



Editor in-chief: Alnazeer Abdullah  
Newspaper design: Muzan Adil  
Editors: Abdellatif Babiker

Faculty of Arts

# HERALD

The gate of truth U of K

media designs: Aseel Mohammed & Muzan Adil  
Content creator: Ahmed muawia

## WHO'S NEXT?

UAE INTERVENTIONISM AND THE WAR IN SUDAN

## THEY WILL NEVER GROW OLD

## THE GREAT WAR

## THE CHILD LABOUR

### ISSUE WORD :

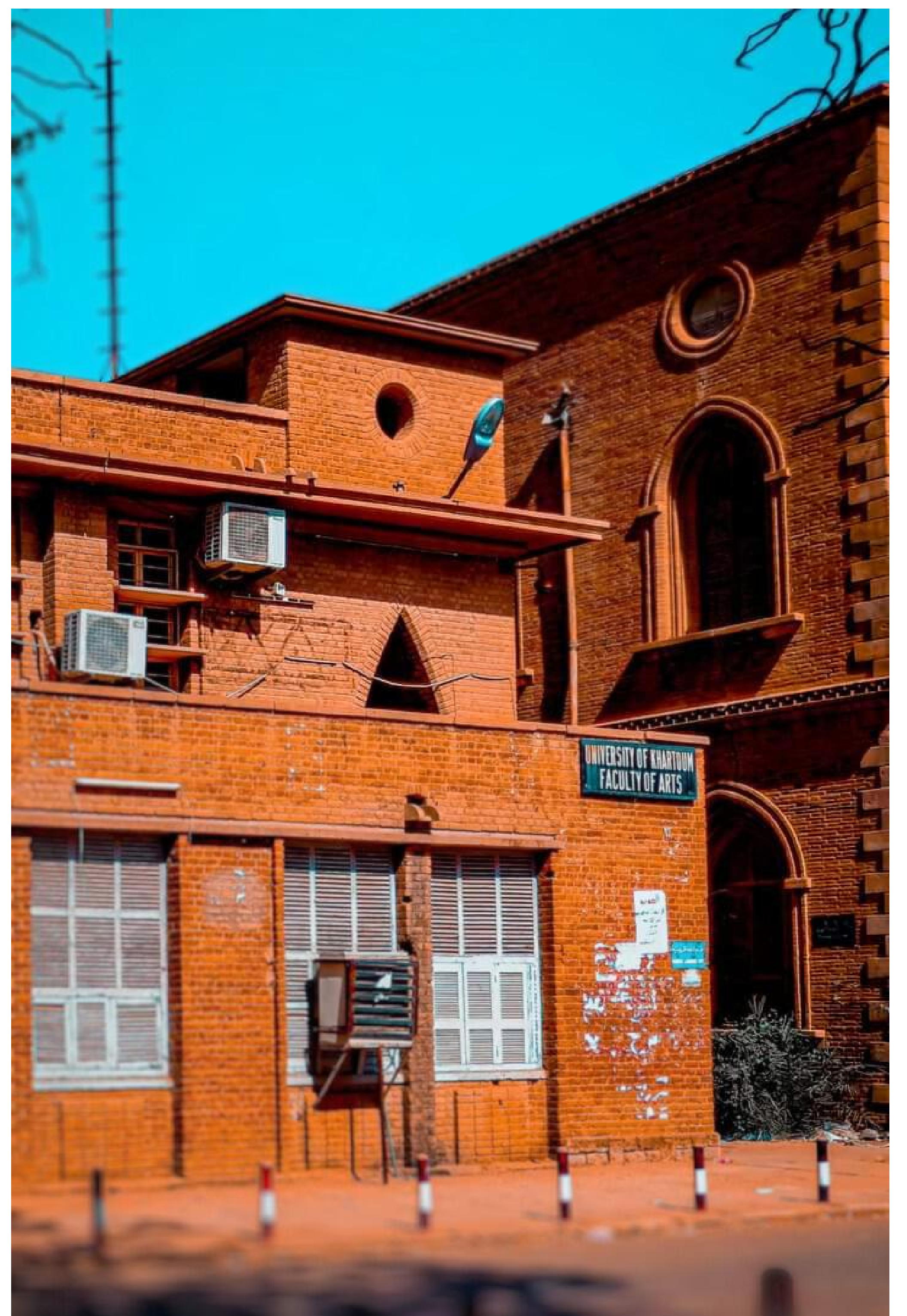
THE HOPE FOR A BETTER TOMORROW RESONATES WITHIN THE HEARTS OF THESE STUDENTS. EDUCATION, FOR THEM, IS NOT MERELY A MEANS TO ACQUIRE KNOWLEDGE BUT A LIFELINE, A SOURCE OF STRENGTH THAT FUELS THEIR ASPIRATIONS FOR A POST-CONFLICT SUDAN. THE DESIRE TO CONTRIBUTE MEANINGFULLY TO THE RECONSTRUCTION OF THEIR NATION PROPELS THESE STUDENTS FORWARD, EVEN WHEN THE ROAD AHEAD SEEMS DAUNTING. ”

### About The Newspaper

This bi-monthly newspaper, is a student work that came out entirely from the students of the Faculty of Arts, Department of English Language at the University of Khartoum. The goal of this work is creating a good environment for students to enhance their language learning capabilities,

Increasing students awareness and culture in various fields, Trying to put the light on the students or grads works, Suggestions for better learning sources, Enhancing students creative writing performance. Last, We seek to reach everyone who studies or knows English in sudan All the best,

**HERALD's Team**



Taken by: M.ALBADWEY





## They will never Grow old

Here lay Gazah:  
The City of Giants,  
The Land of the Free,  
The Bane of the Tyrant,  
The Beating Heart of Liberty,  
The Graveyard of Tyranny.  
Underneath all the rubble stone,  
And all the choking smoke,  
Of schools, hospitals and homes,  
Here lay Gazah, Alive and Free.



Here stands the Gazan,  
Like an unmoving mountain.

Here stands the faithful

To God: the Strong, the  
Vengeful.

Here dwells the poor and  
valiant,

Enduring with hearts of  
steel and Iron

The whip of a wicked,  
defeated despot.

For a life in Chains is a living  
death,

And a death for Freedom is  
a life lived best.

Here remain the People of  
Gazah: Bleeding, Never  
Dead.

