

AUIS VOICE

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Is AUIS an Institution for Rich Kids?

Last year, due to the economic problems that are still plaguing the Kurdistan region, the Ministry of Education proposed that the private universities and educational institutions help their students by reducing the tuition by 15%. AUIS complied with that proposal and reduced the cost of tuition for its students. However, this year, with the start of the new semester, some of the AUIS policies have changed. On October 7th, the AUIS president met with university students to discuss some new changes to the tuition and his future plans for AUIS. The most significant change that was discussed was the removal of the 15% discount. This news has caused a lot of disturbance among the students and many have found it difficult to deal with.

The students at AUIS feel that due to the problems facing Kurdistan's economy, AUIS should accommodate their financial needs. On one of the Facebook pages of AUIS, AUIS Issues, there was a lot of complaints about this tuition discount being removed. Many of the students have repeatedly said that they have no voice, and that the university is not as transparent as it should be regarding their financial records and plans. They feel that these decisions are made bureaucratically, and are not at all influenced by the Students Association who are supposed to be representatives of the students. With heated debates on the Facebook page, this issue has struck a chord with many students; to the point where the AUIS logo was put up with the letter "S" being replaced by a \$ sign. And the question being raised again and again is "Is AUIS an institution for rich kids?"

Replying to the comments of the students, President Ferguson has stated that AUIS always holds the students' interests in mind. Last year, AUIS helped a countless amount of students with the 15% discount and in some cases they helped out even more. The reason AUIS have less students with sponsorships is because the government has less money to provide the sponsorships. However, the university is also facing economic difficulties just like the rest of the region. The main factors in this decision are that the AUIS bank account holds increasingly less money. Usually, a non-profit university provides help for its students through the interest they get from their bank accounts. Unlike other American universities, AUIS doesn't have much money in its bank account; meaning that the interest doesn't cover the 15% discount that the university

provided last year. Along with this, the university has also received fewer donations from donors, who in the past have been more generous. Another problem is that government and student sponsors do not make their payments on time, adding more pressure to the university. Other expenses also include the maintenance services and salary.

Elaborating on this issue, AUIS Voice interviewed both faculty and students to get more perspective on this issue. In answer to our question "How do you feel about the new tuition laws?" Mirko Mohammed, a junior, said, "I feel that AUIS is thinking more about its own income than the situation of its students." He stated that a solution might be to reduce the professors' salaries even by just a little. However, he thinks that the university

is facing a deficit based on what the president has said." Regarding transparency, Daban cleared up that after raising the transparency issue with Mr. Ferguson, "The president gave us a report on audit of the financial statements of AUIS." Furthermore, Daban said "In my opinion the university is more transparent now, but they still need to provide more information about the university's financial statement." Also, Daban was more than willing to give a copy of this report to anyone who needed it.

Having interviewed students, it was only fair to have a bit of a word with their dean as well. Commenting on why AUIS dropped the discount, which did indeed help many students, Dean Gresk said, "If we were to have 'helped' the students



AUIS parking lot

has dealt with this situation poorly. "They never think about reducing their salaries, just about rising tuition instead." Another student, Lavin Luqman, when answering the question "What is the solution to the university's financial problem?" said, "Besides raising tuition, the university has good connections with the non-governmental organizations and companies that could be of great help to our university. For example, they could sponsor certain departments and in return we could endorse them and help them out in ways that they need help with (send student volunteers)." Also, commenting on the transparency at AUIS she said, "All we know is that the 'financial state of the university is not at a good place because the sponsors are not paying the tuitions', this sentence has been repeated for the last year."

Giving his comments on the issue, President of the Student Association, Daban Najmadeen, said, "Yes, it was strange to many students, but the

by continuing the discount from Spring 2016, the doors would've most likely closed. I can say for a fact that the discount was not sustainable." when asked whether the students at AUIS have a voice or not, he said, "Having a voice, as I understand it, is when the students share their opinion and they are listened to. Voice in the sense of making a decision, that's not the way the university is structured and that's the way no university is structured, or perhaps no university that is open for more than two years. I do think the students have a voice. But, if you define voice as the students getting whatever they want, then no." Mr. Geoff ended with "We're not magic. The money has to come from somewhere. It's a closed system. Money-in, money-out."

