

ELITE

ISSUE 10 AUGUST 2019



Our MP. **Zidane**
In a Special Interview

Board Chairman:
Prof. Dr. Mahmoud El Said
Editor in Chief:
RamyMagdy Ahmed

Issued by the Faculty of
Economics and Political
Science, Cairo University

ELITE

FEPS. where elites are made..

Volume 1 Issue 10 , August 2019

Designed By: Ramy Magdy Ahmed



Special Coverage for
The Visit of the UN
General Assembly
President

Read in ELITE this issue:



Special Interview with MP. Ahmed Zidane (Ramy Magdy, Habiba Atef, Dina Ehab and Nermine Tawfik)	2-3
UNGA President Visits Us (Special Coverage) (Mayar Tarek and Habiba Atef)	4-5
Engy Khaled writes : Political Science and The Making of Pain	5-6
Nourhan Elmenyawy writes: When Democracy Time Comes	6
Yasmeen Alaa-Eldinwrites : Freud's Multidimensional Man	6-7
Yameen Yehia writes : Marquez and Reality	7
Yasmin Mousa writes : Euthansia ! A Word I have Never Heard	7



ELITE HIGH BOARD: Prof. Dr. Mahmoud Elsaid (Chairman)--Prof. Dr. Hanan Mohamed Ali (member)-
-Prof.Dr. SamyElsayyed (member)--Prof. Dr. Mazen Hassan (member)—

Ramy Magdy Ahmed (editor in chief)

Editorial Board: Silvana Sobhy—Nahed Taha Elzeiny--Mai Osama Soliman- Sarah Nasreldeen--
NermineTawfik

Editors (this issue): Dina Ehab, ,Habiba Atef, Nourhan Elmenyawy,Yasmin Mousa, Mayar Tarek
,,Ruqayya Elgaafary,Fareeda Khalifa.

Contact us: elite@feps.edu.eg

Our Graduate and Al-Sahel MP. Ahmed Zidane in a Special Interview with ELITE:

Simulation Models, Study and Mingling with People Prepare One for a Public Career



98% of My Platform Was Achieved Because of My Realistic Promises

**Egypt's People
are the Real
Heroes through
The Previous
Period of Harsh
Reforms**



**I Usually Feel
Proud For Being
The Only
Freshman Who
Presided Over The
Student Union**

Cairo: Ramy Magdy, Habiba Atef, Dina Ehab and Nermine Tawfik

In an office open on a regular basis for citizens within the huge constituency of Alsahel we met with one of FEPS exceptional graduates, MP Ahmed Zidane. Although he is a somewhat fresh graduate of the class of 2009, he became member in the parliament representing Alsahel constituency... He is MP Ahmed Zidane.

At the beginning of the meeting he talked about how he joined the faculty saying that being a student in the Faculty of Economics and Political Science was his big dream since he was 6, he used to follow the news. For him our faculty is one of the top faculties that offers their students work in the political and diplomatic field. He always dreamed to reach high positions in the state as such he worked and exerted big effort to enter the faculty and to be the president of the student union. He claimed that he chose political science major as he wanted to study politics even as he knew the limited opportunities in this field. He also dreamed to be a diplomat in Italy but after his mother's death, he changed his dream and decided to work in the political field in Egypt.

Moving to how he could reach the position of the president of the student union, he said that he has a strong will and doesn't take words of pessimistic people seriously and when he joined the faculty, he socialized with older students in the student union and told them that he wanted to join them but he didn't receive any reply in return as he was in year one, which pushed him to challenge everyone and he announced that he would join the elections challenging lists of year three and four. He could attract students from other lists and later on his list was the only completed list and he won the elections and became the first student in year one in the history of the faculty to become the president of the student union.

Concerning the activities in the faculty, he said that there are various activities in the faculty, especially the simulation models of the governmental institutions and international organizations, as our faculty is considered the pioneer in this field since 1986. He joined the parliament simulation model and occupied the head of the external and international relations committee and then he became the president of the model, he could easily provide and support fund resources by communicating with sponsors and the experience succeeded as he made the opening of the model in one of the famous hotels in Cairo and the number of participants was 300 or 400 students.



