

HI RA

NO. 2 - SEP 2024 | FIRST YOUTH MAGAZINE SPECIALIZED IN MIGRATION
MIGRATION AND XENOPHOBIA - NO. 2 - SEP 2024
IDEA & YOUTH FOUNDER: YOUSSEF GRANT

HIJRA EDITORS ON NILE TV
INTERNATIONAL!!!

XENOPHOBIA

MEET
H.E. AMB.
MOHAMED
EL-ORABY,
FORMER
MINISTER
OF FOREIGN
AFFAIRS

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القائم بأعمال عميد كلية الاقتصاد والعلوم السياسية، جامعة القاهرة،
ووكيل الكلية لشؤون التعليم والطلاب

طيور تأتي وتروح.. تذهب وتغادر.. تنطلق وتحط..
منها من أعد العدة وحدد الوجهة واختار الصحبة..
فيروح بحثاً عن الدفء والرغد والأمان ثم يعود أدراجه..
ومنهم من يقرر الذهاب ولا يأخذ بالأسباب فيجابه الصعاب..
يضل الطريق أو يفقد الأصحاب أو يسقط في الشباك..
وهكذا هم البشر ارتبطوا بظاهرة الهجرة منذ الأزل، ومن هنا ظهرت الحاجة لدراساتها،
وتحليلها، واتخاذ القرارات بشأنها..
فهنيئاً لوحدة دراسات الهجرة بالكلية إصدار المجلة الغراء "هجرة".
مع أرق تحياتي - حنان محمد علي



أ.د. عادل رجب - نائب رئيس مجلس الإدارة

نائب وزير السياحة والآثار الأسبق، ومدير مركز بحوث ودراسات الهجرة

اليوم تولد أول مجلة طلابية شبابية بداية من الفكرة والاسم والتصميم والموضوع
تناقش قضايا الهجرة سلبياتها وإيجابياتها وتعكس آراء الشباب وطموحاتهم المستقبلية.
سعيدة بفريق العمل وأحييهم على جهدهم



MR. CARLOS OLIVER CRUZ

Cheif of Mission of the International Organization for Migration in Egypt

Congratulations to the students of the Faculty of Economics & Political Science for the launch of Hijra Magazine in partnership with Cairo University & the International Organization for Migration (IOM) in Egypt. This milestone represents a significant step towards more impactful research and knowledge exchange in the field of migration. We look forward to a continued partnership and enhanced collaboration and initiatives to address migration challenges.



السفيرة. نائلة جبر

رئيس اللجنة الوطنية التنسيقية لمكافحة ومنع الهجرة غير الشرعية
واللاتجار بالبشر

سعيدة بالتواصل مع الشباب عن طريق مجلة "هجرة" التي تقدم نموذجاً مبتكراً للمحوار
الموضوعي ... فكر جديد يطرح القضية بكافة أبعادها ... يضع تصورات للحلول والبدائل.
ونحن في إطار اللجنة الوطنية التنسيقية لمكافحة ومنع الهجرة غير الشرعية والاتجار
بالبشر على أتم استعداد لنكون طرفاً في هذا الحوار البناء لرفع الوعي عن مخاطر الهجرة
غير الشرعية والتنويه عن الأنشطة المتاحة التي تمثل فرص عمل للشباب المصري.
فقضية الهجرة اليوم وغداً قضية الساعة في كثير من بلدان العالم النامي .. فلنبداً حوارنا.





رئيس قسم العلوم السياسية، كلية الاقتصاد والعلوم السياسية بجامعة القاهرة
 كشعاع الشمس في يوم ممطر، تجيء مجلة هجرة لتضيف أيقونة جديدة إلى إبداعات كلية الاقتصاد والعلوم السياسية/ جامعة القاهرة.
 فبدعم لانهاى من وحدة الهجرة، أساتذة كلية الاقتصاد وجامعة القاهرة، والمؤسسات المتخصصة، والشخصيات العامة، سعى الشباب لإصدار العدد الاول للمجلة فى يونيو 2024 والتي لاتسد فقط فجوة معرفية فى قضية الهجرة، بل تعكس رؤية شبابية متماسكة للمتعاظم مع أبعاد وقضايا الهجرة. لقد حان الوقت أن نفتخر بشبابنا الذين بمجلتهم صاروا كشعاع نور فى نهاية نفق المعرفة.



وزير الاتصالات وتكنولوجيا المعلومات الأسبق بجمهورية مصر العربية

سعيد جدا بظهور مجلة هجرة ليس فقط لأنها تتناول موضوع على قدر كبير من الأهمية لمصر والمنطقة العربية والتي بها أكبر عدد من المهاجرين مقارنة بباقي مناطق العالم، ولكن سعادتي مضاعفة لأن أصحاب هذا المحتوى الفكري هم الشباب المعلق عليهم الآمال لصناعة مستقبل أفضل. تقديري لهم وشكر خاص للأستاذة الدكتورة عادلة رجب لتمكين الشباب من التأثير في السياسات العامة وفي الشأن العام.



وكيل الكلية لشئون خدمة المجتمع وتنمية البيئة، كلية الاقتصاد والعلوم السياسية، جامعة القاهرة

يشرفني المشاركة في أول مجلة طلابية متخصصة في الهجرة، وأثني على الجهد المبذول من كل القائمين على وحدة دراسات الهجرة بالكلية بتنسيق متفرد من الأستاذة الدكتورة/ عادلة رجب وفريق عملها المتميز، وشراكة واعية من المنظمة الدولية للهجرة. ويتبدى جلياً من رؤية ورسالة المجلة أنها تستهدف تسليط الضوء على مؤشرات رصد وقياس الهجرة في سياق أهداف التنمية المستدامة ورؤية مصر ٢٠٣٠، من خلال تحليل الموقف الخاص بالهجرة عموماً، والهجرة غير النظامية خصوصاً على كافة المستويات دولياً، ومحلياً، وتصميم البدائل وتقييمها، وتقديم التوصيات والمقترحات التشغيلية بما يدعم صناع القرار في تجويد سياسات الهجرة في مصر. وبهذا، تسهم المجلة بحق في صقل الشخصية المتكاملة للطالب، بدلاً من الانغماس في التعليم النظامي فقط، بما يعكس في تنمية معارفه، وبناء قدراته ومهاراته، وتغيير اتجاهاته. وتتضمن المجلة كذلك أبواباً فريدة متضمنة في قضايا الهجرة من قبيل تمكين المرأة، وذوي الإعاقة، والفئات الأكثر احتياجاً عموماً. وختاماً، أقدم بالتهنئة للقائمين على المجلة بمناسبة صدور العدد الأول من هذه المجلة الواعدة، متمنياً لهم كل توفيق وتقدم في خدمة كليتنا الأثيرة...كلية الاقتصاد والعلوم السياسية، وجامعتنا الرائدة...جامعة القاهرة، ووطننا الحبيب...مصر.



القائم بأعمال رئيس قسم الحوسبة الاجتماعية، كلية الاقتصاد والعلوم السياسية، جامعة القاهرة

هجرة الإنسان وانتقاله من بيئته الأصلية لبيئة أخرى سواء طوعية- سعياً للعيش في ظروف اجتماعية أو اقتصادية أفضل، أو قسراً- هرباً من الحروب والكوارث والصراعات العرقية، هى ظاهرة متأصلة فى المجتمعات البشرية منذ نشأتها الأولى، وليس خافياً على المهتمين والباحثين كم التراكم المعلوماتي والمعرفي الهائل عن هذه الظاهرة ومسبباتها ونتائجها، فضلاً عن كونها مجالاً خصباً وواعداً لدراسات مستقبلية تتبنى منهجيات النمذجة والمحاكاة والحوسبة الاجتماعية.
 وإنني وقد شرفت بعضوية مجلس التحرير أتمنى كل النجاح والتوفيق لمجلة هجرة ولكل القائمين عليها.



المؤسس الشبابي وصاحب فكرة ه. ج -رة - طالب علوم سياسية بكلية الاقتصاد والعلوم السياسية، جامعة القاهرة

إلى قرائنا الأعزاء،

يسرني ويسعدني أن أقدم لكم مجلة "ه- ج -رة"، أول مجلة إلكترونية شبابية متخصصة في قضايا الهجرة.
 "ه- ج -رة" ليست مجرد مجلة؛ إنها مشروع طموح بدأ بفكرة وسرعان ما تحول إلى منبر يهدف إلى تقديم فهم أعمق وشامل لأحد أهم القضايا العالمية التي تؤثر في حياتنا اليومية، إذ باتت قضية تتجاوز الحدود والثقافات والأديان وشمل تأثيرها الفرد والمجتمع على حد سواء. وفي ضوء تزايد التحديات والتغيرات العالمية، نجئ نحن لنسلط الضوء على هذه القضايا من منظور شبابي جديد ومبتكر، يجمع بين التحليل الأكاديمي والرؤية العملية.

لقد عملنا بجد مع فريق متميز من الشباب الطموح والمبدع، بالتعاون مع أساتذة مرموقين وخبراء في مجالات متعددة، لنقدم لكم محتوى ثرياً ومتعدد الجوانب. نشكر بشدة الرعاية والإشراف الكريمين من قبل الجهات العريقة التي دعمتنا وأتاحت لنا الفرصة لتحقيق هذا الحلم فلولاكم ما كنا هنا، وأخص بالذكر جميع أساتذتي أعضاء هيئة التحرير أولئك الذين أثروا المجلة وأضافوا لي الكثير على المستوى الشخصي والأكاديمي.
 أخيراً، أود أن أشكر جميع من ساهم في إطلاق هذا المشروع، وأدعوكم جميعاً للانضمام إلينا في هذه الرحلة المثيرة... دعونا نبدأ عصرًا جديدًا للكتابة.

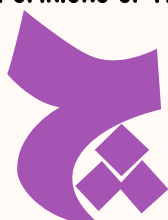
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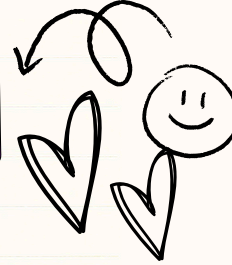
This magazine expresses the opinions of its editors and does not necessarily reflect the views of the editorial board or its founding members.

THE MAGAZINE DEFENDS THE OPINIONS OF ITS EDITORS.





MIGRATION CAPSULES



BY: MENNA MAHER ABD ELAZIZ - 3RD LEVEL - ECONOMICS

01

Xenophobia:

In a small town, the streets were filled with smiles until an unfounded fear crept in with the arrival of new immigrants. Xenophobia which is the fear or hatred of strangers, began to take root, leading to discrimination and violence. While the term is relatively new its roots stretch back to ancient times when foreigners were labeled "barbarians" in Greece. These sentiments persist especially during crises deepening divides within communities so promoting tolerance and respect and fostering inclusive societies that thrive on peace and cooperation is essential to combat this issue.