Saman Fuad & Mohammed Dler



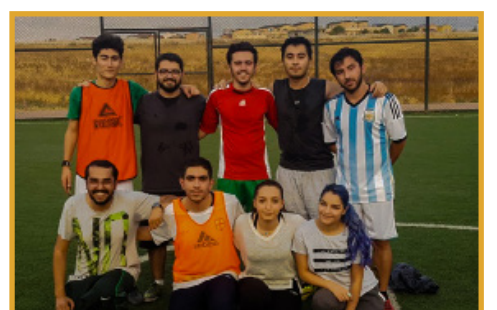
How on earth did Donald Trump get elected? The question that was on everybody's mind after the US election. Many people were left shocked, others were afraid, but no one knows for certain what will happen. Find out why Donald Trump got elected on page 3.



Last week, we interviewed Mihaela Noroc, the founder of the sensational photo project called "The Atlas of Beauty". It has one of the most popular Facebook pages with close to a million likes. Find out her thoughts on AUIS women, first impressions of Kurdistan and how she started her incredible project on page 4.



A Tyrannosaurus rex has been spotted rummaging through the university campus in recent weeks. The dinosaur is approximately 7 feet tall and has a mixture of light and dark orange skin. Witnesses have seen it roaming around the cafeteria in building A and the library in building B. Find out more on page 4.



Last week, AUIS Voice participated in the annual AUIS football tournament. Their opponent was the Wolves. The game got off to a bad start as The Voice conceded a goal early on. Find out what happened next in this exciting encounter on page 5.

Democracy at AUIS: The Student Association Election

The Student Association is an organization that holds the representatives of the students of all different departments at AUIS. It consists of twelve senators and a president.

The SA was founded by Mr. Geoffrey Gresk (Dean of students), Karwan Gaznai, Aro Latif, and several other students who helped with the writing of the university Constitution which is based on the constitution of the American University Of Beirut and the US constitution. It was then approved by the AUIS president after being revised. There have been four elections since SA was found in 2013, including the current election that took place on November 8th. The SA constitution has been amended once in which they changed the section where the seniors who have only one semester to graduate are not be able to run for office.

The 2016 election was different in

several aspects because in this election the use of online voting through Survey Monkey was changed to the use of ballots which makes the election less susceptible to fraud and, and also makes it more exciting.

For the past two weeks there has been a strong competition between the candidates, especially between Botan Sharbazhery and Fahad Khateeb who created a healthy competition for the presidency, which Botan eventually won. However, in every presidential election the campaigns' main targets are APP students since most of them are new students and they are swing voters who mostly are not familiar with the elections and the candidates. Therefore, any presidential candidate who wins APP with the support of UG will most probably win the election.

The Student Associations' authorities are mostly consulting since the consti-

tution does not legitimize the intervention of the SA in the academic affairs of AUIS, but for this year the SA has been given a bigger role in the university since the president is able to choose one student to be a member of the Five Year Plan Committee that is run by the board of directors.

Even though the Student Association does not have much power over the affairs of the university, it can strongly defend the rights of all the students regardless of their different ethnicity and religious background. If we work together we can be as strong enough to make change that is why



Senator candidates engage in debate

we at SA require your support and we promise to be your best and frankest representatives.

Bilal Y. Mohammed

Closing in on ISIS



Scene from Mosul Operation

The battle for Nineveh's liberation has started by the Peshmerga forces, Iraqi Army, and the Global Coalition against ISIS. The battle aims at ending the two-year rule of the so-called Caliphate that was announced by the terrorist group during the summer of 2014. The battle not only liberates the people in the city and its outskirts, but will also provide long-sought security in Iraq. Most of the talk around the liberation is not on the ongoing war, but on the aftermath of events. The Kurds have a de facto control on the disputed areas,

and their recent battle in Kirkuk against ISIS militants has triggered armed citizens to fight along the Peshmarga forces on the streets, according to Kirkuk Police Chief.

The consequences of warfare are many, but one that's dire and highly alarming is the displacement of up to 400,000 people, according to Turkish Red Cross. Most of these IDPs are headed to Kurdistan; coupled with the events of the beginning of the incursion of ISIS on Iraq, this leads to great demographical changes. These changes add

extra economic and political burden on the places where the IDPs reside in. This is serious because Nineveh and Anbar are the two largest Sunni provinces and one is currently a battlefield. The demographical shift might have political implications for the Sunnis, as they are potentially threatened to have a weak populous base with no apparent army to protect, currently.

