a more astute and savvy move to obstruct British influence—manifested both militarily through the rebel movements that signed the Juba Agreement, and politically through various parties and the Sumoud (Steadfastness) bloc. It is worth noting that Britain tacitly supports the US in the fragmentation of Sudan; after all, it was Britain that instigated the first South Sudan rebellion and drafted the “Closed Districts Ordinance (CDO)” of September 1922.

Regarding The Washington Post report—regardless of its accuracy—the US has a history of playing dubious roles in entangling similar governments. A prime example is its role in the destruction of Iraq under the pretext of the country possessing weapons of mass destruction. The US formed a committee of international experts—with Britain following the same path—and engaged in media deception under the supervision of George W. Bush and Secretary of State Colin Powell. In multiple press conferences, they claimed Iraq possessed internationally banned weapons, yet the committee found nothing. Despite this, the US proceeded to destroy Iraq, waging a dirty war in an era defined by institutions, human rights, and international bodies that advocate for state sovereignty and the prohibition of unjust aggression. America played a similar role with its agent, Bashar al-Assad, when he committed crimes against the people of Syria and deployed his entire military apparatus to subjugate them. America facilitated the entry of Russia, Iran, the Hezb of Iran in Lebanon, and Türkiye into the war to strike the revolutionaries, defending Assad despite his atrocities. Yet, once it had groomed Al-Golani as the man of the hour, it abandoned Assad; indeed, it imposed sanctions on him and the Syrian people under the guise of the Caesar Syria Civilian Protection Act of 2019—effective through 2025—which hung like a sword over the regime’s neck.

A similar scenario played out with Venezuelan President Maduro. He was accused of supporting the drug trade and flooding America with narcotics—a baseless pretext exposed by Trump himself when he declared that he coveted Venezuela’s oil, not that he was concerned about drugs invading America; after all, America is more saturated with drugs than any other state on earth!

America is deeply implicated in the bloodshed of peoples and is a principal partner in global crises, all to maintain its status as the world’s leading state—managing global affairs through political and military traps and coercion, with no regard for human starvation or loss of life.

Nothing will deliver the people of Sudan, the Muslims, or indeed all of humanity, except the second Khilafah Rashidah (rightly-guided Caliphate) on the method of the Prophethood—which will soon rise, by the permission of Allah (swt). Let those who strive, therefore, strive towards this end.