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# AL Burhan in Spin : Sudan's Crisis Proves that the Global Financial System Needs Radical Reform Sudan Edges Closer to Full Civilian Government

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From Seville  
Al-Burhan  
Declares in Spin



Sudan Stands  
for Justice,  
Rejects  
Politicization



Photo report  
From university of  
Khartoum



When the  
Director  
Loses the  
Ending



## Editorial

Colonel (P.S.C )Dr.

Ahmed Yousef Al , Nour

### Sudanese Families Are Returning Home — Despite the Challenges

More than 12 million people were forced to flee their homes in Khartoum State only, due to the war launched by the rebel Rapid Support Forces militia (RSF). These families left everything behind, running for their lives. The destruction caused by the RSF militia is massive. Homes were damaged or destroyed, and essential services like water, electricity, and health care were became out of service .

At first glance, it seemed impossible for people to return under such conditions. But today, voluntary return is becoming a reality.

Due to the strong efforts of the Sudanese Armed Forces and supporting forces, along with the backing of the citizens, many areas are being brought back to life.

Essential facilities are being repaired, and people are slowly returning to their homes.

Many who fled to neighboring countries are also coming back, tired of the hardships they may face in exile. The government of Khartoum State have worked hard to restore services.

youth groups, and local and community initiatives have played an important role in supporting these return efforts.

Their combined efforts have made it easier for families to come back. However, not everyone supports this return. Supporters of the RSF militia have launched media campaigns trying to discourage people from returning. They claim that the security situation is still unstable, and that homes and the vital services are not ready. But their real goal is to stop the return — because they know that it means the failure of the RSF's militia plan to empty cities and replace the population. Despite all this, many Sudanese families are choosing to return home. They know it won't be easy, but they believe that dignity and hope are found in their homeland — not in a life of displacement.

Returning home is not just a personal decision; it's a national message. It shows that the Sudanese people are determined to rebuild and resist any plan to divide or displace them. No matter the hardship, there is no place like home

## Sudan's Sovereignty Leader Attends 4th International Conference on Financing for Development in Spain

By: Nizar Hussein |

At the official invitation of UN Secretary-General António Guterres and Spanish Prime Minister Pedro Sánchez, the President of Sudan's Sovereign Council and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, General Abdel Fattah al-Burhan, participated in the Fourth International Conference on Financing for Development, held in the Spanish city of Seville. Upon arrival, General al-Burhan was received by King Felipe VI of Spain, in a gesture reflecting Spain's recognition of Sudan's importance and the seriousness of the current crisis facing the nation. In a keynote address delivered before world leaders, development partners, and UN officials, General al-Burhan outlined both domestic and international concerns, offering a candid assessment of the Sudanese crisis and a vision for long-term development grounded in justice and global cooperation



## Prime Minister Kamil Idris Issues New Round of Ministerial Appointments — 10 out of 22 Ministries Filled So Far



Port Sudan – Nizar Hussein

Sudanese Prime Minister Kamil Idris has announced a new wave of ministerial appointments as part of what is being called the "Government of Hope." With the latest round, a total of 10 out of 22 ministries have now been filled. Among the newly appointed ministers are: Jibril Ibrahim Mohammed, Minister of Finance; Mohamed Kortikila Salih, Minister of Federal Governance and Rural Development; Abdallah Mohammed Derf, Minister of Justice; Mahasin Ali Yaqoub, Minister of Industry and Trade (the only woman in this round); Basheer

Haroun Abdel Karim Abdallah, Minister of Religious Affairs and Endowments. This follows earlier appointments made in June, which included: Lt. Gen. Hassan Daoud Kabron, Minister of Defense; Lt. Gen. Police Babiker Samra Mustafa, Minister of Interior; Dr. Moaz Omar Bakhit, Minister of Health; Ismat Qureshi, Minister of Agriculture and Irrigation; Ahmed Madawi Musa, Minister of Higher Education and Scientific Research. The appointments mark a significant step in forming a transitional



From Spin



# FROM SEVILLE: AL-BURHAN DECLARES

In his speech at the conference, al-Burhan emphasized that Sudan has made significant progress on its path toward civilian stability, most notably through the recent appointment of a civilian Prime Minister to lead the transitional government. This, he said, reflects Sudan's firm commitment to completing the formation of state institutions and advancing the democratic transition to build a better future. He went on to state that Sudan is not seeking sympathy or short-term aid, but sustainable support rooted in genuine fairness and a just international system that enables Sudan to recover and meet its development obligations.