The battle will also redraw the international equations in the region. Turkey has deployed forces on the Kurdish border in Silopi and prepares to defend the city from "sectarian cleansing." Recep Tayyip Erdogan has been obstinate in deploying forces into Mosul only on Shia militia's participation in the battle. This tension between Baghdad and Ankara has perilous effects if not dealt with properly. Erdogan spoke of Turkish historic ties to Mosul, claiming they have "historic responsibility" to the city. As these are Turkish intentions which brought global condemnation, John Kirby, State Departments spokesman said "all of Iraq's neighbors need to respect Iraq's sovereignty and territorial integrity."

The battle will have tangent

outcomes for the Kurds, also. The long disputed-area's question arises and may give a jolt forward since most of the liberation done was by the Peshmerga forces. Annexing Kirkuk to Kurdistan will boost the oil revenues in Kurdistan immensely. Moreover, the liberation of Mosul will shift the focus again onto Kurdish internal conflicts, resulting in greater pressure on the parties to reach a resolution on the current problems. A deal between Erbil and Baghdad on oil and wages is a latent option on the table due to the new international political situation.

While the forces are taking over the city, many casualties are taken because of the street-combat and guerilla-style warfare which ISIS militants adopt. Most of the offensive is obstructed by IEDs and car bombs. The collateral damage is not only military martyrs, but civilians who do not have a say in the war. Only on Oct. 22nd 40 people were executed in Mosul downtown because they were "conspiring against the Islamic State." Civilians are also being killed by the US-led coalition forces.

Kozhan Yaseen

AUIS Hosts Diversity Training Workshop

On October 22 and October 29, AUIS hosted a two-part diversity training workshop about privilege, power, and hierarchy sponsored by the Center for Gender and Development Studies (CDGS). The event was facilitated by Dr. Choman Hardi and Dr. Lynn Rose with the aim of engaging youth in actively discouraging social inequity against minorities. Dr. Choman focused on injustices against women and socially constructed gender expectations on the first day of the workshop, while Dr. Lynn focused on different kinds of discrimination against people with disabilities on the second day.

Speaking about her aims for the workshop, Dr. Choman said, "We, In AUIS, have many discussions that are not held elsewhere; we sort of live

in a bubble. There are many ideas that are acceptable which people could get killed for outside this place, and we think it's important to start a conversation outside. We're not an elitist bubble that lives in the sea of traditional, conservative views, but we aim to engage the community. That's the role of universities generally; that they don't stick to themselves, they actually create ideas that go out to society, and hopefully this training will do that."

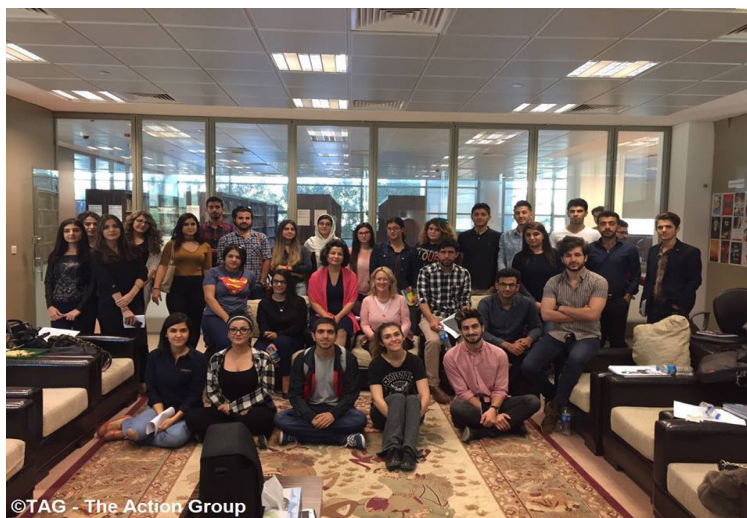
Dr. Lynn had high hopes for the future regarding social equality in Kurdistan, stating "I think it could start here in Kurdistan. Why not make this a huge center of change? I wouldn't be

happy if it stayed here, but if it started in Kurdistan; if we became a hotbed of revolution for gender equity and acces-

sibility and everything else that's good, why not? I think that'd be good, and then we'd spread out from there."

Nearly 30 students attended the workshop and engaged in lively discussions and debates. The students were awarded certificates for completing the workshop. The group will be giving presentations in schools around Sulaimaniah in a bid to raise awareness among teenagers about social inequity in Kurdistan.