“Whoever wishes to be something, will be it as long he prepares himself with determination”

He benefited a lot from other experiences from other faculties like faculty of commerce. This successful experience had a great impact on him reaching his current position. And he is so keen on the continuity of the models in the Egyptian Universities not only Cairo University, mentioning the importance of the models in facing the public and giving confidence to the participants and preparing him for the market as his dream was to be a member in the parliament and he did it by joining the models.

When we asked him about the best and worst situation he faced in the faculty his answer was that the best memory is when he won in the elections of the student union and being the president of the parliament simulation model and also in his graduation party when he saw all of his colleagues clapping for him for his good reputation, as he said that positions go but reputation doesn't. Moving to the most difficult situation was when he graduated and left the faculty as he got shocked, as this is the point that should be stressed on; despite his capabilities and his relations inside the faculty, the reality of the market shocked him. At first he joined an insurance company but he left it, then he worked as a researcher at a political research center and at that time he could've lost interest and his confidence but he insisted on his goal and submitted his CV to the support and decision center at the council of ministers. He advised all students not to give up and always try to gain the suitable job and try to achieve what they want and this wouldn't be true without preparation and high capabilities.

He said that the people who inspired him were his parents and his professors specially **Dr Mohamed Salman Tayea** and all the people in his constituency. He talked about his journey to the parliament as he said that Alsahel constituency is considered number 1 in Cairo so he is member number 1 in the parliament, also it is known that this constituency has many strong competitors but he believed that every person can do what he wants and human must be try and do not be frightened from anything, as such he won among 47 candidates and there were some candidates from the national party. He took the decision of running the elections one month before the elections adding that the country gave an opportunity to the youth to participate in politics and at the same time people want to see new young representatives. The surprise is that the expenses of his campaign didn't

exceed 40 thousand pounds as the goal is not the amount of money spent on the campaign but how to understand and talk to the people with their language to understand them and also to get in touch with the people and listen to their criticism. He also opened a citizen services office and activated the communication with the people by opening a social media page to reach more number of people and informing them with his services. He writes all his achievements on a brochure to spread it easily to the public and he said that he achieved about 98% of his campaign as from day one he was clear with the people about what he can offer them and achieve as such he made water and sewage network in “Mohie elkablia” region and this project was stopped since sixties.

When we asked him if there is a difference between studying politics and participating it in the real life, he responded; “Yes, the real life is really different as studying helps us in understanding the concepts but in the real life as you are supposed to have the ability to talk with people with their own language as the language of the academic person differ from the language of a member of the parliament in his constituency, and these capabilities can be gained by getting in touch with people so every political science student has not to depend on what he studies in the faculty.” We asked him to evaluate the performance of the parliament and he said that the parliament was elected in a difficult time as it came after long absence of the legislative branch in Egypt nearly 6 year (from 2010 to 2016), and there was a need to issue more bills and take difficult decisions to protect our country, even if this would lead to criticizing the parliament. He said also that this parliament is the one which issued the greatest numbers of bills and he also did not deny some comments on the performance of the parliament but at the same time he saw that the parliament succeeded by 80 percent and adding that it includes representatives that represent all different classes (women, youth, Christian, disabled, Egyptians abroad,...). He greeted the citizens that hold out all difficult decisions taken by the parliament on the economic and social level. Also he advised that the parliament needs to use its tools like interrogation, briefings, and also increasing he contact with the ministers, governors with the executive branch to speed up the achievements of citizens' needs.