## —A Systemic Global Failure

Al-Burhan stressed that the current global financial system is unjust and out of sync with the needs of developing nations

> "Sudan's crisis has proven, beyond any doubt, that the current global financial system must undergo a radical transformation to ensure justice, balance, and fair representation for developing countries in decision-making centers," he asserted

.He called for: A more inclusive and equitable international financial architecture, Stronger voices for developing countries in global policy discussions

, Reformed financial institutions capable of rapid crisis response and support for sustainable development.

## Crisis and Resilience

Speaking of Sudan's internal turmoil, al-Burhan described the ongoing war that erupted in April 2023 as a destructive rebellion by an outlawed militia against state institutions. The conflict has resulted in widespread devastation of critical infrastructure and an escalating humanitarian crisis. Despite these enormous challenges, al-Burhan conveyed the resilience and determination of the Sudanese people: > "The Sudanese people remain steadfast in hope, eager to engage constructively with the international community to rebuild their stricken homeland, achieve peace and development, and defeat all conspiracies aimed at undermining their future.

## "A Call for Global Partnership

In conclusion, al-Burhan made a passionate appeal for a new international partnership based on mutual respect, national sovereignty, and shared interests.>

**"Development cannot thrive without peace and stability,**

" he affirmed. "The people of Sudan, despite their deep wounds, are determined to rise

again with dignity and rebuild their nation through cooperation, justice, and a fair international order." The Sudanese leader's address was met with attention and appreciation, highlighting Sudan's efforts to rejoin the international community and attract sustainable investment and support in the face of one of the most severe crises in its modern history

“We are not seeking for sympathy or temporary aid; we are demanding sustainable support based on genuine equity and a just international order.”





# Sudanese Graduates and Diaspora Urged to Join Forces in Rebuilding Sudanese Universities and Higher Institutions



By:  
Assistant Professor  
Sanosi Zakaria

**As** Sudan grapples with the devastating consequences of war and political instability, one of the most critical sectors facing collapse is higher education. Dozens of public universities have been damaged, looted, or completely abandoned due to ongoing conflict, displacing thousands of students, academics, and researchers. At a time when rebuilding the nation requires knowledge, innovation, and leadership, the country's higher education infrastructure lies in ruins.

**Rebuilding the nation requires knowledge, innovation, and leadership  
Attracting donor support based on clear priorities and accountability frameworks**

Yet, amid these dark times, there is a powerful and underutilized force that can reignite the light of learning and research across the ation: Sudanese university graduates and the vibrant Sudanese diaspora around the world. This article calls upon Sudanese graduates—especially those living abroad—and diaspora communities to take the lead in forming coordination committees aimed at the active and organized rebuilding of Sudanese universities. The time has come to transform words of patriotism into structured action, in close cooperation with the transitional government and international donors.

## A National Priority: Restoring Higher Education

Rebuilding the university system in Sudan is not merely about fixing buildings or replacing damaged equipment. It is about restoring a vital engine of national development. Universities are the cradles of thought, the laboratories of innovation, and the factories where future leaders are molded. Without functioning universities, Sudan cannot hope to recover socially, economically, or politically.

In recent years, Sudanese universities—already underfunded and understaffed—have suffered immense setbacks. Infrastructure has been destroyed in conflict zones; faculties have migrated or are in hiding; and tens of thousands of students have lost access to classes, libraries, and laboratories. In the face of such challenges, the government alone cannot bear the weight of recovery. This is where the Sudanese diaspora, particularly university graduates and professionals, must step in.

The Power of Alumni Networks Alumni communities are among the most powerful tools for rebuilding any institution. In many parts of the world, university graduates contribute generously to their alma maters—not just financially, but also through expertise, mentorship, research collaboration, and resource mobilization.

Sudanese university graduates, whether they live in Sudan or abroad, share a deep emotional and intellectual bond with the institutions that shaped them. These ties must now be transformed into action. We propose the formation of University Reconstruction Committees for each major Sudanese university—such as the University of Khartoum, Sudan University of Science and Technology, Al-Neelain University, and others. Each committee should consist of former students,



professors, and professionals committed to the academic and structural rehabilitation of their respective institutions

## Role of the Sudanese Diaspora

The Sudanese diaspora is estimated to exceed 5 million people, spread across the Gulf countries, Europe, North America, Australia, and Africa. Many among them are highly educated and financially stable. More importantly, they maintain strong emotional and cultural links to Sudan and are willing to contribute to national development if provided with proper channels and coordination.

Diaspora members can contribute in several ways:

- 1. Fundraising:** Launching campaigns to rebuild libraries, laboratories, student dormitories, and faculty housing.
- 2. Academic Partnerships:** Facilitating linkages between Sudanese universities and international institutions for joint research, faculty exchange, and curriculum development.
- 3. Technical Support:** Assisting with IT infrastructure, digitization of libraries, and implementation of online education systems.
- 4. Scholarships and Grants:** Creating endowments and scholarships for displaced students and young academics.