Here were born the Children  
of Gazah.

Here be pleas without  
answer,

Of those innocent youth.

Too young to fight, too  
young to hate,

But never young enough to  
not be abused,

Here they cry amongst the  
ruins, covered in blankets of  
soot,

Killed and orphaned, injured  
and crippled,

They begged for a sound  
life, it was no use.

And Whole nations' hearts  
did quiver for them,

Yet not a single finger  
moved,

And with a shaking voice,  
they finally gave answer:

"Wish there was something  
we could do."

Oh Birds of Heaven don't  
call upon us,

You are alive and we are  
dead.

Here in the City of Gazah,  
they will never grow old.



# "Who's Next?"

## UAE Interventionism and the War in Sudan

Sudan's War brings new scrutiny to the rising middle-eastern power as the UAE's role in supporting the badly-reputed RSF (Rapid Support Forces) comes under heavy fire from both international and regional observers. Not but a few days ago from the time of writing this article -12th of November- Sudanese activists had organized two massive online campaigns to raise awareness about the country's perilous situation and expose the Emirati role in stirring the conflict by reportedly sending military shipments to the Paramilitary RSF which had been locked in bitter a conflict with the SAF (Sudanese Armed Forces) since the 15th of April this year. As testimonies and video-evidence continue to emerge of atrocities and massacres being committed in RSF-controlled territories following a string of victories against the SAF, it's becoming increasingly difficult to ignore the UAE role in the Sudanese conflict and all the terrible consequences that comes with it.



### A Long list :

Sudan is not the first nation where the UAE had been involved;

Yemen:

In Yemen the UAE had been aiding the STC (Southern Transitional Council) militias which had a few years ago seized control of the city of Aden the seat of authority for the internationally recognized Yemeni government. In addition, Emirati forces occupied the strategically important island of Socotra. The UAE justified their actions of taking control of sovereign Yemeni soil as necessary measure to protect it from Ansar'allah Houthi Rebels, something which the Yemeni Government denies was ever a real possibility.

Libya:

Before the war in Yemen UAE, alongside Egypt and Saudi Arabia, had been involved in supporting Libyan strongman and retired-colonel "Khalifa Haftar" whose Libyan National Army -which is mostly composed of the remains of Gaddafi's regime- fought with the Islamist dominated government in Tripoli and its various allied militias.

Ethiopia:

During the recent Tigray War in Ethiopia the UAE had sent Prime Minister Abeyi Ahmed weapon shipments to aid him in crushing the rebel TPLF (Tigray's people Liberation Front) despite Western and African Union's calls for all nations to desist from aiding the warring parties.

### A Challenge to the status-quo :

Emirati actions in Yemen effectively jeopardized Saudi-led efforts against the Houthi rebels in addition of course to greatly embarrassing Riyadh. An example would be the loss of the strategic port city of Hodeida which happened due to the Emirati-supported STC cutting a deal with Houthi Rebels and leaving the Yemeni government-aligned forces alone. This was one amongst many slights causing fissures between the longtime allies. Historically speaking, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia had always played the role of the middle east power-broker and had recently emerged as the Arab World hegemon against Iranian encroachment following the 2011 Arab Spring. This role is universally accepted by the many authoritarian regimes of the middle east due to Riyadh's unwavering policy of maintaining stability and the status quo. This policy had come under great strain recently due to Emirati expansionism. The UAE post-2014 had become increasingly independent in its foreign policy from the Saudi diplomatic orbit; in a much similar vain to Qatar which had done the same thing all the way back in 90s, but the UAE unlike Doha was not put under any great pressure by the Saudis. In fact, in 2017 with Emirati support both the UAE and the Kingdom cut ties and imposed an embargo on Qatar for its role in supporting Islamists movements (mainly the Muslim Brotherhood) and its sundry media channels grueling criticism of the two gulf nations and their policies. But while Qatar relies on its soft power to stir the water to its favor, the UAE had been relying on an increasingly complicated web of military proxies uniformly characterized by a rabid hatred for Islamists and strong economic ties to Abu Dhabi. In this manner of using proxies, the UAE is copying the Iranian model with the caveat of still maintaining good relations with Western Powers who accordingly turn a blind eye towards their destabilizing activities. However, despite all the challenges the alliance between the two gulf nations doesn't seem to be dissolving any time soon, regardless of the increasing Emirati independence.



## Gold and blackwater in Sudan:

In Sudan Mohammed Hamdan Daglo, popularly known as "Hemedti" had forged himself a private bandit army composed from the infamous "Janjaweed" militias, which had been responsible for the 2004-2006 genocide and ethnic cleansing in Darfur. This bandit army would be nurtured and armed by deposed President Omar Al-Bashir regime until it became the RSF, and with personal support former president Al-Bashir, Hemediti used his private army to provide mercenary services to regional actors independently of the SAF. His forces operated sometimes under the designation of "private military contractors" (PMCs) garrisoning locations for the Saudi-led coalition in Yemen. His soldiers also fought alongside Colonel Khalifa Haftar in Libya. "PMC" it's worth mentioning is a controversial designation as many argue that it's simply the modern term for mercenary companies. International law prohibits the use of mercenaries in armed conflicts. The Russian "Wagner Group" in Africa and Syria, and United States "Black Water Group" in Afghanistan and Iraq are first most examples of this phenomenon of hired guns. Similarly, the UAE's PMC company known as "Black Shield" had long been accused of operating as an outlet for the recruitment of mercenaries in the middle east, specifically recruiting from Sudanese youth who had been sent to fight in both Libya and Yemen.

The United Arab Emirates had been heavily investing in Sudan since the time of former President Omar Al-Bashir and with the Sudanese revolution in 2019 the United Arab Emirates sought to strengthen already existing with Hemedti and the RSF. Already, RSF mercenaries -some of whom reportedly child soldiers according to NGO's and the New York Times- were prompting the Emirati allies in both Libya and Yemen. More importantly, the UAE was part of a lucrative tripartite gold-trade alongside the RSF and Wagner Group: the RSF who controlled gold mines in Western Sudan would smuggle gold with the help of Wagner and sell them using Emirati Companies. And when protests were raging against the Junta that had overthrown the transitional civilian authority in 2021 the United Arab Emirates provided the RSF with Armored Vehicles to help with putting down the peaceful civilian uprising. It's worth noting that one particular demand by the protestors was the desolation of the Janjaweed militias: meaning the RSF. In 2022's the UAE declared its intentions to build a new port on the Red Sea seeking further consolidation of its relations with the Sudanese Junta. Through these ties to the UAE and Wagner group General Daglo was able to bolster his forces considerably which in turn inflated long-existing tensions to the boiling point culminating in all-out war on the 15th of April 2023.