Artin Barawi



Group Picture from Workshop

The Right to Offend in Free Speech

We look back on history and admire many people for their bravery and courage, people who stood up against injustice and discrimination, people who fought not only for their rights but the rights of a whole nation. Human rights, including freedom of speech, is perceived by such people who paid



their lives to keep us free, not to make us comfortable. Martin Luther king's role in the American civil rights movement is one indication of how free speech made significant changes throughout history. If King hadn't recited his speech and expressed his opinions about discrimi-

nation; the civil rights movement would have never seen the green light. The magic of history is that it keeps repeating itself; up until this day we still face a lot of difficulties expressing radical opinions. These opinions are labelled under the term "hate speech". This term gives you the idea that people hate on

you because they don't agree with you. The whole concept intends to be conceivable for everyone to claim that they are offended or hurt by an opinion or an idea which is dangerous to a free society. We now have numerous classifications of individuals to take after their offense and insult by smothering

that view and attempting with a lot of pretentiousness to keep it from being communicated and expressed. Then the person or people behind that offensive opinion are identified to be mentally ill, or they are diagnosed with some sort of phobia. They are then cast away from the community into the eyes or dimness, where their opinions won't be listened to anymore. The whole aim of doing this is not to protect individuals. It is to protect the idea that humans are vulnerable and fragile, therefore their relations and speech must be monitored and policed. It is this cynical orthodox thought that they promote, to protect themselves from criticism. Today we must move past talking about the right to offend, and talk about the necessity to offend. Any individual who looks after freedom and trusts that humankind advances through being daring and disrespectful, now has a condition to rile, stir, and

outrage an obligation to break out of the dark traditionalism, to ridicule the guardians of decency, and to oppose their orthodoxies. One very important thing that needs to be understood is that just because free speech incites the right to offend it doesn't mean that it incites the right of violence. Having the right to offend means that we don't have to intellectually comfort people because we don't have the same point of view. Dismissing an opinion on the grounds that it is offensive to someone is a terrifying censorship that needs to be repressed. Giving everyone the right to free speech does not mean that you have to agree with their ideas or approve of them. It is just that you are not suppressing opinions that conflict with the general beliefs. Voltaire interpreted that nicely in a few words when he said " I disapprove of what you say, but I will defend to the death your right to say it".

Zhalin Ibrahim

What is the Purpose of University?

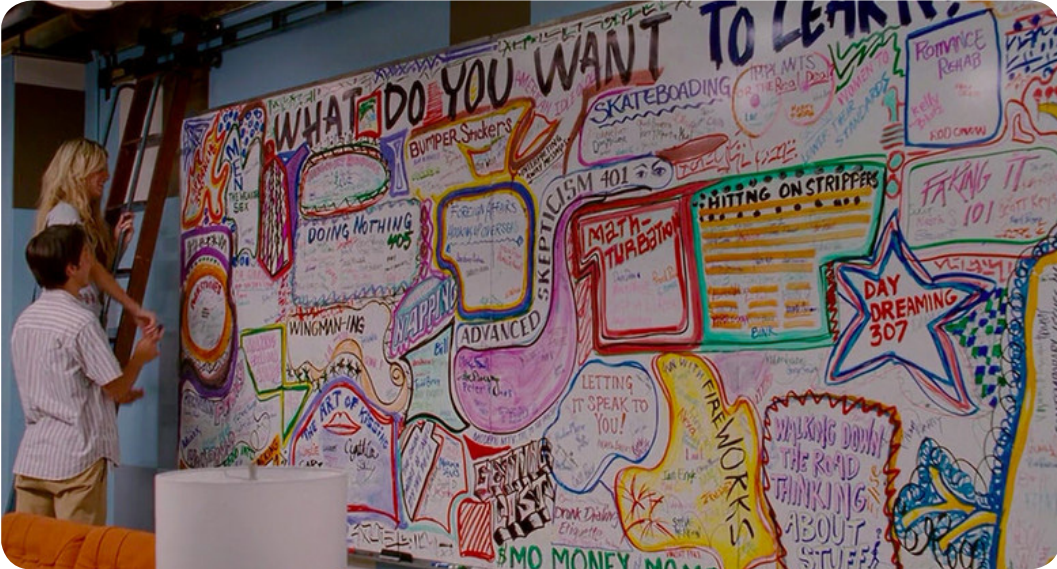
What is a university for? Is it to educate people on how to make a living for professions like economy, engineering, or biochemistry? There is a deeper and perhaps more meaningful reason locked away somewhere in the background. This missing element sometimes comes out during the commencement ceremony or the valediction speech during graduation. This elusive element is an idea that teaches us why university helps us how to live. University is a high-level institution for students to figure out things that really matter like who they are, how they can be happy and fulfilled, and where our society is headed or should be headed. The institution of university was founded in the nineteenth century around the time when religion was undergoing a severe, and alarming decline. At the time, a lot of questions were being asked about where people would go to find meaning, wisdom, consolation, and a sense of community. All of these