Coordinating with Government and Donors These reconstruction committees must work in close coordination with the transitional Sudanese government. The Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research must serve as the central authority for vetting, approving, and supporting reconstruction projects.

Transparent communication, legal clarity, and logistical facilitation from the government are

essential to encourage diaspora contributions. Moreover, international donors, NGOs, and multilateral agencies are more likely to support university rebuilding efforts if they see grassroots initiatives led by citizens. Committees can prepare needs-assessment reports, feasibility studies, and funding proposals, thereby attracting donor support based on clear priorities and accountability frameworks. Steps Toward Implementation

To turn this call into action, the following steps are proposed:

- 1. Initiation Phase:** Graduates from each university begin forming WhatsApp groups, Telegram channels, and social media pages dedicated to university reconstruction. A central Sudanese Universities Reconstruction Coordination Forum (SURCF) can be created to unify efforts and avoid duplication.

- 2. Committee Formation:** Each university's alumni and diaspora form their own steering committees with clear roles: fundraising, academic partnerships, logistics, and media outreach.

- 3. Government Engagement:** SURCF initiates dialogue with the Ministry of Higher Education to formalize collaboration and secure governmental recognition of committees.

- 4. Donor Engagement:** Committees begin outreach to potential donors: UNESCO, World Bank, Islamic Development Bank, and educational NGOs.

- 5. Project Prioritization:** Universities identify urgent needs: e.g., rebuilding science labs, re-equipping medical colleges, restoring libraries, or launching online learning platforms.

- 6. Transparency and Monitoring:** Committees must commit to financial transparency, public reporting, and community engagement to build trust and maintain support.

## A Message of Hope and Responsibility

This is not just a call for charity—it is a call for responsibility. Sudan's educated citizens, particularly those living in relative safety and stability abroad, owe a historical and moral debt to the institutions that gave them their foundation. By rebuilding Sudanese universities, we are investing in the next generation, in peace, and in national renewal. Reconstruction is a daunting task, but the collective effort of thousands of Sudanese graduates, each doing their part, can spark a powerful transformation. The wounds of war are deep, but education is the balm that can heal a nation. Let us act—united, organized, and committed—to ensure that Sudanese universities rise again, stronger, more inclusive, and more resilient than ever before.



**Militia ammunition remnants discovered inside University of Khartoum buildings**



# Ambassador Harith Idris's Statement: Sudan Stands for Justice, Rejects Politicization



By:  
Ismail Jibril Taisu

Sudan has revealed the registration of 120,594 criminal cases against leaders, members, and collaborators of the rebel Rapid Support Forces (RSF) across various states of the country. In his address before the United Nations Security Council on Friday, Sudan's Permanent Representative to the UN, Ambassador Harith Idris Harith, stated that 3,997 of these cases have already been referred to national courts. A total of 6,168 court sessions have been held, with verdicts delivered in 1,093 cases, while 2,904 cases remain under judicial review.

## A Crime of Aggression

Ambassador Harith, in his statement to the Security Council, called on the Office of the Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court (ICC) to include individuals and entities from foreign countries—both from neighboring states and within the African region—especially prominent regional backers, in the ICC's investigations. He cited their roles in fueling the conflict, supplying logistical support, smuggling weapons, and providing drones and provisions to the RSF, which nabbed the group to occupy parts of Sudanese territory with the help of foreign mercenaries in an attempt to establish a parallel government. The ambassador described these actions as a new "crime of aggression", emphasizing the need to hold these actors accountable to end the prevailing culture of impunity. He also urged the international community to provide sufficient financial, logistical, and political support to the ICC to enable it to fulfill its mandate in investigating the grave crimes being committed in Darfur. He warned that continued impunity threatens not only peace and security in Darfur but also undermines transitional justice and national reconciliation efforts throughout Sudan.



## The National Investigation Committee

The National Committee for Investigating Violations of National and International Humanitarian Law featured prominently in Ambassador Harith's statement. He highlighted that the committee, an independent body formed by the Sudanese government and comprised of legal and judicial experts, has broad powers to investigate any party involved in such crimes. Ambassador Harith detailed the committee's formation, mandate, and authority, as well as the violations it has documented since the outbreak of the RSF rebellion on April 15, 2023. These include atrocities in El Geneina (West Darfur) and Zalingei (Central Darfur), as well as crimes committed by the rebels in Al-Jazira State. He also noted that the committee has filed criminal cases against RSF elements for acts of genocide against the Masalit ethnic group in El Geneina and the Ardamata massacre, and for the assassination of West Darfur Governor General Khamis Abdallah Abkar in June 2023. The ambassador reaffirmed the committee's

willingness to cooperate with the international community and welcomed any technical or logistical support, provided that such cooperation complements—rather than replaces—the national judicial process, in line with the principle of complementarity.