In a world full of cultural diversity, addressing xenophobia is vital for harmony. Sustainable Development Goal No. 16 promotes justice and equality, ensuring that the rights of all individuals, including migrants and refugees, are protected. This reduces the risk of discrimination and violence against them. Additionally, Goal No. 10 aims to close inequalities, but xenophobia worsens these gaps. To achieve true equality, we must confront xenophobia, as it hinders access to rights and opportunities for everyone. By focusing on these goals, we can build a more inclusive society.

02

Xenophobia and sustainability:

Xenophobia and Migration:

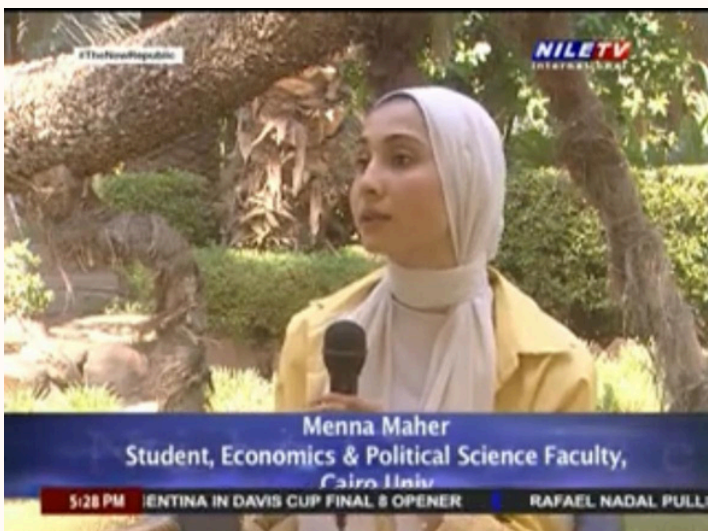
The relationship between xenophobia and migration is reflected in the tensions that arise when new faces reach a society. Migration often raises local concerns about resources and jobs, leading to hostile feelings and prejudices against migrants. When migration is fast and unregulated, these fears increase, creating tensions and misunderstanding. these challenges must be effectively addressed through certain proceedings to address these issues and build inclusive societies.

HIJRA ON "NILE TV INTERNATIONAL"



Youssef Grant, The Youth Founder of Hijra Magazine on Today's Youth, Nile TV International on Aug 7th 2024, providing valuable insights into Hijra magazine's journey, accomplishments, and future goals.

Magy Remon while discussing her experience as one of the co-founders of Hijra magazine, highlighting her journey in artistic design, particularly in creating caricatures and the overall visual identity of the magazine.



In a special interview at Mohamed Ali Palace, on the Nile Cruise program, Menna Maher shared her experiences as an editor and translator in Hijra magazine. speaking about her editorial experience, challenges and insights she gained while working on the current and previous issue.

INTERVIEW WITH AMBASSADOR MOHAMED AL-ORABI, FORMER MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES AT SHAF CENTER FOR RESEARCH STUDIES

PREPARED BY: **YOUSSEF GRANT - ASSEM AMR- MAGY REMON**

It is well known that Ambassador Mohamed Al-Orabi, former Minister of Foreign Affairs and our distinguished guest who invited us to make the Interview in SHAF Center for Strategic and Future Studies, was instrumental in fostering a "golden age" for Egyptian-German relations. Notably, he served as a diplomat in several countries, including the United States, the United Kingdom, Germany, Israel, and others. These countries, though geographically, economically, and culturally diverse, share a common trait: a prevalent sense of superiority, often leading to xenophobia, particularly in their treatment of immigrants or refugees. **When asked about this, Ambassador Al-Orabi responded:** "First, I would like to thank you for highlighting this issue, the fact that many of the nations I have served in are characterized by a heightened sense of superiority, which often leads to xenophobia and racism. This brings to mind a conversation I had with my daughter, who also keenly observed how different



Amb. Mohamed Al-Orabi Meets with
Hijra Magazine Editors.
September 2024

nations interacted with foreigners. Sadly, factors such as skin color, gender, religion, and ethnicity indeed influence how a country receives immigrants, or even diplomats! Every country has its own 'gateway' to understanding and acceptance, and there is no one-size-fits-all approach. This is where the diplomat's acumen comes into play—understanding the nuances of the society they are visiting." "The Germans, for instance, are a highly educated people who study Egyptology during their schooling. Leveraging this cultural knowledge helped establish mutual respect and acceptance, especially during my challenging tenure, which began on September 15, 2001—just four

days after the September 11 attacks. At that time, anyone who was Muslim, Arab, or had a darker complexion faced significant hostility. It was as though the world held a grudge against us. I believe this period marks an important entry point for studying xenophobia. One event can dramatically reshape perceptions and have far-reaching consequences, much like the events of October 7th."

"What history teaches us, however, is that such stereotypes are not permanent, and one should not shy away or hide when confronted with them. It takes courage to present the truth and project Egypt's image in foreign societies, which is what I strove to do. This effort was recognized when I was awarded the Order of Merit of the Federal Republic of Germany for establishing what we call 'public diplomacy'—diplomacy from people to people—contrasted with official diplomacy conducted between institutions, ministries, and embassies."

"In some countries, the key to integration lies in their language. For example, Egyptian women fluent in German were able to gain access to German schools and break down stereotypes about Arab women being passive or subordinate to men."

"Germany, at its core, is not an immigrant nation like the United States, and it is challenging for non-Germans to leave a mark there. I don't believe policies like Angela Merkel's open-door approach to Syrian refugees will persist, especially in the wake of violent incidents. That said, migration, asylum, and displacement have become political tools, with some countries using them for leverage, while others manage them as part of political strategies. However, Egypt has successfully handled this phenomenon with humanity, refraining from exploiting it for political or economic gain despite the high numbers of refugees. This will be remembered favorably, particularly as Egypt has prevented illegal immigration to Europe, and I believe Egypt's experience is a model worth studying globally."

"Among Berlin, London, Washington, and Tel Aviv, which country had the most complaints from Egyptian migrants about xenophobia?"

"In my experience, I never encountered an Egyptian migrant who found life so unbearable due to xenophobia that they couldn't continue living in a particular country. Egyptians have a remarkable ability to integrate and adapt to various societies, a trait I've rarely seen in other nationalities."

In all the countries I've served, there has always been a strong interest in Egypt's rich heritage—its history, art, literature, and more. Egypt's 'soft power' is a formidable force, and we should continue to enhance and leverage it."

After this enriching conversation, we transitioned to a new chapter in Ambassador Al-Orabi's life: the establishment of the SHAF Center. When asked about SHAF's vision and future, he explained:

"SHAF stands for 'Middle East and Africa,' and the Center's philosophy is rooted in supporting young researchers and pushing them forward. If you look at the researchers here, they are all recent graduates. I don't hire researchers with postgraduate degrees; I focus on young graduates. Every young researcher needs someone to extend a helping hand at the start of their career. Personally, I received such support from esteemed figures like Dr. Boutros Ghali, Mr. Amr Moussa, and Dr. Ismat Abdel Meguid when I was just a junior diplomat. Their mentorship inspired me to continue this mission, which is why I founded SHAF—a beacon of opportunity for young researchers and a bridge to their professional careers."

When asked what message he would give to *Hijra* magazine readers, particularly those aspiring to join the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, he advised:

"You must be sincere in defining your goal from the outset. If joining the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is your aim, you need to work hard to achieve it. The Foreign Service is not just a job for the sake of having one; you must love it, pursue it, and be truly dedicated to it. The role of a diplomat is one of the most prestigious professions. You represent your homeland, and you are responsible for elevating its standing in the eyes of the world."



MOVIE RECOMMENDATION

BY: LIANDRA ROBEIR - 1ST LEVEL



AMERICAN EAST (2008) / DIRECTOR: HESHAM ISSAWI / GENRE: DRAMA



Set in post-9/11 Los Angeles, *AmericanEast* follows the lives of Arab-Americans as they struggle to navigate their identities in a climate of suspicion and prejudice. The film centers around Mustafa, an Egyptian-American striving to achieve the American dream by opening a restaurant, and his Jewish-American business partner, who faces backlash from his community for associating with Arabs. The movie offers a poignant commentary on the misconceptions and xenophobia Arab-Americans face, while highlighting the common humanity that connects people across cultural divides.

WHY WATCH IT?

AmericanEast explores how Arab-Americans confront stereotypes and hostility in a post-9/11 world. It challenges the perception of Arabs being viewed solely through the lens of terrorism and highlights the damaging effects of profiling and suspicion on everyday people. The film underscores the importance of empathy and the need to humanize those often reduced to caricatures in mainstream media.



SILENT VOICES, LOUD IMAGES: DEPICTING THE REFUGEE AND XENOPHOBIC GAZE IN ART

MAHITAB EL HUSSINI - 4TH LEVEL - POLITICAL SCIENCE - FRENCH SECTION

Throughout history, art has been a crucial element in protest movements and the struggle for justice around the world, whether through music, poetry, paintings, or other forms of creative expression. Art has played a pivotal role in conveying emotions and serves as a tool for communicating complex ideas that may be difficult to express, ultimately achieving what once seemed impossible. It has particularly helped to highlight important issues that have concerned public opinion for years by shedding light on major topics such as migration, racism, privilege, and oppression. This idea was emphasized by Congolese refugee and painter Azuri Muhuli, who uses painting to tell the stories of migrants who suffered from xenophobic violence, stating that, "Art is a universal language that anyone can understand". With the increase in migration, xenophobia rises—a phenomenon in which individuals harbor negative feelings toward people from other countries,

preventing the creation of inclusive and welcoming environments. This behavior can be explained by the fact that people often fear what they are not familiar with. Artistic expressions in films, music, literature, and other forms can be an effective means of initiating the learning process and understanding certain behaviors and future trends. In this article, we will explore how art can serve as a tool to express what is known as xenophobia. We will examine this issue from two perspectives: that of the xenophobe and the refugee, with each side attributing blame to the other.

Last June, in Germany, a chant emerged during the European Parliament elections that went: "Germany for Germans, foreigners out." It was sung to the tune of a classic song known as "L'amour toujours," or "Love Always." This famous disco song from 2001, originally Italian, has been appropriated by the far-right in recent months, with the celebrants replacing the original lyrics with "Germany for Germans, foreigners out." A spokesperson for the police in Hanover confirmed that they are investigating the incident

on charges of incitement to racial hatred but did not provide further details. In a similar incident that occurred last July, a video was recorded showing a group of young people chanting the same slogan to the tune of the same song in a private club on the German island of Sylt, which sparked a wave of outrage and led to several lawsuits. Considering that Germany is supposed to be a "free and democratic country, adhering to the ideals of the West," the use of slogans and symbols associated with anti-constitutional groups, including the Nazi Party, has been illegal in Germany since World War II. The question here is: why this particular song, with a name that bears no relation to the anthem currently used by Germans?