aspects were once found in the church. The answer to these phenomena may lie behind the idea that what people had once found in churches or mosques would now be discoverable in the dialogues of Plato, plays of Shakespeare, law of motions of Newton, or paintings of Botticelli. In other words, in a secularizing age, culture would replace scripture. Pick any universities, more or less, anywhere around the world and start asking important questions like "What should I do with my life", "How can I change things throughout all the trouble", "Where is the meaning found?" Teachers will either call the police or an asylum because questions like that should not be asked. The big question regarding life, death, and love is that people tend to take religion out of place in average universities with a mood far cooler or abstract and oddly removed from anything practical and urgent. The big questions many students have are

"What do I need to do with my life", "How does power work out there", and "How can I reconcile my demand for money with my requirement for meaning." These questions aren't necessarily well addressed or answered. Complaining about the number of universities available today isn't the way of giving

up on them; it is an attempt to get them to live up to their original promise, which is when in a hectic world, most of us are busy scrambling around trying to make a living, and act as leaders which can help generate those ideas, that will help us live and die well.

Hogar Hadi



Scene from the movie "Accepted"

How Did This Happen?



US Presidential Debate

Why on earth did Donald Trump get elected? The answer is easier than you think, simply due to the mistakes of the Democratic Party in the US. The leftist party has over the

past few years shut the doors to any debates that have not been in their favor. People who disagree with the leftist party are labeled as racists, sexists, environmental harmers, you name it. From an era of right wing extremists and conservatives to a present era of left wing extremists named liberals the same mistakes are being repeated. Well frankly, it never works! The time has come for left and right wing parties to take more inclusive approaches to the heart and mind of vot-

ers, and that can only be done through debates and not through alienation of those with opposing opinions. The US elections of 2016 have been referred to as one of the most unpredictable elections in the history of the country. Donald Trump, republican president-elect, takes on the greatest political stage in the world. Trump, a businessman by profession who has merely been focused on economic developments in the country began his campaign by appealing to the American people through mainly their emotions towards high taxes and domestic stability. Voters who perceived themselves to be affected by the economic devastation and knowing that their children would be even worse off than they were voted for Trump, who seemed to provide a solution to their problem. Trump being elected has brought forward a number of debates about the

future of the US and world. The most prominent debate however should be focused on the future of ideologies and approaches of political parties in the different governments around the world. In the case of Trump, the Republican Party having the recent previous elections, he also took on the opportunity of pointing out their flaws. Trump seemingly declared war on his own party from the very beginning of his campaign as the president nominee. This not only gained him votes from supporters of the opposite party who had previously condemned politics of the republicans but also gained him votes from people who have disagreed more or less with both parties, as Trump's approach came across as an alternative.

Biza Barzo

Interview with Mihaela Noroc: Author of The Atlas of Beauty

Last week, we interviewed Mihaela Noroc, the founder of the sensational photo project called “The Atlas of Beauty”. It has one of the most popular Facebook pages with close to a million likes. She has been travelling all around

the world for the past three years with a backpack and her camera, so we thought we’d have a chat with her.

We started off by asking how this interesting project started. Noroc answered that the project started off

quite organically while she travelled around the world for fifteen months. She said she was “amazed at the geographical changes; the way the people’s faces change when you go from one country to another.” However, she added that “this project now is more about tolerance and diversity” in order to send a message of peace to the world.

Moving onto first impressions, we had to know what her first impression of AUIS women was. Quite savagely, Miheala responded with “Maybe, too much makeup”. As AUIS Voice, we would like to second that. “But for my kind of pictures” Mihaela continued “I usually like to photograph in a very natural way. To see how the Kurdish and Arab people look like.”

This isn’t the first time she has photographed Kurdish women either. In refugee camps in Greece, Mihaela met many Kurdish women. She said she noticed that “the woman were very strong and more open than other women.” She also added that she likes mixes of cultures.

When asked “whether she

expected us to be as Westernized as we looked?” She quite dismissed the idea by saying that “At times, when walking in the bazaar she thought she was somewhere in Iran.” She said, “I think there are some resemblances in the color of landscape and the houses” Adding that she noticed the stylized hijabs with the thick eyebrows which was also common in Iran. “It looks Middle Eastern. It is Middle Eastern.” She continued by saying that what surprised her was the lack of traditional Kurdish clothing. “I thought by coming to Kurdistan I would have a little more of a chance to see traditional clothes. But people are very modern.”