## No to Impunity

Despite the brutal war waged by the RSF against the state and its citizens, political analysts have praised Sudan's commitment to justice and the fight against impunity, commending the government's pursuit of a transparent national justice process rooted in rule of law, sovereignty, and institutional ownership of justice mechanisms. Sudan has consistently warned against the politicization of international justice mechanisms and urged the ICC to remain a legal instrument for justice, not a platform for political score-settling or pressure against sovereign nations. The international community, particularly human rights organizations and

stakeholders, is urged to support the national investigative committee as the primary mechanism for delivering justice in Sudan. Technical and logistical assistance to the committee would enhance its effectiveness and establish a genuine partnership between Sudan and the international community.

## Legal and Political Implications

Observers noted that Ambassador Harith's address before the Security Council carried significant legal and political weight. It reaffirmed Sudan's adherence to its international obligations, while emphasizing its aspiration for a justice process grounded in genuine national will. This, they argue, leaves the ICC with only two paths: either to respect Sudanese

sovereignty and engage in constructive partnership, or to risk losing credibility by persisting in a course of politicization and selective justice. Many analysts believe the ambassador's remarks could positively reshape Sudan's relationship with the ICC, fostering mutual respect and conditional cooperation, while also promoting a more rational dialogue on supporting transitional justice in Sudan—free

from political manipulation and media exploitation. This is especially important given the ongoing exposure of the RSF's repeated violations of international and humanitarian law. **A Significant Conclusion**

Ultimately, Ambassador Harith Idris Harith's statement to the UN Security Council was not merely a diplomatic rebuttal to the ICC Prosecutor's report. Rather, it was a redefinition of the boundaries of potential partnership with the ICC—founded on respect, sovereignty, and national justice that holds no less legitimacy than international processes. He affirmed that Sudan is not against justice, but firmly opposes selective and politicized approaches



# A Strategic Lens on Shifting Regional and Global Dynamics

## Burhan's Participation in the UN Conference on Financing for Development in Spain

By Dr. Mohammed Hamza Al-Sharif

### A Reading into Power Balances and Future Scenarios

**Scenarios** In a move of considerable political significance, General Abdel Fattah Al-Burhan, President of Sudan's transitional Sovereign Council, drew global attention with his participation in the United Nations Conference on Financing for Development held in Spain (June 30 – July 3, 2025). Invited officially by the UN Secretary-General and the Spanish Government, Burhan's attendance went far beyond a mere economic engagement. Understanding the Dimensions of the Invitation

**1. A Departure from European Consensus** Spain's invitation marked a clear deviation from the longstanding collective European stance that opposes Burhan's leadership and insists on a full transfer of power to civilian authorities.

**2. Testing the Waters or Stirring the Stillness:** The invitation could signal Madrid's desire—possibly on behalf of factions within the EU—to explore possible flexibility in Burhan's position or to establish direct channels of communication, independent of Brussels' political entanglements.

**3. Acknowledgment of Reality:** Despite the controversy, the invitation implicitly recognizes Burhan as a key political actor who cannot be excluded from any future equation regarding Sudan's governance—especially given the ongoing conflict and the absence of a unified civilian alternative. **Burhan's Speech: Seizing the Opportunity and Sending Clear Messages** Burhan's address at the conference showcased a strategic use of the platform to reshape perceptions and position Sudan internationally. Key highlights included: **Focus on Stability and Economic Recovery:** He portrayed Sudan as a war-torn state striving for stability and reconstruction, deliberately avoiding politically charged language and instead appealing directly to

international investors and business leaders.

**Openness to Dialogue:** Burhan conveyed readiness for inclusive dialogue—with all parties except the Rapid Support Forces (RSF)—positioning himself as a moderate seeking peace. **Political Leverage from an Economic Platform:** He successfully turned what was nominally an economic forum into a stage for political diplomacy, bypassing traditionally biased media narratives. **European Signals: Stark Contradictions and Potential Fractures**

Burhan's presence underscored critical tensions within European policy: **Contradiction with EU Policy:** Spain's stance directly conflicts with the EU's official position, which continues to impose sanctions on military-affiliated entities and views Burhan as an obstacle to democratic transition. **Undermining a Unified European Front:** The move could pave the way for other EU countries to adopt similar bilateral engagements, thereby weakening the EU's collective bargaining power and exposing internal divisions. **A Diplomatic Precedent:** Regardless of Spain's motivations, receiving Burhan in an official capacity conferred upon him a form of diplomatic legitimacy that may be difficult to reverse or ignore globally. **Media Narrative Shift: Breaking Isolation, Not the Crisis** Burhan's participation triggered a noticeable shift in how Western media covered Sudan

**Breaking the Isolation:** His attendance received wide coverage by major outlets (Reuters, AFP, Bloomberg, and Spanish newspapers), partially lifting the media blackout that had surrounded him.