He evaluated the current internal and regional situation of Egypt and said that it is very good as Egypt has got out two revolutions and it wasn't badly affected and this is due to Allah blessing our country and the strength of the Egyptians and their unity, the awareness of the political leaders and the institutions of the state, the citizens understanding of the harsh decisions taken as countries cannot be built without patience and on the other side the political system should absorb all opinions whether they are with or against. Moving to the regional level, we saw all the actions done by President ElSisi in Africa as after freezing the membership of Egypt in the African union, Egypt became the president of the union and also succeeded in organizing AFCON in a great way proving the success of the state institutions and proving that Egypt could again control all its security and returning back safety and peace. Moving to the economic level, Egypt is at the top of the Arab world in the infrastructure projects and also Egypt became the third country in the world that has high GDP and this can reflect that our country is on the right way. He thanked all citizens as they hold out all difficult economic reform steps.

We asked him about the nature of the relations between Egypt and the US especially as he attended the speech of Obama at Cairo University in 2008, he said that the relationship between the two countries is a strategic one and couldn't be damaged as the US is considered the largest and strongest country in the world and Egypt is the largest and strongest country in the Middle East. He added that America is a country of institutions not a country of presidents; hence if the president is Obama, Trump or even Hillary Clinton, there are common interests with Egypt and the United States can't lose Egypt as an ally. He ended the interview by advising the faculty students that they should be more active in the public work, they shouldn't depend only on studying and they should participate and join the simulation models and the student union. They also have to prepare oneself for their wished careers and be updated of the news. This makes a good politician.



UNGA President Visits Us

Mrs. María Fernanda Espinosa, President of the 73rd UNGA Session, Gave a Public Lecture on Multilateralism Challenges

Cairo: Mayar Tarek & Habiba Atef



It was a pleasure for Faculty of Economics and Political Science to invite Ms. Maria Fernanda Espinosa, the president of the General Assembly of the United Nations in an event hosted by Cairo University on Thursday 4th of July, 2019.

Dr. Mahmoud ElSaid Dean of the faculty inaugurated the event by presenting Ms. Maria, the President of the General Assembly of the United Nations, and Dr. Mohamed Othman ElKhosht the President of Cairo University in the event titled "Multilateralism in a Changing World". He was pleased to have her in Faculty of Economics and Political Science which is one of the oldest and top ranking schools in the Middle East. He was also pleased to organize the event jointly with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs .

Then he started to introduce Ms. Espinosa to the audience by saying that in June 5th 2018, United Nations General Assembly elected the Ecuadorian Foreign Minister Ms. Maria as the chairwoman which makes her the fourth woman to hold that position in the history of United Nations. She has more than 20 years of experience in multilateralism and international peacemaking, sustainable development, climate change and multilateral cooperation. She has served as the Minister of Foreign Affairs twice in Ecuador, also as Minister of National Defense and Minister for the Coordination of Cultural and National Heritage. In 2008, she was the first woman to become a permanent representative of Ecuador at the United Nations .in New York. Before beginning her political and diplomatic career, she was an assistant professor at the South American college of social sciences in Ecuador; she has also published over 30 academic articles at that time.

Then Dr. Mohamed Othman Elkhosht, the president of Cairo University welcomed her Excellency in Cairo University mentioning that it was founded

based on diversity and tolerance; those are the same principles on which the United Nations was founded. He also said that humanity is threatened by annihilation and he believes the United Nations has a great role to play to limit the arms race which causes more and more of victims. He also mentioned that the name Espinosa reminds him with the Holland philosopher Spinoza, whose most important books have a strong relationship with the work of the United Nations. Especially one book which is called "ethics", this book is about pantheism which is mainly focusing on the idea that the unity of the universe doesn't contradict with diversity. He also mentioned that we don't have to be enemies just because we are different, as diversity and plurality are natural phenomena which should be respected . Another book by Spinoza is "Theology and politics" which is about rejecting terrorism and extremism .

And then he mentioned some important ideas which are: the world should accept that democracy doesn't have only one pattern, but many different ones, and each pattern should respect the others. And we refuse to allow the imposition of one pattern on other countries.

Also the world can't be ruled by only one political system. He stressed that this is what the United Nations should ensure is happening, and it also should do its role in combating terrorism and extremism in the world, as they are the reason for the armed conflicts in the world nowadays. He also emphasized the role of the United Nations in the comprehensive development process as it guarantees combating extremism, terrorism, poverty and anti-human rights .