And in this way we ended our casual walk with the founder of a wonderful project. She seemed to be a bit jumpy and move around, but we did get our interview.

Saman Fuad



Mihaela Noroc

Amygdala and Exam Stress

“Even though I have prepared well for the exams, I do feel stress and anxiety before and during the exams! What is wrong with me?” Many students may ask themselves. The amygdala, which is an almond-shaped part of nervous tissue, is located in the temporal lobe of the brain. It is a part of the limbic system in our body, which is responsible for emotions, survival instincts, and memory.

The amygdala specifically serves to keep memories of events and feelings. As a result, people will recognize similar events in the future. For example, someone has been in a car accident on a highway. Whenever she or he drives on a highway, the amygdala will remind the person of that event and how it was. Hence, feelings of stress and anxiety will arise. Likewise, students involuntarily feel that they most likely will not do well on the exam because for the amygdala to create stress, only one bad experience is enough. The experience could be a student studying well for an exam but doing horrible.

Although stress isn’t a completely bad thing because it sometimes leads to awareness and second thoughts on the outcomes of our actions, it can reach a level where it harms our bodies physiologically and psychologically. The short term negative effects will be:

- Cognitive Symptoms
- forgetfulness

- difficulty concentrating
 - unwanted or repetitive thoughts
- Emotional Symptoms
- mood swings
 - feeling overwhelmed
 - anger
 - fear or anxiety
 - depression

As a result, some of the students cannot answer the questions properly. Also, this can provide an explanation for why some male students behave impolitely or disrespectfully toward their professors. Similarly, some of female students tend to cry. Therefore, students should learn how to manage their stress.

Even though this problem may seem complicated, its solution is very simple and effective! All you need to do is just take two steps. First, think positively about yourself that you have a brain just like any of your classmates, and know that the questions are written for students with normal intelligence quotient (IQ). Second, act just like you are so happy and comfortable. For example, what are you doing, when you are so grateful; puffing your shoulders out or putting your hands on your hips, or jumping? Fake it till you feel it because feelings follow actions.

Dana Mohammed



AUIS T-Rex Terrorises University Campus



T-rex attacks a giraffe while Ché watches

A Tyrannosaurus rex has been spotted rummaging through the university campus in recent weeks. The dinosaur is approximately 7 feet tall and has a mixture of light and dark orange skin. Witnesses have seen it roaming around the cafeteria in building A and the library in building B. The dinosaur spotting comes as a shock to scientists who for long have thought dinosaurs to be extinct. Archaeological records have shown that millions of years ago, all types of dinosaurs roamed the earth freely but then suddenly disappeared for an unknown reason. This recent discovery may provide some answers.

It is unknown whether the T-Rex intends to harm people or destroy university property. Arish Latif, a senior student at AUIS, offered his thoughts. “The dinosaur has been mostly harmless, though it has had its fair share of clawing at the students. We’ve spoken to him personally, and really he’s a nice guy beyond the scary teeth and huge stature. When you get to know him, you’ll see he’s a bit of a softie.”

However, not all students share this view. A student who wished to remain nameless had his doubts about the dinosaur’s unusually docile behavior. “We must monitor the dinosaur’s activities with maximum caution. He may act friendly at the moment but anyone who’s seen Jurassic Park will know a T-Rex is not your friend. At any given moment he could destroy the whole university and possibly move on into the city.” Anyone who sees the T-Rex is encouraged to report to AUIS Voice with further details. The T-Rex is yet to comment on matters. AUIS Voice is closely monitoring the situation as it develops.

Artin Barawi

The Curious Case of Pep Guardiola

Pep Guardiola’s near-perfect start in the Premier League was almost enough to silence critics who questioned his ability as a manager after stints at Barcelona and Bayern Munich. However, after a run of 6 games without a win, questions have been asked about whether his tactics are suited to English football.

Despite having one of the most decorated managerial CVs in football, there have always been question marks over Pep Guardiola’s tactics and their efficiency. His critics argue that he only achieved so much success at Barcelona because he had three of the best players in the world at his disposal in the shape of Messi, Iniesta, and Xavi. The same was said about his time with the star-studded Bayern Munich side who, after three seasons under Guardiola, didn’t manage to win the Champions’ League. To truly prove his credentials as a top-class manager, Guardiola had to move to a league where there was no clear favorite for the title. Where better than the Premier League?