## A New Pawn:

The War in its first days were anyone's guess, regional actors all called for both parties to cease hostility at once, but both parties were playing a zero-sum game for total control of Sudan. Eventually after days of heated bloody fighting no one emerged as the clear victor in the Sudanese Capital of Khartoum, with the RSF controlling most residential areas and civilian infrastructure but failing to capture Army HQ or capture the Commander in Chief and head of the Sudanese Transitional Council Abdel-Fatah Al-Burhan who managed to fight his way from his residence to Army's General Command in the heart of Khartoum. With a quick war out of questions both parties started escalating throughout the country, the RSF targeting Army Garrisons in their home state of Darfur. The RSF already handled much of the border control with Sudan's Western neighbors: Chad and the Central African Republic 'CAR', in addition to that the herder tribes from which the RSF recruited lived in a long belt across the border stretching from Sudan in the east to Niger in the west (commonly referred to as the "Baggara Belt".)

With the War raging on, the UAE quickly sent delegations to Chad's Transitional President Mahamat Déby. In the first day of the conflict and for the most part the young president seemed to be neutral albeit leaning towards the SAF side. Déby, whose position was extremely weak after inheriting the presidency following his father's death at the hand of rebels sought any advantage that would solidify his rule over the country. Emirati officials promised economic Investment and loans to Chad and in exchange Chadian officials would allow the UAE to operate an air bridge to "Um Jaras" airport in eastern chad. The suspicious air shipments were styled as "humanitarian aid" to thousands of Sudanese refugees mostly from the Massalit tribe who fled ethnic violence at the hands of the RSF and its allied Arab militias. In truth, however and according to several sources and an investigation by the Wall Street Journal, the UAE had been using the airport to funnel a continuous supply of weapons to the RSF under the guise of humanitarian aid.





Those activities which can be considered gross violations of International Law, had been stirring on the conflict in Sudan. This happened despite repeated calls by both the United States, the African Union, the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD), and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for all nations to desist from assisting the warring parties in Sudan. Emirati had brought the UAE under heavy scrutiny. As the RSF crimes come under light from witnesses, live videos and UN investigations, the Emirati involvement with the paramilitary group might become something of a liability to the UAE and its international image



### The Quest for the Red Sea:

In addition to direct military involvement, the UAE had been accused of propagating the RSF narratives. Many RSF-aligned online accounts had emerged with the conflict, almost certainly part of a larger media campaign. Many of these accounts are confirmed to be bots operating from disinformation companies in the United Arab Emirates according to several independent observers.

The RSF had adopted the same language and "anti-Islamist" rhetoric of its fellow Emirati-supported groups.

However, the War in Sudan could hardly be described as ideological. Many of RSF prominent commanders are former members of the NCP (the Islamist, National Congress Party of former president Al-Bashir) and have been involved in carrying out its will for decades.

The UAE construction of a military base in Djibouti, the military occupation of the Island of Socotra, the sponsorship of the STC in Yemen, the growing Emirati presence in Somaliland, the purchase of many shares in the Suez Industrial zone all these actions hint at the UAE's intention to secure a strategic hold on the Red Sea and perhaps Supporting the RSF might just be the next cornerstone in that project.

### Who's Next?

With Sudan's ongoing war and all the suffering, death, and instability it had brought with it, the question of "Who's Next?" Becomes increasingly pressing. Western, Arab and African apathy or inability to throttle Emirati interventionism couldn't go forever without bringing dangerous consequences to the Region as a whole. Not to mention of course the pressing humanitarian needs of the world's largest displacement crisis, and the hideous ethnic cleansing carried out with complete impunity in Darfur. If the international community are not taking action due to empathy then they should take it due to interest, as to not repeat the avoidable tragedies of the Congo Wars.

Letting the UAE expansionist policies go on without repercussion means that the question of "Who is going to implode next?" Is not a matter of 'if' it's merely a matter of 'when?'

### A New Pawn:

The War in its first days were anyone's guess, regional actors all called for both parties to cease hostility at once, but both parties were playing a zero-sum game for total control of Sudan. Eventually after days of heated bloody fighting no one emerged as the clear victor in the Sudanese Capital of Khartoum, with the RSF controlling most residential areas and civilian infrastructure but failing to capture Army HQ or capture the Commander in Chief and head of the Sudanese Transitional Council Abdel-Fatah Al-Burhan who managed to fight his way from his residence to Army's General Command in the heart of Khartoum. With a quick war out of questions both parties started escalating throughout the country, the RSF targeting Army Garrisons in their home state of Darfur. The RSF already handled much of the border control with Sudan's Western neighbors: Chad and the Central African Republic 'CAR', in addition to that the herder tribes from which the RSF recruited lived in a long belt across the border stretching from Sudan in the east to Niger in the west (commonly referred to as the "Baggara Belt".)

With the War raging on, the UAE quickly sent delegations to Chad's Transitional President Mahamat Déby. In the first day of the conflict and for the most part the young president seemed to be neutral albeit leaning towards the SAF side. Déby, whose position was extremely weak after inheriting the presidency following his father's death at the hand of rebels sought any advantage that would solidify his rule over the country. Emirati officials promised economic Investment and loans to Chad and in exchange Chadian officials would allow the UAE to operate an air bridge to "Um Jaras" airport in eastern Chad. The suspicious air shipments were styled as "humanitarian aid" to thousands of Sudanese refugees mostly from the Massalit tribe who fled ethnic violence at the hands of the RSF and its allied Arab militias. In truth, however and according to several sources and an investigation by the Wall Street Journal, the UAE had been using the airport to funnel a continuous supply of weapons to the RSF under the guise of humanitarian aid.

Those activities which can be considered gross violations of International Law, had been stirring on the conflict in Sudan. This happened despite repeated calls by both the United States, the African Union, the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD), and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for all nations to desist from assisting the warring parties in Sudan. Emirati had brought the UAE under heavy scrutiny. As the RSF crimes come under light from witnesses, live videos and UN investigations, the Emirati involvement with the paramilitary group might become something of a liability to the UAE and its international image.