Then Ms. Maria took the floor and started off by thanking Dr. Elkhosht for the profound opening remarks, and she mentioned that they are in agreement with what Dr. Elkhosht said about democracy, co-existence, unity, diversity and the and the enormous challenges to combat terrorism and extremism. She also thanked Dr. Mahmoud Elsaid for his introduction.

She then welcomed the young audience and especially young women, mentioning that it was so rewarding to know that there are many female students in Cairo University than males; as this speaks well about the Egyptian society, and this is also encouraging news that our world is changing to have more women in positions and to empower more women in leadership. She also said that the history of Cairo University is an indicator of Egypt's long association with pluralism at the local and regional levels. And that Cairo is not only the birthplace of one of the oldest civilizations but also the center of diplomacy in the ancient world. Egypt is also a friend of the United Nations from its early years as a founding member of the restructuring of the institution's charter. And also in the Non-Aligned Movement in 1977, where Egypt documented a different path during the Cold War; challenged the structural adjustment policies that have lost credibility today, and helped shape the concept of individual-centered development.

Egypt has also been elected as a member of the Security Council five times. And recently during 2016-2017, it was also championed for the act on counter terrorism as well as a stronger and more strategic engagement in the African Union .

And then she started to mention briefly some of the United Nations achievements by saying that in 1945 the founding of the organization had conjured up for a new era for peace and prosperity for all, based on collective security and international cooperation.

Over the past seven decades, the UN has provided the framework for international laws and norms ranging from human rights, gender equality to the regulation of nuclear, biological and chemical weapons and the adoption of the 2030 agenda for Sustainable Development, and Paris climate convention.

The UN has also served as a guarantor of national sovereignty, which reflects the reality of its founders. And that the world is in desperate need of such realism today as we face crises that require cooperation. Then she mentioned that one in every ten of us still lives in extreme poverty. At least half of the world's population lacks access to adequate sanitation, social protection and essential health services, and there is still the case that if you are a woman or from a certain minority, you're more likely to become less distinctive, marginalized, discriminated against and subjected to violence

We must also know how to face the urgent challenges, not just the dramatic shifts in demographics and technology, because they offer great opportunities only if we can deal with them well. For instance, Automation would generate significant development in productivity, job creation and innovation. But of course they come with risks; for example about two thirds of jobs in developing countries would be lost for robots. And we must have policies in place to ensure that technological developments yield is end game .

And finally we must focus on the trends of the big-picture; such as urbanization, mobility, displacement and transitions in the global political landscape .Then she outlined four important points which are climate change, economic development, the frame of the social contract, and the future of international system. She then turned to the good news and said that while multilateralism may be under threat, it's still alive. An overwhelming majority of states recognize that cooperation isn't a threat to sovereignty; on the contrary, it strengthens states' capacity to pursue their interests and solve their problems while sharing the burdens and the cost. For instance, the adoption of the sustainable development goals and the Paris climate convention also show that

Multilateralism is still prevalent. She also mentioned that we have important opportunities to make progress such as the upcoming general assembly high level event in September which will see our leaders, member states take part in key meetings including the high level political form of sustainable development, and the United Nation's anniversary in 2020, is considered to be a golden opportunity to galvanize commitment to multilateralism and to change the way it works. It's a chance to make UN more effective, transparent and relevant to the peoples.

Her concluding point was that there's a need for leadership from Egypt, as it was one of the four African states to sign the UN charter in 1945. And it was also one of just five Arab states. She also added that Arab and African countries have enormous opportunities, for instance, seven of the ten fastest-growing economies this year are predicted to be African. The Arab region now has huge potential to become a leader in the nuclear energy. And with intelligent strategic planning, they can make sustainable development a reality . By working together including the African Union and the League of Arab States, we can lead the change to restore faith in our global governance system.

She also mentioned that the vast majority of young people played a vital role in social cohesion and progress, so her message to the students was that the world needs them .