Widely regarded as the most competitive league in the world, the Premier League has been a mess since



Pep Guardiola

the departure of Sir Alex Ferguson from Manchester United. With no clear favorite in the league, winning the Premier League is a real challenge for any manager to win. It comes as no surprise that each of the last four seasons has produced a different winner in the competition. Last season demonstrated just how unpredictable the league has become, with relegation candidates Leicester City going on to win it.

With a quarter of the season gone, Guardiola’s Manchester City side are sitting at 3rd spot in the Premier

League, with two points separating them and league leaders Liverpool. Despite being in third spot, City have shown by their performances that they have what it takes to win the league come the end of the season.

The former Barcelona and Bayern Munich manager is known for his high-possession and high-pressing style of play. In a recent interview with Sky Sports, when asked to sum up his football philosophy in one sentence, he replied with “I want the ball.” And more often

than not, he has the ball. His Man City side regularly reaches 65% possession during games while also completing around 85% of their passes. He is so obsessed with possession that he even demands his goalkeeper to be competent with the ball in his feet, which ultimately led to Joe Hart being replaced by the more adept Claudio Bravo. Their work rate has improved drastically as well, with players covering far more distance on average each game than last season under Manuel Pellegrini. This could be a result of Pep’s strict fitness program in which he famously banned the consumption of fast food.

Pep Guardiola needs more time if he is going to be judged as a success or a failure at Manchester City. However, from what we’ve seen so far, his team has frequently looked a different class to the opposition regardless of who he’s come up against. He even beat his former team, Barcelona, in a 3-1 victory at the Etihad. With Kevin De Bruyne firing on all cylinders and Sergio Aguero finding his form, this could just be Guardiola’s year.

Artin Barawi

AUIS Voice Win Against Wolves in Thrilling Match

Last week, AUIS Voice participated in the annual AUIS football tournament. Their opponent was the Wolves. The game got off to a bad start as The Voice conceded a goal early on. Things got worse as Saman Fuad had to go off with a mild injury. Weakened at the back, The Voice conceded two more goals before half time. Kali Yasin and Nazyan Soor defended solidly to keep the voice in the game as the wolves attacked on the break.

A few changes were made at half time, and Saman

recovered from his injury to come back on to the pitch. Voice quickly got a goal back as Artin Barawi made a dangerous run down the left flank to feed Rezhwan, who scored with a deflected shot. The goal served as a moral boost to a rejuvenated Voice team. They got another goal as Rezhwan Soran gave a bicycle kick pass to San Zewar who headed it into the back of the net. San scored his second goal to get Voice back into the game with a delicate chip. The Voice players were delighted with their comeback and started

chants of “Allen! Allen! Allen!” in reference to their friend Allen Ninous. Goalkeeper Bilend Mohammed made a series of great saves to deny the Wolves from scoring. Things went from bad to worse for the Wolves when Saman picked out San who dribbled past a Wolves defender and put the ball past the keeper. High on confidence, the Voice players managed to score three more goals to sink the Wolves to defeat. Saman was on the end of the two last goals as he exploited a tired defense. Shko Agha missed a golden opportunity as Rezhwan slid the ball across the penalty box. The Wolves managed to score a consolation goal in the dying minutes of the game, but it was too little too late as the Voice emerged victorious 7-4.

The Voice lost their following game to AUIS Staff 15-4.