# Labour child

One of the most common social phenomena, especially in poor communities, where poverty and financial challenges, which make people get their children into work in order to provide at least their food. In addition, disintegration of family is one of the main reasons for child labour. Therefore, a child lacks mental and materialistic support from his separated parents.

In Sudan, for example, children under 15 years old go into markets and streets looking for work to provide their fundamentals, and so do their families. However, the most noticeable thing is that children between 8-12 are practising jobs which doesn't suits their ages and some considered even dangerous like "Car washing", "Cleaning car's glasses in the middle of streets" or "Selling stuff in the road" spending the whole day under the sun, which may cause them serious diseases in the future.

•As all negative phenomena, child labour has its serious consequences, including:

- **SCHOOL DROPOUT**: Most working children do not have the chance to go to school, so they lose their chance to attend basic education, and this might have a negative impact on their future life or career.
- **WRONG UPBRINGING**: especially if the child spends most of his time away from school and engaged in the work community that will affect his personality and attitudes to misbehave or disrespect others when he grows up. However, the most dangerous thing that can happen to a child is to be lured by bad people into doing their dirty work since they are outside the circle of suspicion and observation.



- **PSYCHOLOGICAL ISSUES**: The most important fact here is the inferiority complex that afflicts a child when his condition is compared to that of other children who attend schools and amusement parks and spend time with their families while he struggles to make a living. So a child tends to believe that he is the worst among his peers, and he might become depressed and isolated, or get unsatisfied with his condition, therefore, within time his life will turn to chaos, struggling to forget his misery.

•Working as beggars!

In recent years, the phenomenon of begging has been spreading greatly, especially in the capital, Khartoum, where the number of beggars have increased on the streets, and in some public places; \*Most of them are from neighboring countries. 90% of these people were brought with their children by organizations to work in this field. They force them to beg, and what is collected goes to those organizations, According to the Ministry of Social Development, which revealed the existence of organized networks working to manage homelessness, begging and transferring money, and confirmed that the percentage of foreign beggars reached 60% of the number of beggars in the country, according to a census conducted by the Ministry for the year 2016.



▪ War made it even worse!

Now, Sudan is affected by the ongoing war, homes and schools have been destroyed, and many families have lost their means of livelihood. Therefore, child labor has increased significantly. Refugees and displaced children, especially those who are separated from their families and left alone ; are considered extremely vulnerable and have become victims of child labor.

▪ under aged fighters!

As for children who are still in war zones, they are more vulnerable to the worst forms of child labor and may even participate in war alongside adult combatants. Indeed, the Rapid Support Forces have recruited citizens, including children under the age of puberty, into their ranks, sometimes luring them with money and sometimes forcefully. They have become victims of exploitation and ill-treatment .

• Humanitarian organizations and children's rights :

▪ Official statistics indicate that about one million children in the country work in many economic activities , while recent statistics indicate that “52% percent of children in the basic stage are out of school. Also, World's Children reported in 2019 that 18% of children in Sudan are subject to child labor.

▪ The United Nations Children's Agency, UNICEF, said that there are about three million Sudanese children out of school, working in a number of jobs such as construction, house cleaning, and garbage collection.

•Sudanese human rights activists and child protection officials are extremely concerned about the spread of the phenomenon , because This is a violation of international law and national legislation, as it either deprives children of education or requires them to bear the double burden of study and work . However, the phenomenon of child labor must be reduced because children are the future of the country. Therefore, securing their future will be achieved by investing in their education and making good use of their talents and capacity to raise and develop the country.

**Written By:**  
**Ruaa Ahmed Abuanja**





# The Great War

1914; a simple number indicating another year in humanity's constant march to the future. Not many people at the time, whether in Europe's sprawling cities or its many colonies expected that it would be the year when the world came crashing down upon itself. A young Serbian nationalist shot the heir to the Austro-Hungarian throne kicking a chain of events that would pit Europe's greatest powers against each other. On one side the Central Powers: Germany, the Austro-Hungarian Empire, the Ottoman Empire facing against the Entente (The Allies): France, the United Kingdom, Russia, and later on both Italy (1915) and the United States (1917).



On 1914 the world ended and a new one began. Baptized in the flames of this colossal conflict a new literary movement emerged to both address and help the traumatized masses to cope with the insane suffering born out of this war. The Great War (or later as it came to be known World War One) was often amusingly referred to as the War to end all wars. This was done almost subconsciously, no one wanted to believe that all of this suffering could be repeated once more. Of course as we know with hindsight this was not to be the case, for in just two decades and a half Europe and the entire world would once more be engulfed in the blazes of total war. This conflict is special in many ways, not least of which the fact it's the first conflict where we have a front-window view into the mental processes of soldiers on the ground. How they felt? How they dreamed? How they endured the suffering and how did they cope? we know all of those things because soldiers wrote to their loved ones a lot, many of those letters we still have until today and they have been studied by many scholars who gave them a great deal more justice than I would ever be able to.



Some examples of absolute literary classics that heralded the beginning of the Modernist literary period, including ones written during world war I and after it: Laurence Binyon's poem 'For the Fallen' where the infamous line "They shall grow not old", the novel 'All is quiet on the Western Front' by Erich Maria Remarque, and the poem 'In Flanders Fields' by John McCrae. Wilfred Owen's poems (characterized by hostility towards war) are especially introspective and tragic, since he would ultimately die during the conflict. Many of those poems and novels dealt with the subject of war, more importantly they were windows through which the men who wrote them were able to cope with the inhuman suffering they witnessed. The Great War lasted from 1914-1918, almost 17 million people perished during the conflict.



# The Cycle of Emptiness

Our protagonist is Ahmed

Our Antagonist is his mind

**A**hmed is a young boy like no other an 18 year old who knows little about the world through the eyes of his parents, friends and society Ahmed is what you call a typical Sudanese boy a boy who has great expectations of what is hidden in his future yet an anxiety of the unknown.