Do you remember the story of the three-year-old Syrian child Aylan Kurdi, who drowned on a Turkish beach while his family was trying to reach Europe to escape the war? This young child, who never had the chance to explore the world and lived only a very short life, was mocked by the famous satirical newspaper Charlie Hebdo in one of its issues following the incident. The child's father described the drawing, in tears, as "inhumane and unethical," stating that the Charlie Hebdo caricature resembled the work of "war criminals and terrorists" who caused the deaths and displacement of thousands of Syrians and others in various regions. What is the story behind this caricature? In a double-page cartoon signed by Charlie Hebdo's editor-in-chief, a deviant character is shown chasing a woman, with the title "What would have happened to little Aylan if he had grown up?" The caption added by Riss, the newspaper's editor, was:

"A perpetrator of sexual assault in Germany", referring to the sexual assaults that occurred on New Year's Eve in Germany, the country that received the largest number of Syrian refugees.



Art is like clay that can be shaped into anything and everything. Therefore, it is not only a tool for expressing xenophobic feelings but also a means of showing the challenges faced by migrants. Azuri Muhuli, a 27-year-old Congolese refugee who has been living in South Africa for more than 16 years, uses his paintings to reflect the stories of migrants who have suffered from racial violence, including his own personal experiences. In October 2020, Muhuli and his cousin were stopped and searched by the police in Durban. Despite presenting their asylum documents, they were beaten because their papers expired—a consequence of the Durban Refugee Center being closed in March 2020. The abuse continued at the police station, where they were further beaten and insulted, pushing them to file a complaint with the Independent Police Investigative Directorate, a case that is still under investigation. Muhuli discovered his passion for art during his studies, realizing that he could communicate with his comrades through drawing even if he could not speak their languages. "Art is a universal language."

Muhuli drew inspiration for his recent works from the attacks on traders in Durban in February 2021, particularly the story of a trader named Amina Rugondera. Amina, a Congolese woman who sells avocados, was expelled from her selling location and threatened with being burned alive if she did not return to her country, where she was accused of stealing money through children. In the painting, the background features characters in distress, with dark smoke and rising flames, symbolizing the violence and chaos experienced by migrants like Amina, or perhaps representing the unstable political situation in Congo. The central figure in the painting is Amina herself, depicted with a serious expression that perhaps reflects the pain and fear she endured as well as her victimization due to the war and the xenophobia. The use of bright colors and the sharp contrast between the flames and the sad expressions on the characters' faces highlight the severity of the situation. The desert may symbolize loneliness in this painful struggle, or alternatively, it could represent the turmoil within Amina's mind, with the flames and characters drawn behind Amina as if they are part of her thoughts and memories. The interpretation is left to you. Muhuli's work not only captures the emotional and physical shock of xenophobia but also serves as a powerful means of storytelling, giving a voice to those who suffer.

This painting is just one of countless examples of the suffering of migrants as depicted through art. If we were to list all the suffering, the list would never end.

The struggle continues regardless of nationality, but unfortunately, most of the cases we have seen, whether in this article or more broadly, show that most acts of hatred and racism target Black Africans, Arabs, Muslims... The question that arises is: Why? The answer is as simple as the question itself, it's all through art!

A child is exposed to everything that falls under the name of Art, which varies from era to era. Today, we see children glued to their screens, watching everything that appears to them, and there is no doubt that they might come across cartoons that subtly promote hatred and intolerance towards what is different from them.



Films, songs, books, and media (which often exacerbate the situation), portray anyone who is not white as a criminal, barbaric, ignorant, and so on. For instance many people still believe that Egypt is a desert and that we use camels as a means of transportation. This is likely due to the stereotypes perpetuated by films that depict Egypt in this way. Therefore, Art is a weapon that can be used to speak out, express pain, happiness, and suffering, as well as a tool for instilling love or animosity towards certain races in the back of people's minds and hearts. This raises an ongoing debate: Should the public have the right to file complaints about certain forms of artistic expression, or should such art be considered part of freedom of expression?



EGYPT AND CULTURAL COEXISTENCE: REFUGEE INTEGRATION BETWEEN HISTORY AND CURRENT CHALLENGES

MUHAMMAD HISHAM - 4TH LEVEL - POLITICAL SCIENCE

Egypt's location in the middle of the three continents of the ancient world, and its history full of diversity and difference, starting with the ancient Egyptians, the Ptolemies, Romans, Muslims and other peoples of the world who mixed with the Egyptian people and settled on its land, all of this allowed Egypt to be a melting pot in which different cultures and customs intermingle and merge to ultimately produce a strong, homogeneous mixture that carries a form from each culture, but the genius of the Egyptian people is in mixing all of these cultures with their Egyptian heritage through which the Egyptians preserve their identity and culture they inherited over thousands of years.

The ancient Egyptian language remained difficult for the world to understand for thousands of years until the French came to Egypt with their scientists and discovered the Rosetta Stone and through it they were able to solve some of the mysteries of hieroglyphic writing, but at the same time we will find words in the Egyptian slang and many names of villages and cities derived from

ancient hieroglyphics and Coptic languages, such as the village of Abu Sir, which still retains its Pharaonic name, , as well as many colloquial expressions such as the word (boo-boo) which translates into bogeyman it is an ancient Egyptian word , that was used to describe a monster, and we will also find that many customs are still continuing from the Pharaonic era until now such as the custom of coloring eggs on the beginning of spring festival or what is called the (Sham El Nessim) festival. There are many examples of this,

but the point here is that despite the passage of all these cultures in the cultural memory of the Egyptians, their mother culture is still influential and effective in their societies. In addition, Egyptians were able to integrate Turkish, French and English words into Egyptian slang, such as (tarabiza - table, kobaia - cup, Kamis - shirt, etc.),



which indicates the flexibility of the culture of that people and their acceptance of others throughout history.

Since the Arab Spring revolutions, the surrounding countries have become less stable, and Egypt is almost surrounded by conflicts on all sides of its borders, which created a fertile environment for it to be able to receive refugees and immigrants from those conflict areas. . This role that Egypt plays is not new, but rather an extension of a long history of receiving and coexisting with different peoples, as the cultural flexibility of the Egyptian people, which was formed over thousands of years of interaction with different civilizations, helped prepare Egyptian society to receive refugees and immigrants and provide support to them.

This ability to accommodate others is not just a matter of politics, but rather a reflection of the Egyptian spirit imbued with authentic traditions of coexistence and tolerance.

The Egyptian people, throughout their long history, have proven their flexibility and integration with the different cultures that passed through their lands. For example, by preserving ancient customs and practices that have been practiced since the Pharaonic era, Egyptians show how different cultures can overlap and interact without removing the essence of the original culture. For example, Egyptians received Syrian refugees and immigrants, welcomed them and accepted them into the Egyptian fabric, and for example, Levantine cuisine became effectively present on Egyptian tables alongside Egyptian cuisine with its authentic recipes within the Egyptian people.

On the other hand, we find that Sudanese refugees and displaced persons did not receive such acceptance, and many voices were raised rejecting their reception, but why did this happen? What are the factors changed that led to the change in Egyptian public opinion towards the refugee issue?

The World Values Survey, a poll that measures the cultural, social and political changes that societies are undergoing and in which about 100 countries that include most of the world's population participate, shows that there are many values that Egyptians adhere to and consider to be fundamental values in their lives.

This poll was conducted in Egypt four times between 2001 and 2018, and the results showed that values such as religion and family are both fundamental values for the Egyptian person, at the same time that there was no significant interest in politics among Egyptians except during the period of the revolutions of 2011 and 2013. All other values such as the value of friends, , leisure time and work come after religion and family. The poll also showed that values such as religiosity, obedience, tolerance and respect for others constitute important values in the Egyptian conscience, as Egyptians are keen to raise thier children on them. However, we find an upward trend in the belief of Egyptians that they should be more careful in trusting and dealing with the strangers, as the percentage of those who believe that it is necessary to be careful in dealing with others was 63.1% in the period from 1999-2004, and it rose sharply to reach 93.6% in the period from 2017-2019,

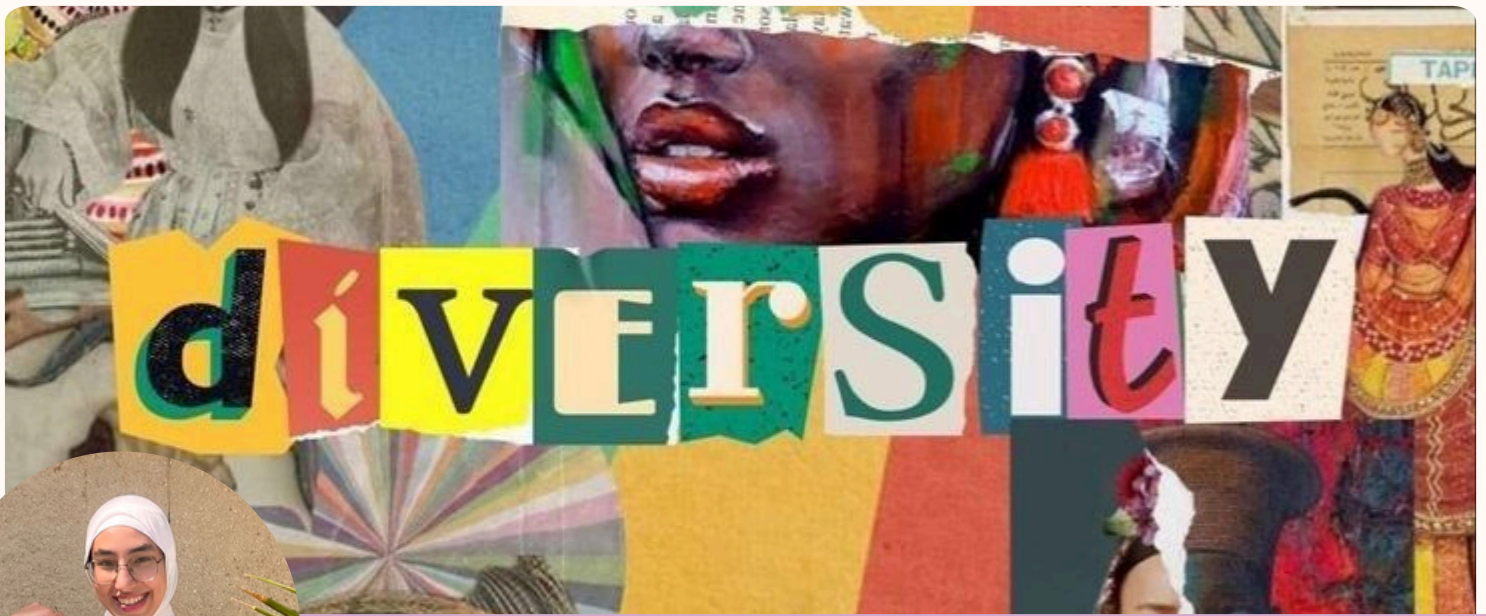
this is in addition to the Egyptians' focus on the importance of economic growth, as the survey shows that achieving a high level of economic growth should be the most important goal for the government, with values ranging between 55% and 76% of the total population in the periods between 2001 and 2018. Taking this data into account, we can conclude the reasons for the Egyptians' lack of acceptance of Sudanese refugees to a large extent, as Sudanese refugees came to Egypt while it was in an economic situation that was not the best in its history, and with a significant increase in prices, Egyptians saw the arrival of the wave of Sudanese asylum seekers and immigration as a threat to their daily livelihood, as it could lead to an increase in prices and a scarcity of job opportunities.