**Refocusing Global Attention:** The coverage helped reposition Sudan's humanitarian and economic crises on the global media map, though with an emphasis on Burhan's role rather than the plight of the Sudanese people.

**Hints of Renewed Legitimacy:**

Several reports highlighted the "warm reception" and international interest in Burhan, subtly suggesting a shift in how he is perceived—as a potential partner, particularly in the battle against the RSF.

**Opposition and Criticism: Reactions from the Other Side** Not all responses were positive. The event also sparked significant backlash: **Condemnation by Civil Opposition:** Sudanese pro-democracy coalitions like the Forces of Freedom and Change (FFC) denounced the visit, calling it a "legitimation of the coup" and a blow to the revolutionary cause. **Criticism by Rights Organizations:** Groups like Human Rights Watch and Amnesty International decried the invitation, citing Burhan's alleged complicity in military abuses and humanitarian violations. **Subtle International Disapproval:** While major Western governments did not openly reject Burhan's participation, some reiterated their commitment to a civilian transition, implying indirect disapproval of Spain's unilateral approach. **Diplomatic Gains or Mere Symbolism?** The move may pave the way for bilateral cooperation with Spain and others, especially in areas like security (illegal migration control, counterterrorism) and economic development. Furthermore, the increased international recognition could put indirect pressure on the RSF by weakening its bargaining position.

**Diverging International Responses** The global reaction was mixed:

**Supporters (e.g., Egypt, Gulf States):** Welcomed Burhan's inclusion as validation of the military's role in stabilizing Sudan and combating insurgency, viewing it as a corrective to what they see as Western double standards. **Opponents (e.g., civil groups, rights bodies, EU circles):** Viewed the visit as dangerous normalization with an



authoritarian regime, arguing it rewards a military leader accused of undermining democracy. **Neutral/Pragmatists (e.g., Russia, China, African states, global investors):** Saw the move as a realistic engagement with the strongest actor on the ground, potentially opening doors for economic cooperation and practical peace efforts, even at the expense of democratic ideals. **Conclusion: A Pivotal Moment, Not a Turning Point** Burhan's participation in the Spain-hosted UN conference was not a routine diplomatic engagement—it was a calculated breach of the European blockade and a reflection of Spain's pragmatic divergence from EU orthodoxy. While it didn't grant democratic legitimacy, it did offer real-world recognition of Burhan as a pivotal figure in Sudan's trajectory. Ultimately, Burhan's presence in Spain symbolized a new phase in Sudan's international relations—marked by cautious recognition, rising pragmatism, and the persistent shadow of Sudan's unresolved domestic turmoil.



# Photo Report

## Gordon Memorial College (University of Khartoum) Under the Invaders' Fire



By:khaled abed algader

In Our Ongoing Documentation Series of Major Violations Committed by the Rebel Rapid Support Militia Against Sudan's Infrastructure

**The criminal hands of the militia reached even this sacred academic institution**

As part of our ongoing effort to document the grave violations perpetrated by the rebel Rapid Support Forces (RSF) against Sudan's national infrastructure, we visited the University of Khartoum – Faculty of Engineering – one of the country's most prominent academic institutions. This prestigious scientific landmark has produced thousands of highly qualified professionals whose impact extended beyond Sudan's borders. These distinguished scholars and professors played significant

roles in shaping the development and progress of many nations – most notably the so-called United Arab Emirates, which we now hold responsible for backing aggression and destruction. Once one of the oldest and most esteemed universities in both Africa and the Arab world, the University of Khartoum – originally established in 1902 as Gordon Memorial College – has now been reduced to ruins. The criminal hands of the militia reached even this sacred academic institution, wreaking havoc, looting,

and destruction. They devastated lecture halls, laboratories, libraries, and the offices of deans and professors alike. We were truly shocked by the extent of the systematic destruction and the sheer barbarity of these mercenaries, who have come from all corners of the world with one aim – to destroy our homeland. We have prepared for you a collection of photographs taken by our cameras to document the damage inflicted upon one of Sudan's most treasured educational institutions.