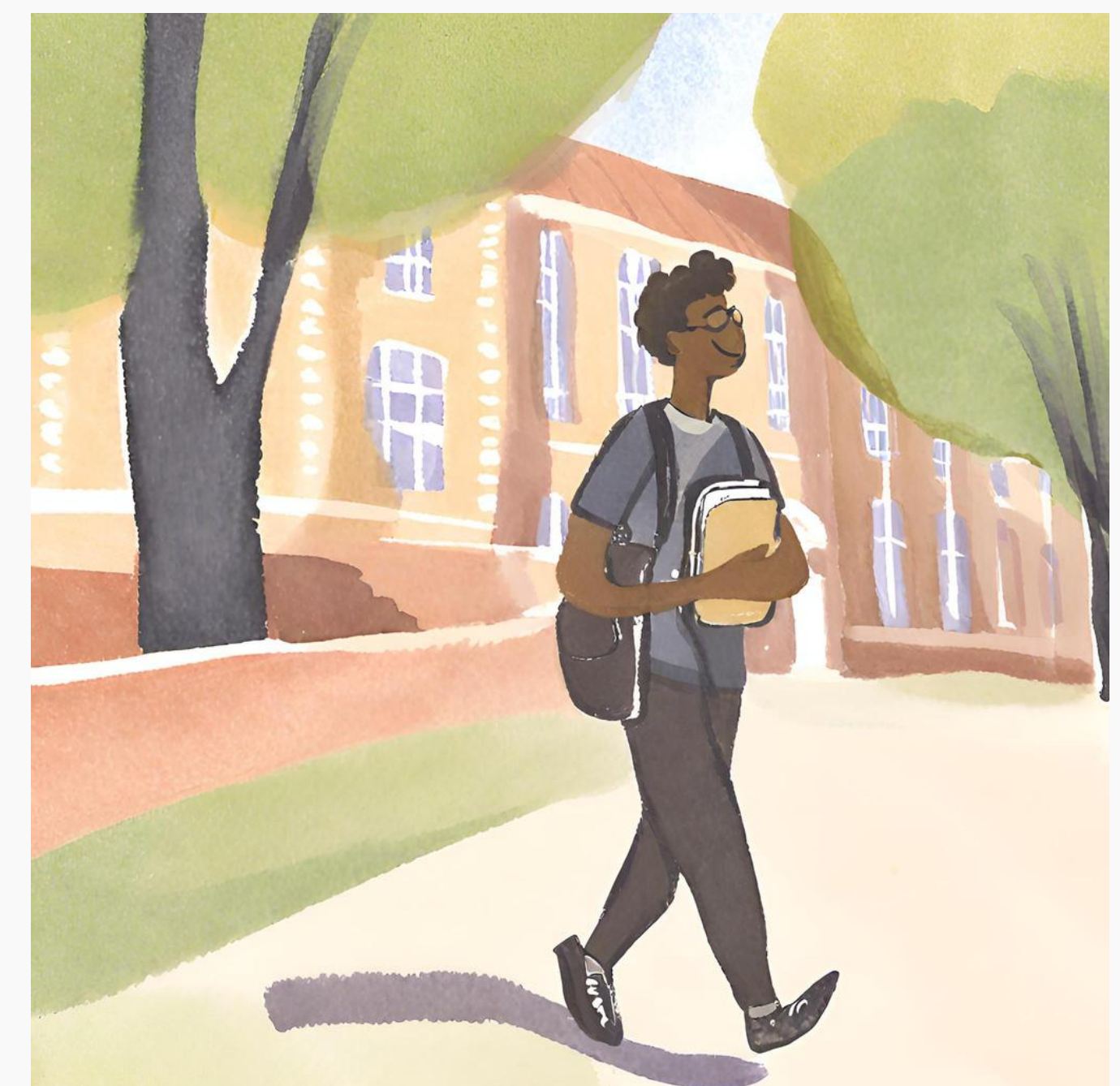
Our Antagonist doesn't differ a lot from Ahmed he is his senses his road map his thoughts of an unrealistic world where he can be anywhere, everywhere filled with a hustle culture of seeking materialism but wanting to settle on a peaceful present.

Ahmed grew in a society that teaches how to be a robot that only lives to participate in Capitalism

Since his first time stepping into school to his last time stepping out of university.

Ahmed always heard cheerful words yet empty shells of truth words like (study harder this is not enough!!!!) (get good grades to go to college!!!!) and so on.

Ahmed unconsciously accepted those words as his guide towards a great future as they claim a future where he can be a doctor, engineer a teacher or any other classic figure in our Modern society.



What they don't know (lucky) is that Ahmed just wants peace he wants to be a great man not by following those foot steps of those who think they guide him.



Ahmed also wants a love life where he can share his thoughts freely with a person that isn't gonna judge him a female a world who he didn't fully discover yet but much despair.

Ahmed now as we speak reached a point of his life he is afraid of the graduating because the world is a large evil place for those who walk by the hand book of society but also thinks (ignorantly of course) is that i will not suffer much i have a university degree for god sake !!

And this is where our story ends with an unsolved mystery of which path he will take or what story he will write or even what hero will save him.

Ahmed is one of millions in Third world countries

Whom i believe are heavily misguided from what they want in life whom not sure which road to take in the pursuit of happiness and fulfillment.

Please!!!! Don't Let them alone just feel them talk to them and great wonders you shall get.

"I don't know much about the world yet i know little about myself My eyes are fully sightful towards life yet Its blind towards my soul. " -Anees Mansour.



# Love and Death

Why didn't I commit suicide?

This is a question that keeps echoing and showing up on my doorsteps. I start my day with an anxiety of an incomplete mind. I do things that I don't know what they're, unable to distinguish truth from falsehood nor illusion from reality. It's difficult for the mind of this man to comprehend the self and the whole, no, the self and the other. \*Is there a whole in any case?\*



The desire to kill the pen and extinguish this paper's fire haunts me. It's a fire destined to be extinguished if the pen dies, or the arena is destroyed, or if the poem commits a suicide and is forgotten. I realize now that this seat\*\* itself doesn't leave the description of random aimlessness that I don't know what it's.

Every "I" is alone, even if she showed compassion to herself with statues of what's outside. Even if she called them neighbors, even if she wrote about them threats\*\* or the idolization of the beloved. Love is an idol worship of the unknown. To love is to have power over you. To be loved is to have authority and potency over someone; desire, competition, and revenge. Power adorns what feelings the person possesses: fear, loneliness, and desire for concealment! We mask it in a product that is shopped in a miserable madness. And then there it is, the grand celebration of the celestial; this is the meaning of life. I apologize, Schopenhauer. Goodness is not an illusion, but it can not be relied upon.