The Sudanese exodus has already led to a significant increase in real estate prices in Egypt, which many Egyptians are suffering from. The combination of these factors and the belief of most Egyptians that they cannot easily trust others may be one of the reasons that led to such different reactions, as in the Syrian case, a greater number of Egyptians were open to trusting others and the economic situation was much better than in the Sudanese case.

In addition, Egypt's ability to achieve stability and growth in these turbulent regional circumstances enhances its role as a beacon of hope in the region, as refugees benefit from this relatively stable environment and find in Egyptian society not only a safe haven, but also an opportunity to integrate, work, and contribute to society.

This is in contrast to refugees who headed to the European continent, where, despite European countries having better levels of economic progress and more efficient government practices, refugees did not integrate into European societies to the same extent as they did into Egyptian society. In the West, literature on the term (xenophobia) began to increase in conjunction with the spread of this phenomenon in many European countries, where the Middle Eastern appearance became sufficient to accuse a person of terrorism and describe him as barbaric, unlike the Egyptian case, which received various refugees and all of them were able to enroll in education, obtain health services, and enjoy financial independence.

In conclusion, the Egyptian people are one of the oldest peoples in the world, as are the Sudanese and Syrian peoples. At different points in time, both peoples merged with the Egyptian people and formed one state with one people, although the unity of the Egyptians with the Sudanese people is longer and closer. However, in light of the changes taking place in the world, from the spread of globalization values and the infiltration of Western values to the peoples of the South and their impact on them, and the deterioration of the economic situation in the region in general, this may lead to a change in the ethics and values governing any group of people, but the point is in the origin and origin of the Egyptian people, that they received all peoples on their land, welcomed them and coexisted with them.



XENOPHOBIA AND BEAUTY STANDARDS: BETWEEN SELF AND SOCIETAL CURBS

MARIAM AHMED SHOUSHA - 4TH LEVEL - POLITICAL SCIENCE

The concept of “Xenophobia” basically revolves around the idea of unjustified hate and refusal of difference, which becomes an intense threat when translated into actions. Furthermore, the concept has two main dimensions: the personal and the societal dimensions. Where the personal level involves self-hatred and refusal under the umbrella of inferiority complex and non-deservance, which may lead to self-surrender or an obsessive drive for change even by adopting harmful means. While the societal level leads to discrimination, marginalization and may lead to violence.

Although Xenophobia has different aspects, this discussion focuses on its relation with beauty standards, where in this case the societal factor limits beauty into certain physical traits while directing hatred towards others. As a result, its victims fall into a vicious circle of the struggle between self acceptance and the desire to physical appearance. Where “Beauty Xenophobia” is a globally spread issue with different magnitudes through diverse

societies and geographical areas. It has its roots related to pivotal events and concepts that shaped the development of the socioeconomic and political systems throughout history like slavery and colonialism.

The most widely spread example of Beauty Xenophobia is discrimination based on skin colour, which is proved by and resulted in creating a strong international market for skin lightening cosmetics. And the core issue is ignoring the health threatening consequences due to the obsessive inappropriate use of these products which contain harmful chemicals like hydroquinone, corticosteroids and mercury which may cause kidney, cholesterol and nervous system disorders that have harmful influences on the offspring.

India can be highlighted as a clear example of the emergence and evolution of skin colour related Xenophobia. It was under British colonization for more than 200 years, throughout which the British authorities managed to propagate ideas to plant inferiority complex

inside Indians, as such backwardness and inferiority was correlated with the physical appearance of Indians, while civilization and superiority was related with the 'White' British. And after independence, a failed attempt to correct the situation was initiated by nationalistic Indian leaders by trying to put Indians above white people, surrendering the Western to the Indian. However, this method failed; because inferiority complex cannot be solved by superiority complex, in both cases certain ethnicity was put superior and equality was violated.

The current research indicates that the majority of Indians still hate darker skin and have obsession with lighter complexion, describing it as 'Cancer' with deep roots and hard to cure. As empirical studies show that participants with lighter skin tones were ranked higher than the more attractive participants but with darker skin tones. Also, skin lighteners are among the most purchased cosmetics, in addition to certain areas where pregnant women eat limestone which is believed to transform their embryo's skin into white.

Furthermore, the Indian culture itself reinforces these ideas which made the society embrace this type of Xenophobia more. As children cartoons and popular tales picture the demons as dark skinned, moreover, in Bollywood actors are chosen based on their more fair skin.

While on the other hand, the relationship between Xenophobia and beauty standards can be tackled from another aspect -the Western angle- by tackling some intellectual waves in the United Kingdom. As in contrast to the case of India, , Xenophobia and beauty standards in the colonizer

state took a form of discrimination against other societies not within the society. Where certain movements propagate for limiting makeup usage as it changes the physical traits of 'Englishness' that differentiate English people from all other societies.

The roots of these ideas can be traced back to the 18th century, where the English newspapers heavily criticised wearing rouge linking lipstick with the French culture -UK's biggest rival back then-. Furthermore, during the 19th century especially after the floods of Jewish immigrants to the UK, writers, journalists and influencers tried to reinforce the disparities of colour, ethnicity and nationality by propagating the abandonment of makeup and cosmetics that threatens to melt such disparities. Where these ideas led to heavy criticism of the only prime minister with Jewish origins Benjamin Disraeli, he was accused of using makeup and wigs to fake his real ethnic origins

These two cases highlighted how the Xenophobia as an intellectual construction was correlated with colonialism and can take different forms, plus how it could be directed towards certain categories within or outside the society. Also, the most important conclusion is that Xenophobia cannot be treated by creating another Xenophobia; inferiority complex cannot be solved by a superiority complex. Instead, it requires effective treatment and replacement of the cultural elements that reinforces these ideas. In conclusion, Xenophobia and beauty standards is a complicated global issue that causes suffrage to numerous victims and it's is not only confined to a certain state or to skin colour, rather it extends to other traits like hair, weight and body type.

The Immigrant Tides: Xenophobia in Western History Xenophobia as Neither Universal Nor Historically Invariable



THE IMMIRGRANT TIDES:XENOPHOBIA IN WESTERN HISTORY

SARA SAMEER - POLITICAL SCIENCE

With the prevalence of xenophobia in the current day and age, especially with the changes in the current political scene with the rise of the far right, Oksana Yakushko tries to understand “Modern Day Xenophobia” as his book is named through a psychological and socio-political approach, studying the history and development of the concept to reach a multi-dimensional argument to explain the complexity of the phenomenon. The author focused on the West for this study, noting the absence of xenophobia in other human cultures throughout history, such as in the Mediterranean region states. On the contrary, they have been known to enjoy strong relations with foreign cultures; either through business, politics, or even on the personal level, such as through marriages. This acceptance was a result of the positive impact immigrants had on the receiving states, whether in economics by increasing the GDP through taxes or remittances. Commercially; by opening up new trade routes that allowed for new investments and use of skilled labor. Or by increasing stability, where low crime rates were observed in the areas where migrants lived due to their refrain

from violent activity to secure a decent life. Yet, in the West the phenomenon of rejection and contempt for the stranger has taken different forms throughout history; starting with slavery, then colonisation and with its international criminalization, they turned to migrants exploitation in the form of cheap labour and setting policies that limit migrants movement across borders. This was the case with the Chinese Exclusion Act passed by the US Congress in 1882. This act banned the immigration of Chinese workers to the US for 10 years and denied them the right to naturalization, limiting migrants ability to access their political and economic rights. These form of policies also include forced learning of language, history and cultural integration. Social abuse also included terming them as “disease carriers”, for illnesses such as AIDS and leprosy, being called terrorists and most recently being blamed for environmental problems, as is the case with the “California for Population Stability” movement that claimed that the frequent baths taken by the increased population caused by the migrants is the reason for Californias’ current enviromental issues. Another issue is the commodification of migrants, either through human trafficking,

or denial of their right to self-expression, especially with regards to their traumas and pain, instead their gratitude for being accepted into the West is the only accepted emotion, or else they are asked to "return to where they came from". The writer explains that this hostility resulted from the Western desire to "dominate" the other cultures, which was lacking in different cultures' interactions that were based on mutual benefit. This desire to control had its roots in Social Darwinism which set the White man's physical features as the scale for studying other races and accordingly classified them into fit and unfit according to the degree of similarity to this model. These scientific explanations followed the state's break away from the Church, where theological reasoning for foreigner degradation based on being possessed by evil spirits was discarded and instead the physical, mental and psychological characteristics were being studied. The fit were characterized by enjoying intelligence, physical strength, psychological resilience, optimism, and moral virtue, while the unfit were the opposite.

Scientific tests to prove these claims were developed such as the "mental tests" for the US military that proved that African Americans were the lowest on the scale, with migrants being just before them. The Scholastic Apprehension Test (SAT) was also developed which concluded that the Jews were dumber than thought, as such sciences developed by the Jews were belittled such as the psychanalysis developed by Freud. Studies were also conducted that linked mental retardation in the whites and the increasing petite figures as being a result of whites' intermarriages with migrants. In addition to claiming a drop in morality and an increase in individualism. This led presidents

such as Roosevelt to call for the protection of the "highest race" meaning the Whites. As such Eugenics developed. This was a new field in science that relied on the utilization of various means to encourage the "fit" to reproduce while limiting the unfit reproduction. Methods developed included encouraging White females' participation in university degrees to increase their likelihood of meeting a fit white husband. Feminists started calling for increased sexual rights for women on basis of its necessity to increase fit reproduction, given their decline with migrants increased reproduction as put by Margret Sagner. In addition to demanding universal education to track the evolutionary fitness of the children.

This is while different measures were being developed to limit the unfit reproduction, including forced sterilization, criminalization of mixed marriages and limiting migrants and non-whites to hard labour and other menial jobs to better monitor them. In addition to developing "selective migration"; where only migrants with an IQ higher to the White man, a psychological poise and a willingness to integrate as recommended by the US president Calvin Coolidge were allowed into the state. This was managed by developing mental and psychological tests that migrants were forced to complete upon their arrival to ports else they were denied access, as such leading to the development of "aristocracies" led by the fit.