# TEHRAN - TEL AVIV WAR DRAMA: WHEN THE DIRECTOR LOSES THE ENDING !!



By: Nizar Hussein

**PASSENGER LOGS FROM THE FIRST STRIKE PROVED THAT ISRAEL IS A STATE WITHOUT A PEOPLE  
THE WAR RESTORED IRAN'S PRESTIGE AND INTERNATIONAL STANDING**

## The Judge...!

The world witnessed a brief but gripping episode of real-life drama—an event that stirred the dreams of billions who have long awaited a moment that would mark the fall of one of the Western centers of dominance that manipulate the sovereignty of vulnerable nations and suppress their peoples to the point of humiliation. In a global order that has long tolerated injustice without lifting a finger—despite claiming to champion humanity, human rights, democracy, and international peace—the oppressed have grown weary of waiting for a day when truth prevails over falsehood. For decades, this falsehood has dictated how people live, when safety is stripped from them, and how their homelands are turned into fire and ashes. It speaks of peace while fanning the flames of war, supplies deadly weapons, incites internal strife, then pretends to mediate, playing the role of judge, executioner, and perpetrator.

## Curtain Call...!

In this latest act of real-world drama, Iran—the heir of ancient empires, the Persians who once rivaled Rome in ruling the ancient world—played its part with the same imperial arrogance of old. But it was the “director” of the show, sensing danger creeping toward his own quarters, who abruptly called cut. The performance stopped just as it threatened to disrupt the comfortable order of regional hegemony. Israel, the defeated antagonist in this scene, had no choice but to seek a quick exit from the crisis it foolishly walked into, underestimating the weight of a nation like Iran. It was a miscalculation that revived echoes of Roman-Persian wars, summoned blood-drenched pages of medieval history, and mirrored the chaos of the Mongol invasions, Nazi aggression, and every other episode of historical bloodshed. While the narrative and outcome may vary, the script often feels eerily familiar. And yet, the inevitable outcome of this war—initiated by Israel but never truly pursued—was its own disgraceful defeat.



Israel, a state built on fragile foundations, lacks the most vital element of any war effort: a people willing to fight for their land. The mass exodus of Israelis—civilians and military alike—within hours of the first strikes made it painfully clear: this state is not built for a long war. Had the conflict continued for just one more week, there may have been no one left in Tel Aviv for Iran's missiles to target. The rate of emigration during this brief conflict broke records, and Tel Aviv teetered on the brink of becoming a ghost town.

## The Victor..

Iran emerged triumphant. It proved its capability not only to act but to retaliate with equal or greater force. The feeble American statement that “objectives were achieved” fooled no one. The true reason the war stopped was fear—fear of full defeat, fear of being drawn into a costly war of attrition, and fear of Iran's growing arsenal and unmatched resolve to fight to the end. Iran sent a powerful message. With this short conflict, Tehran regained its position among global powers and reasserted its right to act as a key player on the international stage. Ironically, the war

did the opposite of what was intended: it made Iran's star shine brighter. The country will now proceed more confidently with its nuclear program—once approached through diplomacy, now firmly pursued as a strategic imperative for survival and deterrence. By launching this failed military assault with full American backing, Israel has effectively erased the last shred of leverage the West had over Tehran's nuclear ambitions. The threat they once used to deter Iran has now materialized—and yet Iran stood tall. The global powers are left with no cards to play. Trump didn't even bother to reconsider before greenlighting the strike.

## The Losses...!

Iran did lose prominent scientists, commanders, and key figures—individuals Israel carefully selected due to their critical roles in Iran's nuclear program. But these losses, though painful, served as a wake-up call. Israel's deep intelligence penetration has forced Tehran to reevaluate its internal security structure. This reckoning is inevitable. The descendants of the Persian Empire will not hesitate to purge anyone suspected of

disloyalty. In fact, the assassination of former Hamas leader Ismail Haniyeh on Iranian soil was a loud alarm that Iran's internal front needs urgent repair. The recent series of high-profile assassinations has catalyzed a shift toward tighter security and possibly a new era of resilience against Israeli and American intelligence.

## The Beginning of the End...

The impact of this war will extend beyond borders. Iran will likely reconsider its external engagements—whether in Yemen, Sudan, or elsewhere—and focus more intently on securing its internal front and rebuilding what was lost. Despite its brevity, the war was deeply costly. Still, Iran's losses pale in comparison to the psychological devastation inflicted on Israel. The war shook the Israeli state to its core. It shattered its sense of invulnerability and exposed its civilian population to a level of fear and panic unseen in its history. The haunting days of this brief conflict may very well go down in history as the beginning of the end for the Israeli state—as .



Dr. Kamil...

By:  
Ibrahim Hassan  
Ibrahim

**IN HIS WISDOM, HAS GIFTED SUDAN A LEGENDARY ARMY STEADFAST, PATIENT, AND PROFESSIONAL TO HOLD THE NATION TOGETHER**

#### Master's in Strategic Planning

The newly appointed civilian prime minister, Dr. Kamil Idris stands out as a prominent figure in the international intellectual property institution under the umbrella of the United Nations. As a Sudanese national, he has long been a bright and honorable face on the global stage, contributing significantly to the enforcement of international law and the protection of intellectual rights. With this strong international and national credibility, Dr. Kamil now steps forward to assume the most critical leadership position during one of Sudan's darkest and most turbulent times—backed by the trust of the Sudanese military and the Sovereign Council. This appointment is not a ceremonial one, nor a personal dream fulfilled. It is a heavy burden placed upon someone whose heart aches with patriotism, watching his country teeter on the edge of collapse.