I wondered about the pronoun "we," and I found no answer or thought except that "I ask about the pronoun 'we'."

Myself mocks me, creates distance between me and my states. What drives me is the barbaric that my gender\*\* loves to adorn, that energy of life, the will to existence and actualization are the enchantment of triumph that pervades every movement, though we're rarely aware of it. I long for my people, but am I genuinely yearning for my people, or do I miss myself? \*The echoes don't answer within the realm of my mind.\* Did I really have that soul to begin with, or do I molly-coddle myself with some tales?

In the darkness of a dictatorial boundary of the self, I find myself thinking in random aimlessness. It begins and ends with me. This is a ruin of a self that toys itself with its outer walls.

And I always ask about the meaningfulness as if the word has a meaning. Strange letters that have the power to stop my futility. However, absurdity is a transcendental entity telling us that there's nothing truly transcendental.

Among words, there are those whose necks have been twisted till they no longer mean anything: will, power, desire, sex, potency, actualization. Language is a functional illusion that we live inside, and so it does back and becomes real with our existence, isn't it? Perhaps, yes, but what about this sentence?

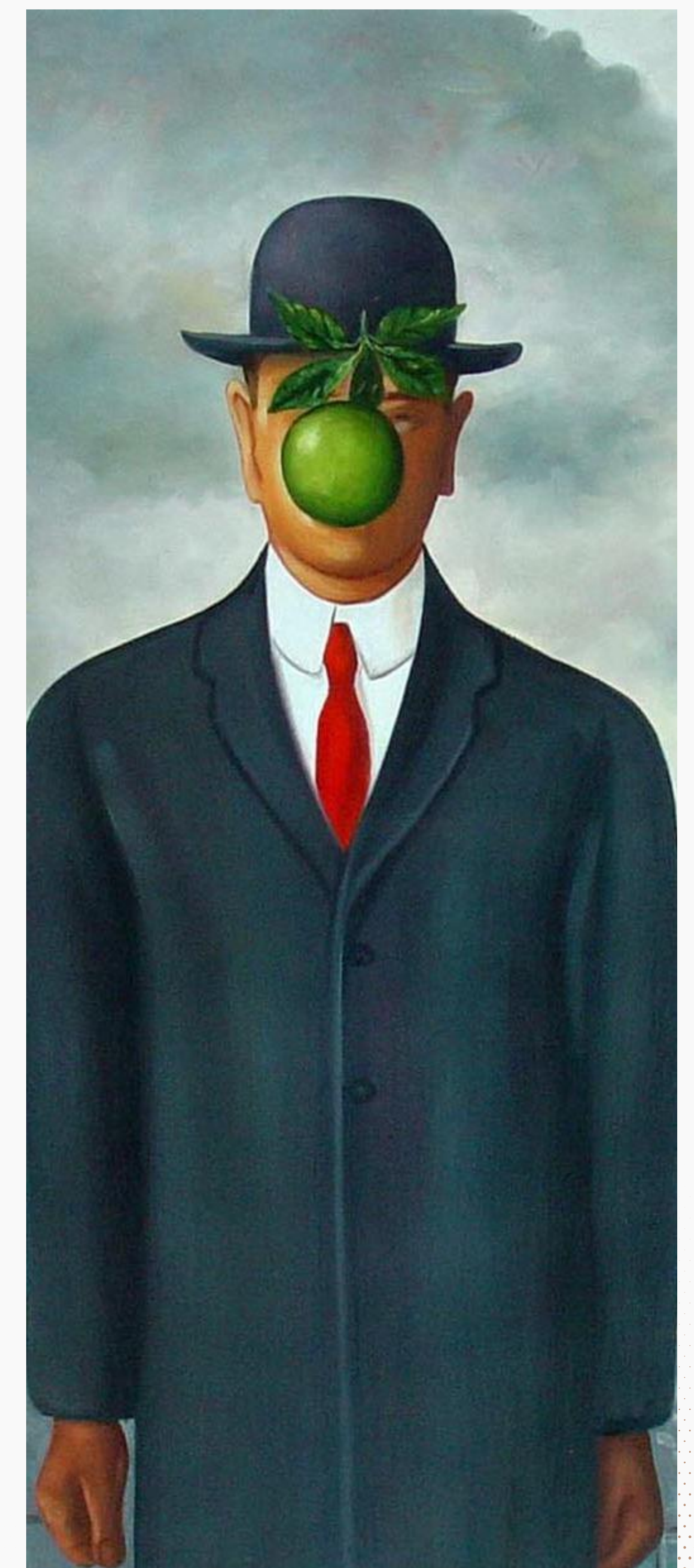
"If you do, you live. If you stop, you die. Every stop is a medieval woman, except that she's the type who chases death—that lord, the noble of darkness.

Do what please you from wounds bandages and music. This species\*\* has no hope. But before that, does this species\*\* even put a positive value to this claimed hope? Is it really goodness. Thieves of the word goodness are everywhere and in every domain.

And why goodness, in any case? Why not evil? And why the two to begin with? I propose a new religion in which we crusify who invented the two, and then we demand from those who used them to ask for forgiveness, and after that, we crusify who invented the word "contradiction".

\*All that is real is this existent becoming\*. If we crusify the truth, does it remain true? From the misery of the ego to the misery of matter. What's wrong with illusion anyway?

Love is an adornment of a transcendental appearance and a beautiful social mask for what lies in the essence of sex, which is conflict, violence, and power.





# Between the shadows of war and the light of hope

In the midst of a protracted seven-month war in Sudan, the resilience of university students shines through as they confront myriad challenges in their pursuit of education. These young minds, faced with adversity, are not merely victims of circumstance; instead, they are beacons of hope, embodying the unwavering spirit that seeks to continue the journey of learning despite the turmoil that surrounds them. The physical and emotional toll of the war has cast a shadow over the once vibrant campuses of Sudanese universities. Amidst the daily struggles for survival and safety, these students find themselves grappling with the profound impact on their academic pursuits. The classrooms that were once filled with the buzz of curiosity and the pursuit of knowledge are now silent witnesses to the resilience of a generation determined to secure a brighter future.

One of the most pressing challenges faced by Sudanese university students is the constant threat to their safety. The war has transformed campuses into zones of uncertainty, making the pursuit of education a courageous act in itself. The sound of gunfire and the echoes of conflict reverberate through the corridors of learning, yet these students press on, undeterred in their commitment to education as a pathway to a better future.