And then she concluded her speech with quotations by our late President Anwar Alsadat, in which he said "Peace and prosperity are closely interlinked" and "Peace is a dynamic construction to which all must contribute."



Engy Khaled

Political Science Teaching Assistant

For those who do not know, the word "politics" or "Seyasa" is derived in the Arabic language from "sas". It means "taking care of others' affairs and being able to tame it". In fact, the political science is founded on the basis of "power relations" because it is obvious that the man whose mission is to make politics is the man who is more able and more powerful. The nature of this power is not strictly defined whether it is physical or mental or both together. In general, this is not within the realm of the article.

So, in the political science, there is an everlasting balance between people: a balance of power. As the case of intuition, the more powerful man suddenly is controlling the relatively weak man. In this lies the stability of life. It is because the weak would leave it all together upon the more powerful to get the grip over his affairs either in good manner or in evil manner. And in both cases, the weak extracts a good interest which is: either he would get security from the one controlling for good goals. Or he would find a reason for looking at himself as a victim and thus the path is well-established for him to complain, to revolt, or to pray to the ever-

Political Science and The Making of Pain

powerful: Allah. This is in case the controller is evil. Actually, since the dark realism is dominating political science, the meaning of power here is the ability of achieving "pain" and "torment" to others. So long as the individual is capable of inflicting pain on another individual, he would be his master and more powerful. But, what if all people are equal in their power, capability and wisdom? What if the "power difference" condition is no longer available? What if each person has the cause for controlling and oppressing others? What if "making pain" becomes widespread so that all people mastered it?

Herein fall all Fredrick Nietzsche's hypotheses in which he demanded that the powerful would own and enslave the weak in exchange for the total subversion of the weak. Some would say that the rest of his dissertation is that those who are equal in their power would be masters and none of them would take over the other. But what if there are no weak individuals those masters invigorate and survive upon their destruction? Here rests the dilemma. Thomas Hobbes spoke about a case like that and called it metaphorically "early state of nature" which is prior the establishment of the major sign of civilization, "the state". He described this stage in all people are equal in their power and violence. Thus, it is "the war of each individual against each individual". It needn't be said but the woe is for those who live in a world characterized by the war between each person against the other persons.

In his famous play, "No Exit", Paul Jane Sartre, the French philosopher, presented a thought experiment in which he embodied hell in a totally different way

than the blazing fire about which all the religious messages have written. His hell was the ability of each of the three heroes (Garsan, Estelle and Enas) to exercise pain upon the other equally. Pain was not basically physical but incorporeal. Each one of them possessed a method through which he or she would exterminate any moment of rest for the other two. Any of them searching for a supporter to his beliefs, would find no one. Garsan, the escaper from the war, found no one to calm him down that he did not run away, but he was looking for realizing his dreams of peace. Enas, who was suffering from deviational tendencies and sexual anomalies, would find no one to help her attain her desires. Also, Estelle, who adored men, found no one to satisfy her suppressed needs. What was more humiliating was that they would remain together forever. Hell does not end at all.

So, for this play, as for Thomas Hobbes, "equality in the ability of creating pain" would necessarily mean hell. And paradise lies in the existence of the difference of power, that pain would be unilateral in which the other partner would be suppressed and humiliated. Although this may seem to the reader unjust and unfair, it is true. The ability of all to make pain in a parallel way would make the world unbearable and the conflict would be eternal. Some would inquire: from where does the intuition of "power difference between people" come? The answer is "from God"! Life, in its two parts: the earthly and afterworld, is held upon the principle of "god creates the universe" and "the creatures subjugate to the creator". The capability of the creatures would never surpass that's of God. Even the



retribution on the judgment day (in the three religions and basically I am speaking about Islam) lies upon this power difference: Allah would punish and reward while Man and "Jinn" would be punished and rewarded. So, Allah has the most ability of making pain.