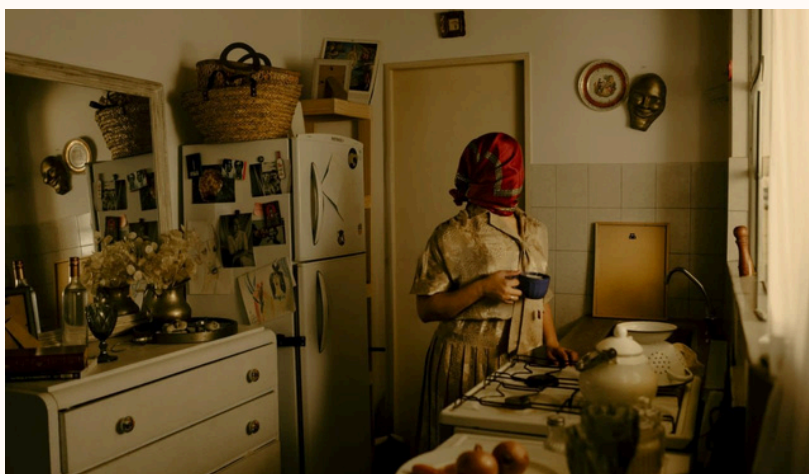
In conclusion, the writer explained that xenophobia is not distinct from other forms of repression and social persecution but it differs in that science and logical arguments are being developed to defend it, thus allowing it to remain an open topic for discussion, with no effective action being taken.



A SCARY WORLD..JUST IN MY HEAD

NOURHAN YEHYA - 3ND LEVEL - POLITICAL SCIENCE

The little paper boat swayed gently in the fountain's waters, bathed in the sun's golden light. The breeze danced with the rays, casting shimmering patterns and serenading the children playing nearby. Reem sat in the park, her gaze distant as a group of kids chased a ball, their laughter filling the air. Yet, their joy didn't touch her. She was lost in her thoughts, feeling like a stranger—both in her mind and in this foreign land, surrounded by faces she didn't recognize. Her eyes stared into nothingness, though deep inside, a storm raged. She argued with herself, her mind grappling with bitter thoughts:



I remember that day when a new student arrived at my old school. We all kept our distance, treating him like he didn't belong. And I was the ringleader of that cruelty—mocking, teasing, even shoving him, just because he was different. Until one day, he couldn't take it anymore and went to the dean for help. The dean gave us a long lecture about acceptance, one that lingers in my mind to this day. Questions buzzed through her mind like restless birds: How do you accept someone whose face, culture, religion, or beliefs are unfamiliar to you? How do you welcome someone into your home when you don't even know what they think of you? But then, the realization hit her. Isn't this exactly what I'm hoping for here, in a place where I'm the stranger? How quickly the roles have reversed. As the sun began to set, Reem stood up and walked slowly along the fountain. She caught a glimpse of her reflection in the water—her eyes hollow from sleepless nights, her skin pale as if life had drained from it.

Look at all these people, so connected, playing and living in harmony. And here I am, planting my roots in barren soil, where the weather is never right.

Leaning back on the bench, she whispered to the sky, "I used to resent immigrants in my country. Do they feel the same way about me here?"

No one answered her murmur except for a ball that accidentally struck her forehead, jolting her back to reality. A small boy with shy, Asian features approached, clearly pushed by his friends to retrieve the ball. He mumbled an apology, and Reem managed a faint smile, handing it back. As he ran off, her thoughts returned to the past, growing louder in her mind.



Humans always see themselves as the center of the universe, she mused. We can't imagine being in someone else's shoes, though we claim to be so intelligent. This fear of the "other"—xenophobia—it's nurtured by arrogance and ignorance, despite every religion and prophet teaching otherwise.



The sun dipped lower, and Reem took a deep breath, the cool air soothing her. Her eyes, though tired, still reflected the beauty of her name—soft amber, touched with a hint of honey.

She dismissed the thought with a wry smile, just as a soft knock came at the door. Rising quietly, she opened it to find a little girl with orange freckles standing on the doorstep.

"My mother wanted to give you some cookies," the girl said shyly.

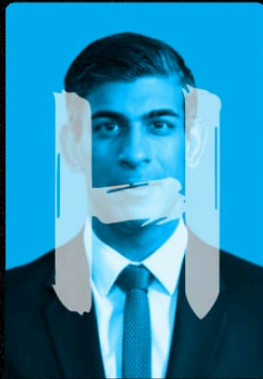
Reem smiled, feeling a gentle warmth spread through her. She accepted the plate and placed a kiss on the girl's forehead.

"Scary world," she whispered softly to herself, closing the door with a sense of finality. "But only in my mind."

"I remember his face when we mocked him," she thought. "It wasn't despair or defeat; it was fire—anger simmering, barely contained by his situation. If the dean hadn't intervened, it could have turned ugly." Reem walked home, her house just a short distance away. As she crossed the street and reached for her keys, she noticed something hanging on the door handle. Her heart raced momentarily—was this a prank by one of the neighbors? But her expression softened when she read the note: "Welcome, our new neighbor! Have a nice day :)". She relaxed on the couch, staring at the ceiling as if waiting for it to speak. Her eyes closed for a moment, but even in the darkness, her mind didn't rest. Despite the warm welcome, doubt lingered. What if it's all a trick? Are they going to deceive me? From the moment I arrived, everyone has looked at me with curiosity—but was it disgust, respect, or something else?



WHAT IF?



The "What If?" file is an interdisciplinary one between migration and politics. It addresses major political events that have led to significant movements, either positively or negatively, related to migration and studies an alternate scenario in case the political/social event did not occur.

This file helps with a different and in-depth analysis, providing both the reader and the researcher an opportunity for critical thinking and political analysis. Additionally, it highlights the role of political events in migration issues and how interconnected they are. We leave you with the file, and happy reading!



WHAT IF JOE BIDEN CONTINUES TO RUN IN THE U.S. ELECTIONS IN NOVEMBER 2024 AND STAYS IN OFFICE TO REMAIN AS THE 46TH PRESIDENT IN U.S. HISTORY?

MARWAN SHAABAN SHEBL- 4TH LEVEL - POLITICAL SCIENCE

THE AMERICAN ELECTIONS: NOVEMBER 2024

The U.S. presidential elections on Tuesday, November 5, 2024, is the 60th presidential elections in the history of the United States. It is held every four years and voters will elect a president and vice president for a four-year term. The winner of this elections will be inaugurated on January 20, 2025, at the same time as elections for the U.S. Senate, House of Representatives, state governors, and state legislatures.

The leading candidates for the U.S. elections in November can be divided into three groups: Democratic Party candidates, Republican Party candidates, third-party candidates and independents. On the Democratic side, Kamala Harris, Vice President Joe Biden's running mate, has officially become the party's main candidate, choosing Tim Walz, the governor of Minnesota, as her running vice mate if she wins the position. On the other hand, it saw the return of the main candidate representing the Republican Party, which is Donald Trump.

the 45th former president of the United States of America, who failed in the presidential elections against Joe Biden in 2020 to take office for a second term, choosing J.D. Vance, a senator from Ohio, as his deputy if he succeeds in the US elections.

JOE BIDEN: WHAT IF HE REMAINS IN 2024 ELECTIONS AND DOESN'T FORGE A SECOND TERM?

Joe Biden, 81, currently the 46th President of the United States since January 2021, previously served as Vice President of the United States from 2009 to 2017 in two terms of former president Barack Obama. Biden is a member of democratic party and represented Delaware in the Senate from 1973 until he became Vice President in 2009.

On July 21, Joe Biden announced his withdrawal from the US presidential elections race against Donald Trump,



leaving the Democratic Party to announce that Kamala Harris, also supported by Joe Biden, will be the party's nominee. Regardless of Joe Biden's disastrous performance in the presidential debate against Donald Trump in June, but why did Joe Biden withdraw from the US elections race? Joe Biden justified his decision by defending democracy, saying: "Defending democracy is more important than any title, I have decided that the best way to move forward is to pass the torch to a new generation this is the best way to unite our nation." He went on to say that this decision is a command to unify the Democratic Party, and a duty to have a voice for younger people, which explains the speculation about his deteriorating health. But what if the question is hypothesized: what if Joe Biden continues to run for the US elections and does not withdraw from it and continues his position as the 46th President of the United States of America. It is foreseeable that he will complete what he started and accomplished in his first term in various societal aspects.

In economic issues, Joe Biden succeeded in reducing unemployment rates to 3.4% from what they were under his predecessor, Donald Trump, who reached 20%, so Joe Biden is proud that this rate is the lowest in 50 years, creating, for example, 517,000 jobs outside the agricultural sector, and also Federal Reserve board shows that household net worth rose to a record high of 156.2 trillion dollars at the end of 2023 from 131.4 trillion dollars at the end of 2020. But if Joe Biden had not withdrawn from the presidential race and had the opportunity to remain in office, he would have to face the inflation issues that overshadowed his achievements in solving high unemployment rates,

as the cost of daily life has risen much higher than it was before 2019 and before COVID-19, in addition to the high cost of housing and house prices, and this situation would have made Joe Biden the current president responsible for these burdens before a large segment of citizens if he were elected again.

As for the aspect of climate protection, the Joe Biden administration has shown its interest from its early days in climate protection. This was evident when the United States rejoined the Paris Climate Agreement in 2021 after it left the agreement under his predecessor Donald Trump in 2020, it is clear that Joe Biden's strategy will be completed towards climate issues if he remains in office as president of the United States of America by seeking to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 40 percent by 2030, as the United States approved in 2022 an amount of nearly \$199 billion to combat climate change over the next ten years as part of the "Inflation Reduction Act". Reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 40 percent by 2030, as the United States approved in 2022 an amount of approximately \$369 billion to combat over the next ten years as part of the "Inflation Reduction Act" issued in August 2022, through subsidies, tax credits and loans with the aim of expanding the use of renewable energies, improving home energy efficiency and reducing emissions from gas and coal-fired power plants.

As for immigration and refugees, Joe Biden, who came in his first elections campaign for the 2020 elections, addressing the American Muslim community, which consisted then of one million votes and citing an honorable prophetic hadith, had a different view

towards immigrants and refugees due to his affiliation with the Democratic Party and his difference from his predecessor, Donald Trump, a Republican, was saying during his elections campaign before his decision to step aside that "xenophobia" by countries such as China, Japan and India hinders their growth, and emphasized in return that immigration is beneficial to the United States and its economy.

But if he had not conceded his presidential race, he would have faced a major issue related to immigration, which is the issue of migration waves across the Mexican-American border, where the number of people coming daily to the border in December 2022 reached 8,000 people, Joe Biden expressed his intention to pursue a better and more humane immigration policy than his predecessor Trump. He also appointed his deputy Kamala Harris as a special commissioner tasked with reducing irregular immigration, but all of this has not resulted in apparent success. It is true that children are no longer separated from their parents at the border and placed in camps that resemble iron cages, but many families are still separated. Also, expedited deportations without judicial review resurfaced with the June 2024 decision that officials can exclude those immigrants who entered the United States irregularly without reviewing their asylum claims. This decision was a face-saver for Biden in the face of Republican critics of his immigration policies but accompanied by concern in the Democratic Party and by the United Nations,

If Biden had not dropped out of the race, he and his running mate Kamala Harris would have had to come up with a radical solution to Mexico-U.S. border security.