Financial hardships have compounded the difficulties, as families grapple with the economic fallout of the war. The rising costs of education, coupled with the strain on household incomes, threaten to derail the academic dreams of many. Yet, amidst these challenges, there is a collective determination to overcome financial barriers and continue the educational journey, with students seeking innovative ways to secure funds or tapping into support networks within their communities.



The war has disrupted the normal flow of academic life, with institutions facing closures and displacement becoming commonplace. Sudanese university students find themselves navigating an educational landscape marred by uncertainty, as access to classrooms and traditional learning resources becomes sporadic. Despite these obstacles, the students exhibit remarkable adaptability, embracing makeshift classrooms, online learning platforms, and community-driven initiatives to ensure that the flame of education continues to burn bright.

The hope for a better tomorrow resonates within the hearts of these students. Education, for them, is not merely a means to acquire knowledge but a lifeline, a source of strength that fuels their aspirations for a post-conflict Sudan. The desire to contribute meaningfully to the reconstruction of their nation propels these students forward, even when the road ahead seems daunting.

International support plays a crucial role in sustaining the educational aspirations of Sudanese university students. Humanitarian aid, scholarships, and partnerships with educational institutions around the world can provide the necessary resources to ensure that these young minds are not deprived of the transformative power of education.

In conclusion, the story of Sudanese university students facing a seven-month war is one of resilience, determination, and unwavering hope. As they navigate the challenges that the conflict brings, these students embody the spirit of a generation that refuses to be defined by adversity. The international community, by standing in solidarity with these young minds, has the opportunity to be a catalyst for change, ensuring that education remains a beacon of hope even in the darkest of times.

Written by:  
**Jamal Mutasim**





# Youssef Othman Al-Mousili

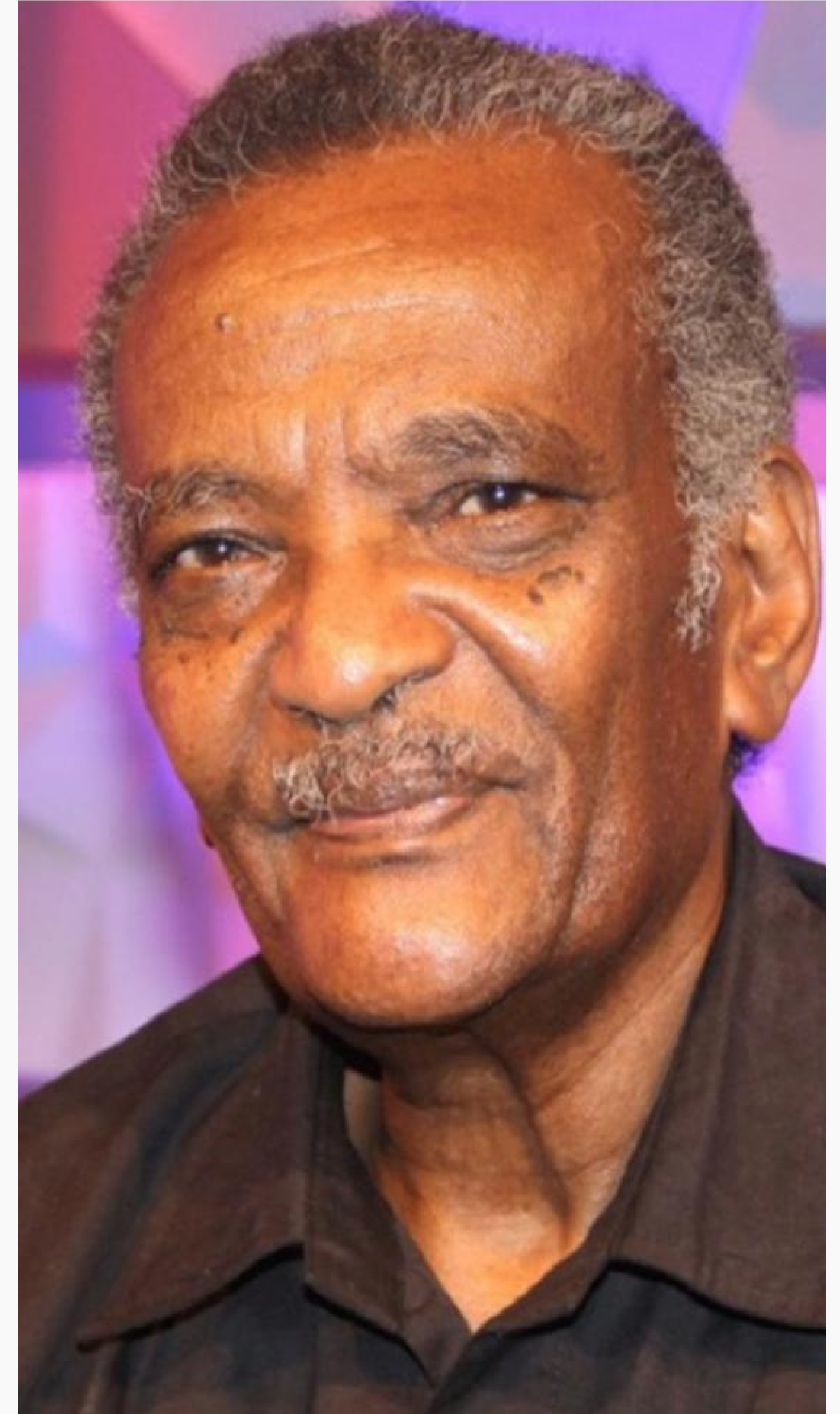
## Youssef Othman Al-Mousili :

He was born in Khartoum and he is a Sudanese musician. He studied at the University of Khartoum, Faculty of Engineering, in the year of entry in 1976. He was part of an engineering choir and he used to sing in the auditorium of listening . He traveled to America due to the ban on activities after the Salvation Revolution, which contain symbolic songs such as references to the Kizan military rule, dictatorship, corruption and injustice government, when he moved to America he obtained a master's degree from the University of Iowa in the field of electronic music composition, and he spent more than 20 years in America.