From this continuous feeling of subjugation to a supernatural cosmic power, people would have the sense that it is not surprising to subjugate to each other so long as the Earth is being built upon the law of "power difference". The idea of having "a victorious and a defeated" becomes completely satisfying to everyone either in sports, war or human relations. Even in the dramatic works and plays, one of them (good or evil) should oppress the other. And once the action of "making pain from one to the other" is realized, the end of

the work comes. On the other hand, the continuation of power for both parties would create a case of "permanence" without reaching any end. This is really exhausting.

In summary, political science is based in its origins upon "power difference" without looking much at the nature of this power. This is in order the man would be capable of taming others' affairs. Mostly, this power is "making pain" whether the physical or the abstract. So long as there is a "power difference and making pain", satisfaction comes true. And it is not necessarily that this difference would be in favor of the evil man alone, but also of the good man. The good man also can make pain for the evil. But in the case of equalizing all people in the creation of pain, this is the real hell and a continuation of an ever-ending conflict which would consume all parties ever after.



Nourhan Elmenyaway, Fourth Level, Political Science writes:

When Democracy Time Comes

Why are we deprived from the right to live despite the fact that it's given from god to us naturally? Why do we suffer from chaos, violence and wars in the world that we aren't entitled to live in forever? I had these questions in my mind when I watched 1987 movie which tackles the circumstances that erupted before revolution in South Korea that established the democratic regime there.

The movie revolves around the events that occurred after murder of the student Kim Jung in Seoul national university in 14 January due to torture of police. Protests erupted in South Korea after Gwangju massacre that killed more than 606 students; most of the students were the main actor in democratic evolution in Korea that's why they paid the cost of their lives. They dreamed for a better life, development of the economy and improvement of the society after the failure of the government in achieving all of these.

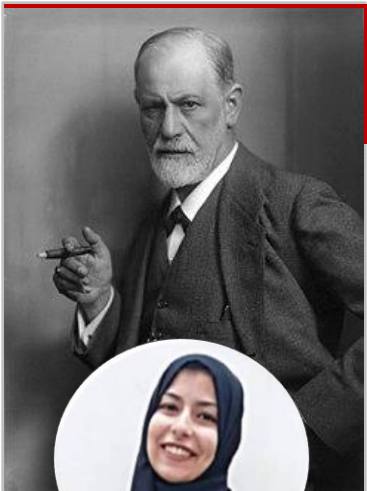
The movie gives a glimpse for the viewer to join in the journey of Korean freedom; so it will easily attract you from

the very beginning till the end; this movie will make you live in the moments of revolution as it were your reality.

You will get confused from the huge number of the violent scenes but if you watched any documentary video about the real events of the revolution; you would discover that reality is more harsh and violent so if you couldn't tolerate as a viewer these bloody scenes so what about the nation that suffered from this violence that occurred in reality?

In the end, I would like to express my appreciation to these movies; these kinds of movies make me feel that I am living the history of another country with another culture that totally differs from mine.

This kind of movies makes me believe that we are similar to each other facing the same problems and our need to find the solutions as we have the same goals and hope despite our difference.



Yasmeen Alaa-EIDin, Fourth Year, Political Science writes:

Freud's Multidimensional Man

in which the patient talks about past experiences and impressions and strives to recognize his wishes and emotions, the doctor directing the processes of thinking and reminder of the patient to be attention to certain ways and then to provide explanations and observations in the direction of reactions. The doctor explains and analyzes what the patient suffers from, but this psychological process isn't easy. At the beginning one gets much further if one allows himself to be analyzed by a competent analyst, observes the effect of the analysis on his own ego, and at the same time makes use of the opportunity to become familiar with the finer details of the technique of procedure.

There is a second difficulty in your relation to psychoanalysis for which I cannot hold the science itself responsible, because this activity is very concerned with chemistry and physic and to conceive them biologically, but this activity deprives it of the natural and philosophy of the practice of psychoanalysis accurately. Thus results in a different description of mental disorders and the essence of psychology is not only medical but based on awareness,

this awareness is not limited to the patient, but the awareness of the doctor himself, accept the processes of thought and as well as subconscious thinking, because consciousness essentially denies the unconscious aspect of the human self.