THE MOST IMPORTANT AND PROMINENT PARTIES IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THEIR VIEWS ON VARIOUS ISSUES

ASSEM AMR HASSAN - 4TH LEVEL - POLITICAL SCIENCE

The most important political and social issues	Republican Party	Democratic Party	Libertarian Party	Green Party
Embraced ideology	Conservative ideology	Progressive liberalism (liberal (left	Libertarian	Progressive ecology Leftist) (environmental
Migration issues and support and assistance to migrants	Negative The Republican) Party seeks to regulate the number of ,immigrants tighten ,border control and prevent any attempts at illegal (immigration	Positive As it seeks to) reform immigration laws and support incoming (immigrants	Positive It believes that) every individual has the right to move anywhere and work .freely Therefore, it supports and respects (immigrants	Positive The Green) Party adopts humanitarian standards that call for the necessity of assisting ,refugees providing healthcare, and offering social (support
Abortion	Opposed	Supportive	Supportive	Supportive

<p>Attention to climate and environmental issues</p>	<p>Somewhat negative The) Republican Party tends to leave these matters to the private ,sector given that they impose high costs on the American (economy</p>	<p>Positive It believes that the) government should have a specific role in mitigating (environmental risks</p>	<p>Somewhat negative It believes) that these matters should be left more to the private sector, as it holds that individual freedom is the solution to all (problems</p>	<p>Positive It is considered) one of the most environmentally and climate-focused parties, known for its support of government policies aimed at combating (climate change</p>
<p>Government intervention to achieve social and economic justice</p>	<p>negative</p>	<p>Positive</p>	<p>negative</p>	<p>Positive</p>
<p>Death penalty</p>	<p>Supportive</p>	<p>Opposed</p>	<p>Opposed</p>	<p>Opposed</p>
<p>Gun Possession Laws</p>	<p>supportive</p>	<p>Somewhat supportive (It respects the gun ownership law but supports regulations that organize and restrict such ownership)</p>	<p>supportive</p>	<p>Somewhat opposed (The Green Party supports regulations and restrictions on gun ownership and works to reduce its prevalence in society)</p>
<p>Government support for health care</p>	<p>Somehow opposed</p>	<p>Supportive</p>	<p>Opposed</p>	<p>Supportive</p>
<p>25</p>				



WHAT IF THE NATIONAL RALLY PARTY AND ITS LEADER MARINE LE PEN WIN THE FRENCH ELECTIONS IN JUNE 2024?

MAGY REMON KAMEL - 2ND LEVEL- ECONOMICS

WHO IS MARINE LE PEN?

A European politician and parliamentarian from France, who practiced law for 7 years. Born on August 5, 1968, she is the daughter of Jean-Marie Le Pen, the leader of the far-right National Front party in France, founded in 1972, which she led in 2011 and later changed the name of the party from the National Front to the National Rally in 2018. Marine Le Pen, the head of the far-right National Rally party, ran against Macron in the presidential race, without being able to win the presidential race, although she qualified for the decisive stage twice in the 2017 and 2022 elections.

FRENCH ECONOMY AND FOREIGN POLICY FILE

The victory of Marine Le Pen and her far-right party in the French legislative elections will not be enough to form a national government to work in a way that works for the country and its people,

which is a rather dangerous thing that will in turn make France enter the so-called cohabitation in which the president is ideologically different from the head of government.

In terms of economic policy, Le Pen did not favor free trade and globalization. She supports national economic programs, the separation of investment from retail banking operations, diversification of energy sources, speculation in international commodity markets, and the common agricultural policy. She called for a referendum in France for leaving the European Union. Le Pen is sufficient to operate such a government in a way which would make it headed by a nationalist ideology in a French context, and it is a danger in a way; it would make France enter in what French called cohabitation in which have a president on the center right hand side of the political spectrum.



The French far-right candidate Marie Le Pen wants to fundamentally reduce the EU's decision-making power control who gets to travel freely within the EU, and withdraw from some EU trade and energy arrangements and oppose any further military support for Ukraine. It is hard to see how the EU can adopt these reforms without gradually disintegrating. Unlike Brexit, the option of leaving the EU is slow and disorderly.

She endorses the EU's "strategic autonomy" on climate and the environment, though she wants to pull France out of the EU's European Green agreement, designed to make the EU carbon neutral by 2050. She wants France to decide independently how to decarbonize, and which parts of the energy sector to invest in – even if that means breaking EU state aid rules. She would also take France out of the EU's electricity market.

ENEMY OF THE IMMIGRANTS

Let's come to the most important issues for Le Pen, which is immigration, especially for which Marine Le Pen is known for her anti-immigrant stance, especially Africans, who set conditions for what she calls the integration of immigrants into French and calls for a halt to regular and irregular immigration. She will abolish laws that allow illegal immigrants to become legal residents and work to reduce benefits provided to immigrants to frustrate the motivations of new immigrants and give a three-month period to find a job or leave, even if they are legal immigrants. And immediately deport illegal immigrants and foreigners who have been unemployed for more than a year. Le Pen promotes the national priority of those who are French first over housing

and social care and deprives foreigners of several privileges. But when Marine Le Pen is accused of racism or xenophobia, she denies it and claims that she is fighting for them and not against them. The total number of new foreigners coming to France has risen above 320,000 for the first time, with a big increase in students, family reunifications, and labour migration from African and Asian countries, as it did under Emmanuel Macron.

LE PEN AND ISLAM

The issue of the Islam, she warns about it a lot and considers it as a danger, as it confronts with the French culture. Marine Le Pen promises, if she comes to power, she will freeze all mosque construction projects in France until their sources of funding are verified and expand Laws banning the wearing of religious symbols such as niqabs, hijabs, and burqas in schools and public places. She also calls for a ban on slaughtering according to Islamic law and selling meat in stores or serving it in restaurants as "halal" or according to the Jewish religion. Le Pen based her statements on the principle of "fighting the authoritarian ideology" called Islamism. Le Pen relied on "fighting an authoritarian ideology and Islamism" to confirm that, if she is elected, she will impose financial penalties on women who wore Islamic symbols in the streets or in public places, considering that the French police are "very skillful at applying this". If the right-wing party and its leader Marine Le Pen have been elected, it will be difficult for migrants residing in France to bring their family members to the country as they will not be able to receive welfare benefits.

If Le Pen wants to implement any of her core programs, she needs to publicly fight 150 years of republican tradition.



WHAT IF THE CONSERVATIVE PARTY DIDN'T LOSE THE BRITISH LEGISLATIVE ELECTIONS LAST JULY 2024?

RAZAN SALAH FATHY - 2ND LEVEL - POLITICAL SCIENCE

THE LEGISLATIVE ELECTIONS IN THE UK 2024: A HARSH DEFEAT OF THE CONSERVATIVES AND A HISTORIC RETURN OF THE LABOUR PARTY

In last July's legislative elections in the United Kingdom, the British gave the Workers' Party an absolute majority of 411 of 650 seats, while The Conservatives were severely defeated, with 121 seats won by the Party, one of the major results of the Workers' Party since 1997 when former Prime Minister Tony Blair won 417 seats. Thus, the United Kingdom officially turned a page of 14 years of conservative rule, marked by landmark historical moments, most notably the withdrawal from the European Union (EU) "Brexit", and controversial events that could amount to "scandalism" under former Prime Ministers Boris Johnson and Liz Trus, to Rishi Sunak, with whom the British have lived, the worst economic inflation crisis since the Second World War.

But defeating the historical Conservative Party is not because it has chosen the extreme right-wing ideology in certain cases, such as immigrants and refugees or even to the left in other cases, but the British citizen has judged The Conservatives not to be worthy of the Kingdom's leadership but to have failed in their duties.

WHAT IF THE CONSERVATIVE PARTY DIDN'T LOSE THE BRITISH LEGISLATIVE ELECTION 2024: CONTINUOUS STRATEGY

This number of seats has been the least obtained by "The Conservatives" since the party was named "conservative" in 1830, the worst result since that time being the party's 156 seats in 1906. If the assumption of the victory of the Party of The Conservatives in the recent elections is assumed, the continuation of the party's policies and those of Rishi Sunak, which ruled the country and which led the country to turn it into a seeker for The Labour Party, can be seen.

In the economic file, the waves of rising living costs and the suffering of the British citizen will continue, as the British economy suffered during the past year from an economic recession, as official British data showed that the country entered a state of recession in late 2023, and data from the Office for National Statistics in mid-February 2024 showed that GDP deflated by 0.3% between October and December; exceeding expectations that it would deflate by 0.1%, and the deflation news led to a limited decline in the pound sterling against the dollar and euro, in addition to this, the continued weak spending on the British health sector as the Health Service Authority suffers.

Regarding the most important files and decisions that were raised in Britain during the Rishi Sunak era, which was canceled by Kim Starmer, the current British Prime Minister and leader of the Labour Party, which is the issue of deporting a number of British asylum seekers to the Rwanda in Africa it is expected that if Rishi Sunak continues in his position as Prime Minister, he will continue to implement this decision, so what are the details of the decision, on April 25, 2024, the British government adopted a new act: The Safety of Rwanda - Asylum and Immigration - Act 2024, the new act allows to deport to Rwanda immigrants who entered the country irregularly, the law states that anyone who arrives in Britain through the sea channel irregularly will be deported to Rwanda, and there he can apply for asylum, and if his application is accepted, he will receive the right to reside in Rwanda in residences funded by the British government. will be deported to Rwanda,

and there he can apply for asylum, and if his application is accepted, he will receive the right to reside in Rwanda in residences funded by the British government, , and he will not be able to return to London under any circumstances, so by continuing to apply this law, it will cost the British state huge sums, as the deportation plan will cost the state about 370 to 457 million pounds, and this is without calculating the costs of flights, in addition to 150 to 170 thousand pounds, the costs of the refugee's stay in Rwanda.

KEIR STARMER, BRITAIN'S NEW PRIME MINISTER: PROSPECTS AND CHALLENGES

It is expected that the Labor Party will continue to adopt caution in promises, especially with regard to the economic situation, and with regard to foreign policy, the Labor Party announced that there is no retreat from "Brexit" and that there is no return to the common market, customs union or free movement of individuals with the European Union, but it confirmed that it will seek an agreement to remove unnecessary restrictions that impede the movement of trade, and will seek to conclude bilateral agreements with major European countries, and in the Middle East region, the party confirmed that it will seek an immediate ceasefire in Gaza. As for the deportation plan to Rwanda, as Keir Starmer promised voters that he would cancel it and stop its work on the first day if he succeeded in the elections, the new British Prime Minister Keir Starmer, after his sweeping success and the removal of the Conservative Party from the governing image, decided to stop implementing the plan to deport migrants to Rwanda, on his first day in office.



WHAT IF THE DOMESTIC SUDANESE WAR DIDN'T HAPPEN IN 2023?