But God, in His wisdom, has gifted Sudan a legendary army—steadfast, patient, and professional—to hold the nation together. Dr. Kamil has been selected to lead Sudan's fourth transitional government amidst a raging, irrational war ignited by a regional, tribal militia bent on dismantling the Sudanese state. Their actions, characterized by brutal atrocities and widespread violations, justify labeling them as traitors, terrorists, and foreign agents. Their brutality has only intensified since their failure to seize power, with one commander killed and the other

fleeing the battlefield. The consensus around Dr. Kamil's appointment by both the military leadership and the Sovereign Council sends a clear message: Sudan's military does not seek to cling to power. Rather, they want a patriotic, independent, and nationally aligned leader who can uphold Sudan's sovereignty—free from internal partisan pressures and foreign influence. The aim is to lay the groundwork for a democratic Sudan, one in which the nation's interests take precedence, and power is transferred peacefully through democratic means. However, Dr. Kamil faces no easy mission. He assumes leadership during an active war, in a political vacuum created by fractious political parties fighting over the transitional period—an era the military rightly considers its exclusive domain due to the parties' failure. These parties, particularly the Forces of Freedom and Change (FFC), have stubbornly promoted a flawed narrative: that the Sudanese army is aligned with Islamists, a claim that escalated political tensions and ultimately contributed to the current war. Several critical challenges lie ahead for Dr. Kamil's government: 1. Ending the war and unifying Sudanese people on a common national front.

2. Convincing political parties to organize themselves for democratic competition after the foundational transitional period. 3. Resolving deep divisions within the civil service between Islamists, who see their positions as earned through organizational

merit, and leftists, appointed during Hamdok's administration, who now seek to exclude others. 4. Dealing with armed movements still wavering between allegiance to the state and fantasies of regional independence, despite the flawed Juba Peace Agreement. 5. Reviving national industries and developmental projects crippled by militia attacks, and returning them to production. 6. Addressing the educational crisis across its three pillars: teacher welfare, learning environment, and curriculum. The current curriculum, especially Dr. Al-Garrai's controversial reforms, must be replaced by a balanced national curriculum developed by an urgent and inclusive national committee. 7. Rebuilding grassroots governance through independent committees that reject the corrupt legacy of past Popular Committees and the failed cadres of the FFC.

8. Breaking Sudan's international isolation, which has persisted for over 35 years through foreign blackmail and pressure—from Abboud's era to Hamdok's administration—intended to force Sudan into alignment with Western interests. 9. Restoring the value of the national currency and reinforcing sovereignty—challenges not necessarily caused by lack of production but by complex local, regional, and global factors that demand bold, long-term economic decisions. 10. Healing the rift in Sudanese society between the so-called "Islamists" and "Secularists," and overcoming this

polarization by empowering a patriotic bloc composed of independent academics and free military professionals

. In our assessment, Dr. Kamil faces a daunting situation. The sheer number and complexity of Sudan's crises—many fueled by regional and Western intelligence manipulation—present an unprecedented challenge. Notably, some Arab states, driven by envy and resource competition, have actively worked to prevent Sudan from assuming a leadership role in the region. Nevertheless, we remain confident that with the support of the military and the sincere national will to rescue the homeland, Dr. Kamil can succeed. His mission is to guide Sudan from the brink of becoming a failed state toward a future as a functional, inclusive national state where all Sudanese—north, south, east, west, and center—can take part in rebuilding their nation

**KAMIL CAN SUCCEED.  
HIS MISSION IS TO  
GUIDE SUDAN FROM THE  
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FUNCTIONAL, INCLUSIVE  
NATIONAL STATE**



# From Atheist Journalist to Lone Muslim in Texas: The Unbelievable Journey of Steven Amin

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In a dramatic turn of events, veteran American journalist Steven Amin, once known for his abrasive style and outspoken atheism, has embraced Islam — becoming the only Muslim in his small village located deep in the heart of the Bible Belt, one of the most religiously conservative regions in the United States. A former staunch opponent of Islam, Amin had long believed that Islam was incompatible with the modern world. He actively promoted negative stereotypes, depicting Muslims as backward, dangerous, and irrational. But today, that same man is using his voice and platform to spread the message of Islam. ♦ In a bold and public declaration, Steven Amin announced his full submission to Islam, stating unequivocally — on camera and across all his social media platforms — that «Islam is the true religion.» His conversion shocked many, not least the residents of his own village, where he now stands as the sole Muslim. In his own words, Amin recounted the transformative journey that led to his rethinking: > «While working on a series of articles, I started reading the Qur'an and Hadith. I explored the Sunnah. But it was the Qur'an — the miracle of Islam — that truly changed me. When God decides to guide you to the truth, He certainly will.» > «I began reading the Qur'an and realized it is indeed a miracle — it contains scientific knowledge that no one could have known at the time, including the Big