## His Resume :

Due to his passion for music, Al-Mousili turned to teaching, where he worked as a teacher at Khartoum High School and the Higher Institute of Music and Theater in Sudan, and he has the Al-Mousili Center for Music (United States of America). Al-Mousili worked in many fields, where he worked as director of Jawaher Artistic Production Company, and worked as artistic director for Hassad Artistic Production Company.

When we contemplate the huge biography of musician Youssef Al-Mousili, we are astonished and find ourselves facing a legendary artist and a true miracle in a time when miracles are few and incapable people are many. The artistic scene needs the likes of Youssef Al-Mousili... because he has the necessary qualifications to constitute a real addition to the musical and lyrical field. He possesses amazement and is creative and advanced in terms of intellectual concepts. Despite his relatively advanced age, he is creative and innovative in terms of musical ideas and the ability to keep up with new concepts, and that is the great advantage in Youssef Al-Mousili's personality. He is the ability to keep up and think in an unusual way, and that is secret of survival to become creator is at the front of memory .



Musician Youssef Al-Mousili is one of the artists and musicians who played a major role in the revolutionary movement through a number of works that he continued to perform, as he remained hostile to the regime from 1989 until its fall.

Youssef Al-Mousili led the Diamond Band Orchestra of (Ahmed Fouad Hassan) in the Republic of Egypt with the late artist Ahmed Al-Jabri in the Egyptian Radio studios. He also participated and also had joint songs with the artist Abdel Latif Al-Talbani, the artist Zainab Younis, and Iman Al-Toukhi. He also participated in the song The Third Child with Mustafa Sayed Ahmed and Muhammad Wardi.

A dialogue between him and Mahasen Ahmed Abdullah:

You participated in one of the episodes of the program (Songs and Songs)... Tell us about it?

During the program, I presented a work that I dedicated to the mothers of the martyrs. I also commented on a piece by musician Burai Muhammad Dafallah in memory of his memory. I also participated in an episode of the program (The Revolution by Text) with the poet Abdel Wahab Halawi.

Have an art project?

I have a work in English in a Sudanese style written by Mr. Mahjoub Orwa, which will be implemented soon.

Are there any shortcomings among artists in the early beginnings of the revolution before the fall of the regime?

Yes, there are clear shortcomings, and there are those who "jumped" on the revolution's train after it moved, and there are those who were afraid of the oppression of the regime, so they did not come forward to support the revolution, and some of them stood with the revolution by offering works that support it.

Did you have a tent in the sit-in square at the General Command?

Yes...we did not leave the sit-in until after it was dispersed, and we had injuries to a number of our daughters, but there were shortcomings in the visual media and official channels that did not care and document that role.

What about an orchestra concert?

The orchestra concert was our only hope. We were going to present a third of the revolution's works. We wanted to document the martyrs and their families, but the curfew conditions occurred due to the Corona virus, so it was postponed.





Do you feel that there is an absence of the artistic aspect in the revolution?

Unfortunately, politicians do not care about us as artists. They forget that there is an artistic side to struggle, and we have a list of our names at the Professionals Association.

What is the role of the Federation of Musical Professions?

The existing federations are cultural associations.

Are you frustrated?

Very frustrated, but I try hard not to give frustration a chance so that it does not affect me, because I believe that this is not the time. We must endure until our will prevails and we stand against those who stand with the regime.

What is your message to artists?

The artist is supposed to be with the people. I hope that they benefit from the experience and that their heart is on the country. And that they have an honorable artistic history like the history of Khalil Farah, Muhammad Wardi, and Othman Hussein, whose names remain firmly established in the conscience of the Sudanese people.

He has many great songs including:

You are Leia - A letter to my mother - Between a prison and a ghost house

The song Between a Prison and a Ghost House is one of his favorite songs for me, as if it describes the current situation of the country.



Written by:  
**Mohamed Ashraf Said**

# Bullying

By: **Tarneem Abdo**

Of course, this topic is being exposed to by all segments of society members now. Celebrities, ordinary people, children, to name just a few. Imagine that, there is an average person who lives his life in a normal and very flexible way, and whose relationships with his community, family, and friends are very good, however, someone comes to bully him and tell him negative things and he turns out to have flaws. \_So the person remains sociable and maintains a good relationship with his society and friends. He will remain a person who is isolated and introverted and avoids people.\_ As Al-Farabi said in his Utopia, a person needs a group that satisfies his social needs. For a person to remain isolated and introverted, these social needs will become repressed, and the person feels that he is a stranger to the environment. Because of bullying, there are people who become depressed, and there are others who commit suicide... and there is a group in the society that is extremely sensitive and can easily get affected by anything narrated to them. Therefore, what if someone bullies them, what will happen to them... This kind of bullying is a very deadly pest that exists in our society.



@Tarmeem Abdo





# How do I clean my lungs?

How do I clean my lungs?

Cleaning your lungs is an important step in protecting your overall health and wellbeing. Unfortunately, there is no quick fix or miracle cure, but there are steps that you can take to improve the health of your lungs



The first step is to quit smoking. Smoking can cause a variety of illnesses and diseases, including cancer, and it greatly increases your risk of developing COPD and congestive heart failure. Quitting smoking can help to reduce the amount of tar and other chemicals that are entering your lungs and, in turn, can improve your lung health and reduce the chances of developing a lung-related illness.

Another step that you can take is to improve your diet. Eating foods that are high in vitamins, minerals, and antioxidants can help to protect your lungs from damage and increase your overall health. Some foods that can help you clean your lungs include fruits and vegetables, lean proteins, and healthy fats. Additionally, berries are extremely beneficial and are known to have high levels of antioxidants and anti-inflammatory properties, which can help reduce your risk of COPD and other lung diseases.

You should also try and exercise regularly. Exercise can help to improve your lung health by improving the overall air flow in your body. Try to include aerobic exercises into your routine, as this can help to strengthen your pulmonary system and improve your overall fitness. Additionally, strength training can help to build muscles in your chest and core, which can help improve your breathing capacity and reduce the risk of developing lung diseases.



Finally, it is important to ensure that you are doing all that you can to reduce your exposure to pollutants. Many cities have a high environmental pollution level, which can contribute to a variety of lung diseases. You should try to limit the amount of time you spend outside, and if you must go outside, you should try to wear a mask. Additionally, ensure that your home is clean and properly ventilated, as this can help to reduce the number of harmful particles and airborne pollutants that can enter your lungs.

Written by:  
**Alnazeer Abdullah**