PASSANT YASSER HUSSEIN - 4TH LEVEL - POLITICAL SCIENCE

The current domestic war in Sudan was not a sudden occurrence; it dates to 2019 when Omar al-Bashir relinquished power on April 10th of that year. The military and civilian factions have been struggling for authority since then. The military temporarily assumed power until conditions were prepared for a transition to an elected government. Abdel Fattah al-Burhan took over as the leader, but a dispute arose between him and Hemedti, the commander of the Rapid Support Forces, regarding the integration of these forces into the country's army. The conflict in Sudan, which has been ongoing since April 15th, 2023, between the Rapid Support Forces and the Sudanese Army, has resulted in significant obstacles for many Sudanese civilians, with approximately 150,000 people killed. Many of them fled Sudan to neighboring countries to obtain necessities or internally displaced themselves to relatively safe areas.

The domestic Sudanese conflict has hindered many people from accessing water, food, healthcare, and fuel.

The situation worsens due to the collapse of banking services, continuous internet and electricity outages, as well as the destruction of infrastructure including health facilities. According to estimates from the World Health Organization, approximately 24 million people still require assistance.

SUDAN BEFORE 2023: THE GROWING MILITARY POWER

It is necessary to understand the political developments in Sudan that began after the dismissal of former Sudanese President Omar al-Bashir in 2019. After the transitional military council was led by Abdel Fattah al-Burhan, a series of decisions were announced, including the commitment to form a civilian government and the emphasis on the council's main priority of maintaining public security. This was the conclusion reached by the political committee within the transitional military council, which stated that the transitional period would not exceed two years and clarified that the council did not seek power, and its primary

mission was to preserve the country's security and stability. However, after two years, in October 2021, the Sudanese army, led by Abdel Fattah al-Burhan, overthrew the civilian transitional government of Abdullah Hamdok, a move that further consolidated the military's control over the state's affairs. However, it is worth noting that during the military overthrow against the Hamdok government, there was cooperation from the Rapid Support Forces in the streets of the Sudanese capital, Khartoum. Initially, this could be interpreted as agreement, but it did not last. The disagreement became public between the army leadership and the Rapid Support Forces after statements from the leader of the Rapid Support Forces, Mohamed Hamdan Dagalo (known as Hemedti), in which he stated that he discovered from the first day that the army's decisions in 2021 (the removal of the Hamdok government in 2021) were implemented as a gateway for the return of the ousted National Congress Party regime, led by Omar al-Bashir. The disagreement resurfaced again after the signing of the foundational framework agreement for the transitional period between the military component, which includes the Sudanese Armed Forces and the Rapid Support Forces, on December 5, 2022.

This agreement implicitly acknowledged the army's withdrawal from politics and the transfer of power to civilians, but some provisions in the agreement deepened the rift between the two parties.

The framework agreement signed between the military parties stipulated the transfer of transitional authority to a complete civilian authority, excluding the participation of regular forces.

This civilian authority would consist of a limited civilian sovereignty level with honorary duties, representing the head of state and symbolizing sovereignty, as well as a higher executive level led by a civilian prime minister chosen by the signatory forces. Additionally, there would be a legislative council and a security and defense council, headed by the prime minister and including leaders of the regular forces and six-armed struggle movements that signed the Juba Peace Agreement in 2020. The agreement also called for the army to refrain from politics and economic and investment activities, the integration of Rapid Support Forces and armed movement forces into a unified professional and national army, and the organization of comprehensive elections at the end of a 24-month transitional period, with requirements and preparations specified in the transitional constitution for credibility, transparency, and integrity. Despite the rapid support's adherence to the framework agreement, differences between the military leaders emerged once again, reaching a critical stage. Among these differences was the timeline for integration. Al-Burhan wanted the Rapid Support Forces to be integrated within a short period not exceeding two years at most, while Hemedti believed that integration could occur after 10 years.

WHAT HAPPENS IF SUDAN'S DOMESTIC WAR DOES NOT TAKE PLACE IN 2023? ALTERNATIVE SCENARIOS FOR THE CIVILIANS

Sudan's domestic war was an inevitable consequence of the conflict between the country's military components, and even after the signing of the framework agreement,

the underlying problems between the two sides surfaced, leading to domestic conflict in a country that aspires to a democratic transition with an elected civilian authority ruling it. From the horror of the war that began in mid-April 2023, the number of refugees and internally displaced persons reached three million during the month of August of the same year. Among them, two million and two hundred thousand were internally displaced from the state of Khartoum alone. Additionally, at least 880,000 people fled to neighboring countries, with Chad being the largest recipient of Sudanese migrants, along with Egypt and South Sudan. Internally, the health sector suffered losses of 11 billion dollars previously, and the agricultural sector, which Sudanese relied on, collapsed. Basic human rights, especially for Sudanese women, disappeared. This raises a profound question about the crisis in Sudan:

WHAT IF THE DOMESTIC SUDANESE CONFLICT BETWEEN THE ARMY FORCES AND THE RAPID SUPPORT FORCES HAD NOT OCCURRED IN 2023?

The scenario, in order to be achieved, must go through three stages.

The first phase includes reconciliation between the conflicting parties, namely the Sudanese army led by Abdel Fattah al-Burhan and the Rapid Support Forces led by Hemeti. All the principles of the framework agreement must be implemented, and solutions should be applied to achieve reconciliation. It has been agreed to integrate the Rapid Support Forces into the national army to achieve unity, but a more logical approach would be to complete this integration within

two years, as suggested by al-Burhan. This leads us to the second phase, reconciliation with the Sudanese people. To achieve this, the principles of the agreement reached between al-Burhan and Hamdok in 2021 provide the best framework for the Sudanese and their demands. The transitional partnership between civilians and the military is emphasized as a guarantee for Sudan's security and stability.

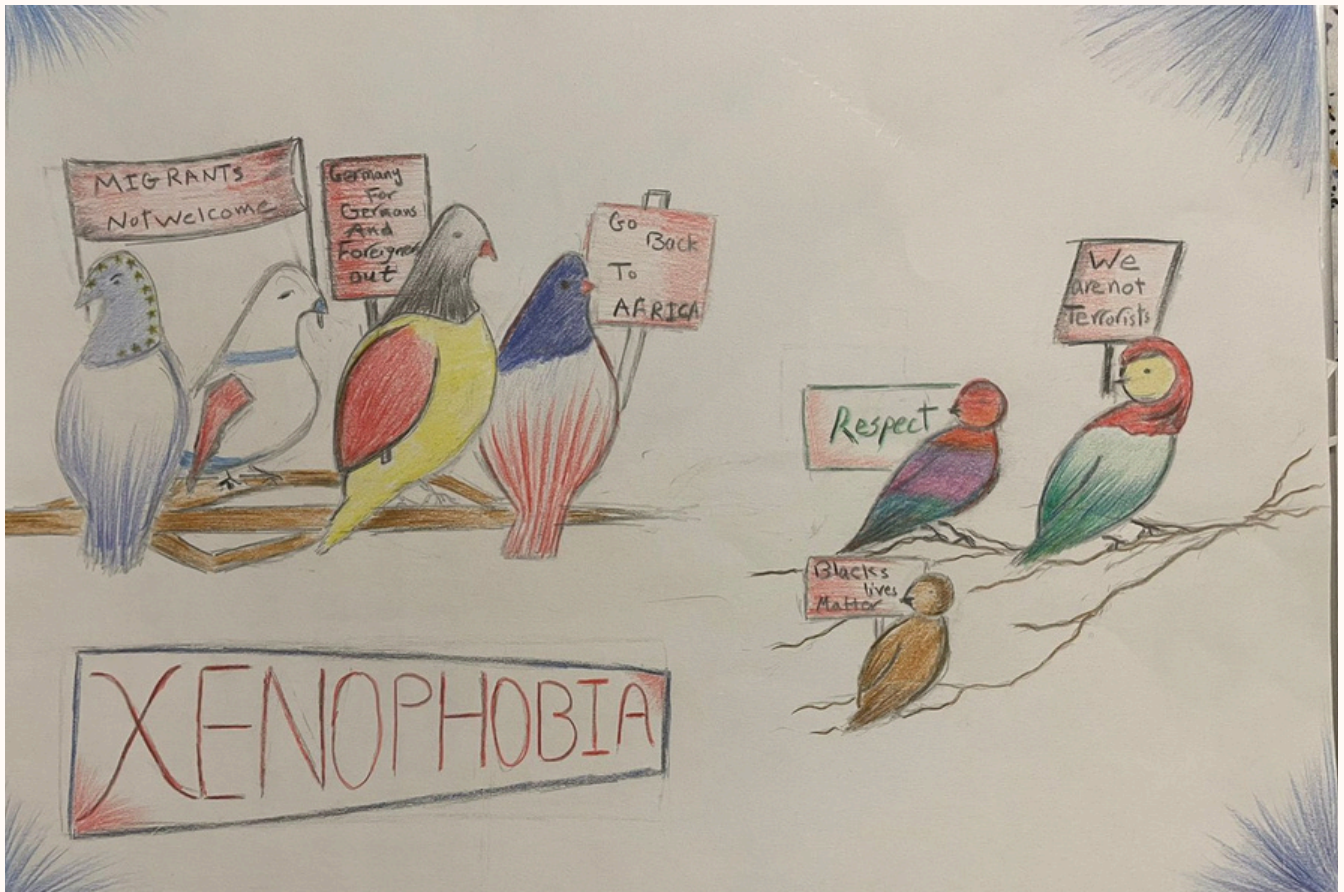
Forming a civilian government composed of competent and independent national figures, initiating a broad and transparent dialogue among all political and societal forces, and proactively working towards establishing a unified national army.

The third phase, and the results of the agreement between Burhan and Hamdok, which includes his resignation from the position of Prime Minister. The framework agreement between the Sudanese army and the Rapid Support Forces to prevent bloodshed, including stopping the killing of Sudanese people, providing protection for government institutions, halting the destruction of cities, ending the dual military representation in Sudan, and working towards a roadmap that brings together civilian and military parties.



CARICATURE

BY: MAGY REMON KAMEL- 2ND LEVEL



Xenophobia is fear and hatred of strangers or of anything designated as foreign. Hence, many people believe that foreign individuals and cultures represent a threat to the authentic identity of one's own nation-state and find difficulty in accepting their coexistence, so they practice discrimination and racism against foreigners, especially Africans, in many expressions such as migrants not welcome, go back to Africa and they believe any country for their own citizens but in another side, migrants ask for their live, and they want to gain respect and see in the eyes of others that they are not terrorists. Moreover, in Europe the form of xenophobia known as Islamophobia which they argue the religious practices and beliefs of Muslims, make it impossible for them to integrate into the majority culture, and thus they present a threat to that culture. Xenophobia continues to exist throughout the world including discrimination against women not only African and Muslims. All in all, Xenophobia is a fear of individuals who look or behave differently than that one is accustomed to.