Hence, sexual motives are the main factor in Freud's psychoanalysis, but not merely sexual motives - either in the broad or narrow sense - as some claim that Freud came to psychoanalytical analysis based primarily on a human motive at all stages of his life to develop human personality, From here we can explain more deeply what Freud meant in this regard the principal motivating forces in the mental realm, and as such they 'energies' the mind in all of its functions. There are, he held, an indefinitely large number of such instincts, but these can be reduced to a small number of basic ones, which he grouped into two broad generic categories, Eros (the life instinct), which covers all the self-preserving and erotic instincts, and Thanatos (the death instinct), which covers all the instincts towards aggression, self-destruction, and cruelty. Thus it is a mistake to interpret Freud as asserting that all human actions spring from >>



In Sigmund Freud's various lectures as an introduction to the field of psychoanalysis tell us in a simple way to explain it that is the exchange of words between the patient and the doctor,



motivations which are sexual in their origin, since those which derive from Thanatos are not sexually motivated—indeed, Thanatos is the irrational urge to destroy the source of all sexual energy in the annihilation of the self. Having said that, it is undeniably true that Freud gave sexual drives an importance and centrality in human life, human actions, and human behavior which was new (and to many, shocking), arguing as he does that sexual drives exist and can be discerned in children from birth.

Thus, we can interpret the cultural and social biases of the human by relying on the interpretation of civilization truth arose through the vital force at the expense of instinctive satisfaction, this process is repeated in a new structural form for

each individual within society to compromise the different human being for the common good among the instinctive powers that used to play an important role in transforming sensory goals into social ends based on instincts. All of this in alliance with each other - must be directed to not clash with one another - to form the civilization and society in which we live.

All these different ideas presented by Freud in the introduction of psychoanalysis and other psychology errors that explain us to different dynamics of human activity, both in the interpretation of different phenomena, for example, use of slips of the tongue . This shows how Freud view Man's multidimensional sophistication unlike earlier monolithic accounts.

Yasmeen Yehia, Fourth Year, Political Science writes:

Marquez and Reality

find that they are related to reality or extinct from him, for example the novel of "The General in his maze" was talking about the last period in the life of "Simon Bolivar ". And the novel of "love in the time of cholera" taken from the love story of his parents.

Let us present the example in some detail with his most famous novel, "One Hundred Years of Solitude." If you look at the topics discussed in this novel, you will find that they discussed a large number of issues, but we will discuss two of them, as follows:

First: Isolation: What is the secret behind talking about isolation?! Why was Macondo painted as a city isolated from the world?! To the extent that it has no religion or authority, so that things as simple as snow and magnets were great inventions for the people of Macondo, who never left it, and the only way to contact Macondo with the world to find out what was new, were the gypsies who came to it in certain seasons. According to our assumption that the majority of the subjects discussed by Marquez related to reality, this novel was written in the mid-sixties of the last century and in this era the world had a reasonable development in all means of communication, which means there is no real isolation in the world !!

Perhaps there was no isolation then in the sense of Macondo, but there was isolation in this era, whether you agree that it came as part of the Monroe Doctrine or as a separate policy pursued by the Americas in this period. This isolation lasted for long periods of time. The indisputable fact that South America was isolated in this period was sufficient enough to influence Marquez to reflect it in this novel. The idea of isolation was rooted in Marquez to the extent that he called his Nobel acceptance speech "Solitude in Latin America ". He stated in his speech that "interpreting our reality from many patterns, not through us, only makes us feel like outsiders From our world, and become less free and more isolated every time" ..