Bang theory. As I read more, I came to the undeniable conclusion: this is the truth, and I must be part of it. The Qur'an is the decisive factor in my embracing of Islam.» Describing the moment he pronounced the Shahada (the Islamic declaration of faith), he said: > «When I said 'Ashhadu an la ilaha illa Allah, wa ashhadu anna Muhammadur Rasul Allah,' I felt a massive burden lifted from my shoulders. I changed. The hatred, anger, and sadness I used to carry disappeared. I decided not to change my name, because I found no obligation in the Qur'an or Sunnah to do so unless the name conflicts with the Islamic faith. Praise be to God.» Yet, his courageous decision came at a great personal cost. ♦ Following his public conversion, Steven Amin's contract with his media employer was terminated. His pro-Islamic posts on social media triggered backlash. He lost his job, was denied his benefits, and faced rejection from both his family and friends. In his own words, he "lost everything — literally — but gained Islam." Now 50 years old, Amin lives as the only Muslim in his village, nestled near the heart of Texas. Surrounded by devout conservative Christians, he stands firm in his newfound faith, striving to worship Allah as He desires to be worshipped. He has begun using his voice to call others to Islam. ♦ Through a series of videos, Amin now invites Americans to learn about Islam, speaks passionately about the miracles

of the Qur'an, and defends Muslims against widespread prejudice. In one video, he even records a message from a graveyard, reminding viewers that salvation in the grave lies only in Islam and belief in the message of the Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him).

As expected, his outspoken da'wah (Islamic outreach) efforts have drawn organized attacks online. His TikTok account has faced coordinated reporting campaigns, leading to its suspension. Despite these setbacks, he remains unwavering, determined to keep spreading the truth he has come to believe so deeply. A Note to the Muslim World: New Muslims like Steven Amin are the harvest of da'wah, the fruit of conveying the divine message — living proof of the Prophet Muhammad's prophecies and Allah's promise that Islam will prevail. They are granted forgiveness for their past sins and represent hope and transformation. However, in a time when the war on Islam intensifies, Arabic and Islamic media seem largely oblivious. Political media remains ignorant, religious media indifferent, and Arabic satellite channels — which would have turned such stories into headlines had they involved other religions — offer no space for Islam or its new adherents. If converts like Steven Amin had embraced any other faith, the world's media would have celebrated them as stars. But for those who



embrace Islam, there is only Allah — and sufficient is Allah as a Protector. May Allah enable us to share their stories, and deliver their voices to seekers of truth

Following the victories of the Sudanese Armed Forces over the rebel Rapid Support Forces (RSF) across multiple fronts and the liberation of numerous cities previously held by the militia, Sudanese citizens have begun voluntarily returning to the country to take part in reconstruction efforts and the nation's revival.

## The Image is More Expressive



## Secret Ties Between the UAE and Hemedti : NYT Uncovers Covert Support and Leaked Calls

### The New York Times Exposes Secret Ties Between UAE and Hemedti

In a new investigative report, The New York Times has revealed alarming details about the relationship between the United Arab Emirates and Mohamed Hamdan Dagalo, known as Hemedti, the commander of Sudan's Rapid Support Forces (RSF). According to U.S. intelligence sources, Abu Dhabi has provided Hemedti with a safe haven within its territory, along with extensive media coverage to amplify his visibility and messaging during the escalation of the Sudanese conflict. The report indicates that the UAE not only hosted Hemedti in a secure compound but also initiated a plan to supply his forces with weapons through an airbase in eastern Chad. Recorded calls between Hemedti and senior Emirati officials, including Crown Prince Mohammed bin Zayed, expose the depth of their connection. Beyond Politics:

UAE's Alleged Military and Financial Support to Hemedti The report confirms that U.S. intelligence tracked Emirati cargo planes transporting military equipment to Am Jarass Airport in Chad under the guise of humanitarian aid. Satellite imagery also revealed advanced military facilities at the site. In addition, the investigation uncovered shell companies operated by Emiratis, allegedly involved in financing the RSF through suspicious deals. Observers believe these revelations bolster international calls for holding accountable those who violate the global arms embargo on militias. A formal United Nations investigation may be launched to scrutinize the UAE's ties with Hemedti and its alleged role in fueling the war in Sudan