Zülal KÖKEL (*) & Fatma ODABAŞI (**)



ULUSLARARASI GÖÇ, İLTİCA ve ZENOFOBİ***

MIGRATION, REFUGES, AND XENOPHOBIA

KENZY HASSAN MOSAAD -2ND LEVEL- POLITICAL SCIENCE



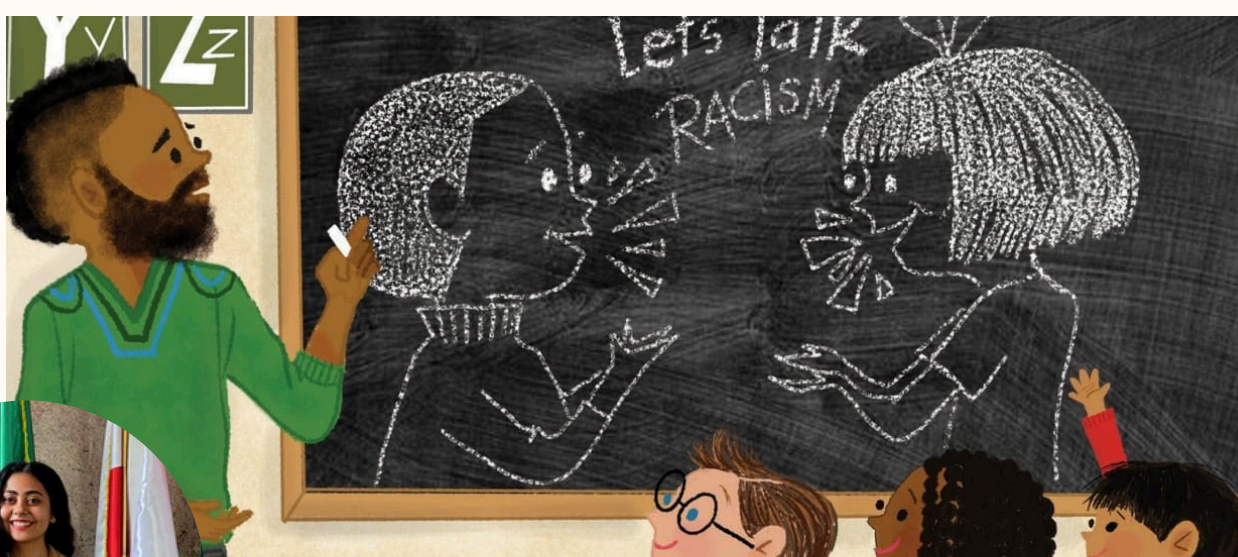
The world is becoming increasingly globalized, which leads to increasing in migration. While some of these migrations are done voluntarily, due to economic reasons, some other is done forcedly because of war, oppression, and violating human rights. It's known that migration lately is more forced than it is voluntary and that refugee, statelessness, and forced displacement are becoming widely spread cases. However, people who leave their countries, because they don't have self-protection, cannot afford it in their reached destiny as well, as they are recognized by the community they go as a threat to the balance. They may be faced with xenophobic behaviors. In addition, some places close their borders or create systems or even make agreements to make it harder for them to apply to be refugees. Besides all that, the ones who actually succeed in reaching the countries they intended to, often face economic and emotional problems, xenophobic, and exclusive attitudes.

Migration is categorized by its reasons and its ways. Changing residence can be classified as internal or international depending on which level it's done at, national or international. As for the reasons for migration, they can be divided into voluntary and involuntary migration.

The refugee status is defined through The 1951 Geneva Convention and 1967 protocol as follows: A refugee is a person belonging to a race, a religion, a nationality, or a particular social group, or adapting some political opinions that they fear it may cause them facing oppression or criticism and because of that fear they had already left or would be forced to leave their residence country due to not benefiting from that country's protection or because of that fear doesn't want to benefit from it.

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THE ACADEMIC PROBLEMS OF IMMIGRANT STUDENTS BY THE PRISM OF THE ETHNICIZATION OF PEER RELATIONS.

TREAZE HOSSAM SAAD HANNA- 4TH LEVEL - POLITICAL SCIENCE

This article aims to understand the factors of academic failure of “immigrant” students. After taking into account the main theories on this issue, we will focus our attention towards the analytical frameworks of the “peers relations” and the “ethnicization of the school environment”. Through a qualitative study currently underway, we set out the approach that for “immigrant” students the combination of factors that can lead to school dropouts are strengthened by an extra variable, namely the ethnicization of their peer relations, which can become, according the situations, a factor penalizing their school career.

KEY WORDS: Immigration, adolescents, academic failure, xenophobia, ethnicization.

According to the data presented, the presence of forms of violence based on ethnic fractures is a distinctive feature of the school spaces where we conduct our research. At the same time, it seems that the students we have met,

who are all at risk of failing according to their teachers, do not benefit from a valued place within the group-class. Beaud (2002) reached a similar conclusion in his study of the schooling of students from popular backgrounds. According to his longitudinal study, he shows that a “hectic and chaotic high school career” (p. 135), whether due to academic difficulties or non-fluent relationships with teachers and peers, can lead these young people to flee school and seek “a kind of retreat to the neighborhood” (ibidem), which plays the role of refuge against an unpleasant welcome at school. The authors argue that the testimonies presented suggest that the students are at the center of inter-group conflicts and that they report a degraded school climate. It is possible that they intentionally overestimate the phenomenon of racism or even over-mobilize it to justify a lack of interest in school.

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THE "BLACK" COLORS THE "WHITE": REACTIONS IN ISRAELI SOCIETY TO FAMILIES WHICH INCLUDE A MEMBER OF ETHIOPIAN ORIGIN

ROKAYA MOHAMED ALSISI - 4TH LEVEL - POLITICAL SCIENCE



This article examines Israeli society's reactions to mixed families with one or more members of Ethiopian origin, from the perspective of the families themselves. The study is based on two field studies: one targeting families in which the father or mother is of Ethiopian origin, and the other targeting families that have adopted a child of Ethiopian origin. In families in which one spouse is of Ethiopian origin, interviews were conducted with the husband or wife of Ethiopian origin, while in "white" families that have adopted a child of Ethiopian origin, interviews were conducted with the child's adoptive parents. The results showed the following:

- 1) There are still reactions to individuals of Ethiopian origin with different skin colors in mixed families, whether they are immigrants or born in Israel.
- 2) Common reactions are characterized by surprise at the presence of an Ethiopian in the family, and this surprise explains society's perceptions of the Ethiopian immigrant.
- 3) Society reacts to the mixed family in a way that violates privacy, and is viewed by the mixed family as exaggerated in its severity.

4) Common reactions are harsh and overly explicit, and include an appreciation for the "white" person who is willing to join a mixed family.

5) Most of the responses focused on the black individual in the mixed family, not the white one.

6) The main conclusion is that there is still no recognized natural classification for mixed families that include individuals of Ethiopian origin.

The interviews cited in the article reveal broader processes in Israeli society, such as the acceptance of the concept of mixed families, and the process of integration of different cultures into society. The article discusses this issue in the context of immigration research around the world, especially in societies with different ethnicities. The article also attempts to show how individuals in the receiving communities deal with the different characteristics of the immigrants, especially the physical ones, and highlights the psychological effects on young people of Ethiopian origin within Israeli society.

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BREAKING NEWS FILE

BY: RAHAF ESSAM EZZAT - 4TH LEVEL - POLITICAL SCIENCE

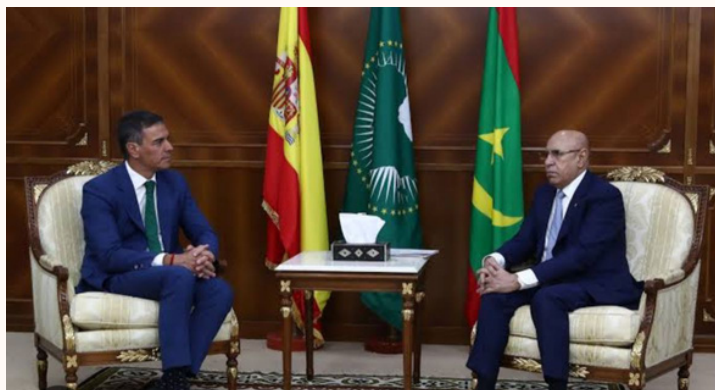
SPAIN AND MAURITANIA AGREE ON A PROGRAM TO CURB ILLEGAL IMMIGRATION

Imagine you are now so close to the African coast... you are in Canary Islands which many West African nationals choose as their steppingstone for arriving to Europe. Ever since the beginning of this year, the Canary Islands have witnessed more than 22 thousands migrant passing it which is more than twice the number of irregular arrivals compared to the same period last year. Reasons why West African nationals migrate vary; with some seeking better job opportunities and others fleeing violence and instability

This is why Spanish prime minister Pedro Sanchez went on a visit to three West African countries, Senegal, Gambia and Mauritania. These are the countries where the most migrants' boats put to sea to The Canary Islands.



Spain's mission is simple, curb down the surge of migrants passing through the Canary Islands. This is why Spain has proposed the circular migration program to strengthen security forces in order stem irregular migration and human trafficking. Sanchez emphasized that his country is not against migrants in general, but migration should be regulated as to fit to labor market needs as such the Spanish government will prioritize young and women migrants via offering suitable job opportunities and providing visa in a systematic manner. In conclusion, Spain's approach to managing migration focuses on collaboration and regulation rather than restriction via implementing projects it admits have worked before.



TO SOLVE OR TO SOOTHE THE PROBLEM TEMPORARILY? HUNGARY CHOSE THE LATTER

The right-wing populist Hungarian Prime Minister Viktor Orbán has for a long time clashed with the European Union's vision and strategy towards migration policies. Hungary is known to be one of the strictest countries towards migration ever since the flux of Syrian immigrants in 2015. At the beginning of this year, Hungary has issued a new immigration law for third country nationals; The law increases the number of residence permit types from 18 to 24, including specific permits for highly skilled and low-skilled workers, as well as a new permit for investors. As one could imagine, the flexible category for residence permits has been removed effectively. The new rules also include stricter conditions for guest workers, who can only stay for a maximum of three years, after which they must reapply. These workers are not eligible for permanent residency or family reunification in Hungary. These restrictive migration policies have led the European Union top court to impose a fine of 200 million euros on Hungary for continuously violating the EU's asylum rules including an additional penalty of 1 million euros for each day it continues to fail to comply. Although Orbán still declares that he has no intention to alter his country's migration policies, Hungary decided to tone down the heavy penalties by offering immigrants and asylum seekers a chance to be transported to Brussels for free. It is a threat covered in a form of a tactic to transfer the responsibility of migrants to another country. Some analysts resemble this move to how Republican states in the United States of America transfer undocumented immigrants to Democratic states in opposition to federal asylum procedures.



NEW MIGRATION DECISIONS FROM THE EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT

The Egyptian cabinet, in its weekly meeting on Wednesday, September 11, has approved the extension of the period for regularizing the status of foreigners residing illegally in the country for an additional year. This decision serves as a legal solution, providing foreigners with the opportunity to rectify their situation within the country and avoid any legal actions that may be taken against them if their illegal residency continues. This extension is based on the regulations approved last November, which require foreigners to regularize their residency by paying a fee of \$1,000, provided they have an Egyptian host. This step aligns with Egypt's policy towards migrants, which aims for greater integration of migrants.