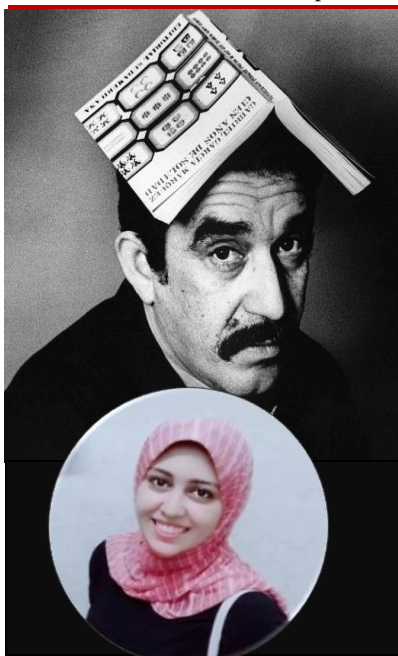
Second, we found Marquez embodying the conflict between conservatives and liberals, but strangely, he showed the worst on both sides!! And the reader of the novel will notice that easily!! will find him showed conservatives falsified the elections' results, and liberals erupt without a common goal, both of them have the willingness to kill in order to achieve their political goal and access to power, even explicitly expressed in a sentence of one of the characters " ,the only difference Between the liberals and the conservatives, is that the liberals go to the mass of the fifth hour, and the conservatives go to the eighth mass ". But what would make a person personalize both sides of the conflict so badly unless he had witnessed the disadvantages of the armed political conflict when it spark inside a state??

Yes, this is exactly what happened in Colombia, where there was an armed conflict between the two main political parties (conservative and liberals). This conflict was not new when Marquez wrote the novel, but the war between the two parties has long existed. Examples of violent confrontations between the two parties Thousand Days' War, the war between them continued after that. Even when the coalition government was formed in 1964, the conflict continued in Colombia, which made Marquez to embody it in the novel.

Of course, not everyone agreed on Marquez's way, so many criticized him saying that his work is nothing but a narration of the surrounding events or his own personal experiences, and therefore his work should not be considered a true addition to literature.

And here comes your turn reader to decide whether you stand with these criticism or disagree with them!!

Finally, you need to ask yourself the following question: Is Marquez the only novelist who derives his works from reality?! Or do you need to search for the origin of every literary and artistic work you read, watch or hear??!

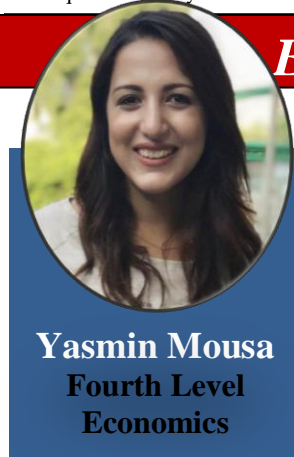


One of the most famous and repeated phrases in the media that must have been heard at least once before is "Art is the mirror of society", but what if the art is embodied in someone! And this person became a mirror of the events he witnessed. This is **Gabriel Garcia Marquez** (1927-2014), the Nobel Prize-winning Colombian novelist, whose writings are characterized by so-called magical realism (in which real-world issues are discussed in a fictional way). From here dear reader you have to take the following advice, that you should look at the origin of each story you read to Marquez because you will certainly

Euthansia! A Word I Have Never Heard Before

Just Like the title said. Euthanasia is a word that I had never heard before simply because it's genuinely a new idea that people nowadays are divided between encouraging or burying it before our ears get used to it. Let me first start by telling you what this strange-looking word means. According to the English dictionary it means the act or practice of killing or permitting the death of hopelessly sick or injured individuals (such as persons or domestic animals) in a relatively painless way or "Merciful Death". It was first used in a medical context by Francis Bacon in the 17th century. Before you jump to conclusions, one needs first to understand what gave birth to such concept. Why would people want to make the choice of ending their lives legal and approved by the law and society? Some cases may be in severe medical status that involves

immense unbearable pain that we find that it's better and more merciful to just let them rest in peace. This reason however has started to vanish. People who are opting for euthanasia claim that they have the right to end their lives as no one should be forced to live no matter what are the consequences or the conditions. As for People who are against it they claim that euthanasia isn't about the right to die or the right to live. It's actually about the right to kill and no one should be granted that right. It's against our Nature as humans and against our religions and morals. Between people who are for euthanasia and people who are against it, did you manage to pick a team?



Yasmin Mousa
Fourth Level
Economics