Kali Yaseen



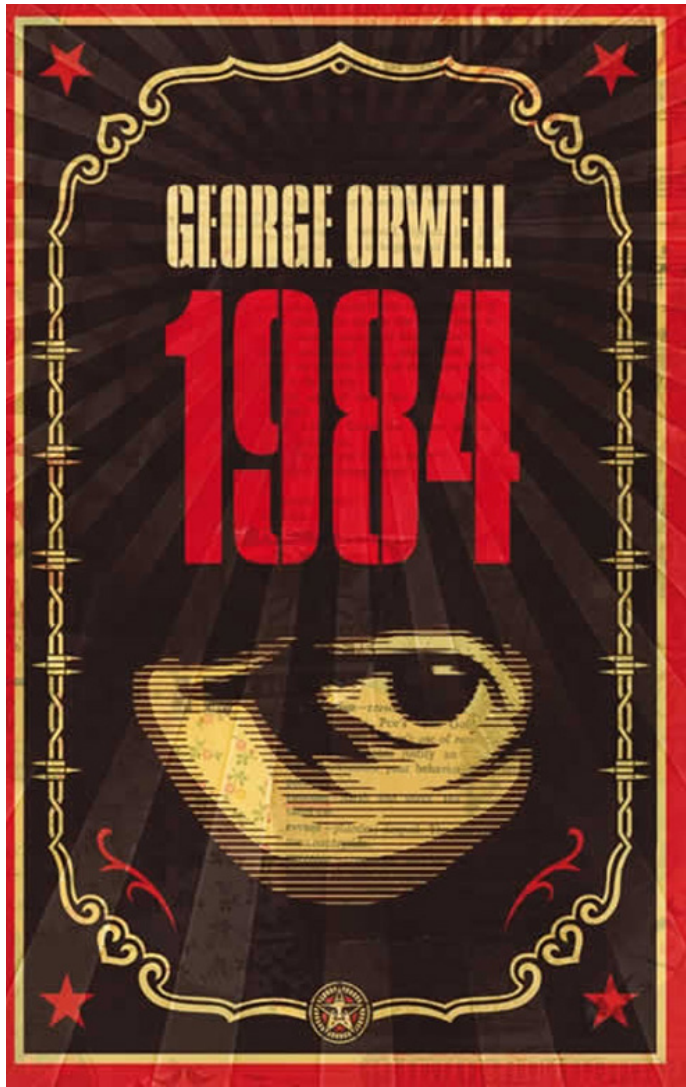
AUIS Voice Staff

Football League Tables

Spanish La Liga 2016/17										
#	Team	Pl	W	D	L	F	A	GD	Pts	Last 6
1	Real Madrid	11	8	3	0	31	10	21	27	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>
2	Barcelona	11	8	1	2	32	13	19	25	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>
3	Villarreal	11	6	4	1	19	7	12	22	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>
4	Atletico Madrid	11	6	3	2	25	8	17	21	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>
Premier League 2016/17										
#	Team	Pl	W	D	L	F	A	GD	Pts	Last 6
1	Liverpool	11	8	2	1	30	14	16	26	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>
2	Chelsea	11	8	1	2	26	9	17	25	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>
3	Manchester City	11	7	3	1	25	10	15	24	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>
4	Arsenal	11	7	3	1	24	11	13	24	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>
Italian Serie A 2016/17										
#	Team	Pl	W	D	L	F	A	GD	Pts	Last 6
1	Juventus	12	10	0	2	25	9	16	30	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>
2	Roma	12	8	2	2	29	12	17	26	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>
3	AC Milan	12	8	1	3	19	15	4	25	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>
4	Lazio	12	6	4	2	23	13	10	22	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>
German Bundesliga 2016/17										
#	Team	Pl	W	D	L	F	A	GD	Pts	Last 6
1	Bayern Munich	10	7	3	0	24	6	18	24	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>
2	RB Leipzig	10	7	3	0	20	7	13	24	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>
3	Hoffenheim	10	5	5	0	18	11	7	20	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>
4	Hertha Berlin	10	6	2	2	17	10	7	20	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>

Credits: Sky Sports

Book Review: 1984



The year 1984 has come and gone, but George Orwell's prophetic, nightmarish vision in 1949 of the world we were becoming is timelier than ever. Nineteen Eighty-Four is a dystopian fiction, political fiction and social science fiction novel by

the words and prophecies of some infallible fuhrer. Orwell introduces a type of society that he believes that something of the kind might come to be. In that society that is living in Oceania and is governed by a unique

type of dictator government. The people's emotion, what they think in their head, where they go, what they talk about, all is controlled by the dictator government. Even the food that they eat daily is chosen for them by the government. Orwell makes us feel how it would be like if we ever lived in a society that we get vanished just by questioning the government's decisions in our head without telling anyone, and makes us feel what it would be like to see a poster written 'Big Brother is Watching You' on in every corner of the city. Orwell shows us what the path would be that each one of us want to take when reading the book.

In addition, the book is not, as some have suggested, science fiction, not is it an attack on socialism, something Orwell denied. But although he spelt this out explicitly in a letter to an American trade unionist, saying he supported the Labour Party in Britain and adding, "I do not believe that the kind of society I describe necessarily will arrive, but I believe that allowing of course for the fact that the book is a satire that something resembling it could arrive."

The most fascinating thing

that I noticed while reading this book was the dismal conditions of everyday life in 1984 were a replication of what the author saw around him in 1948. The weaknesses of the book are minor, and take almost nothing away from the book's extraordinary power. For instance, at the beginning of the book, the readers will have some difficulties following the story because of the unique type of society Orwell describes in his book. But after continue on reading to the next chapters, you will actually feel the society he talks about and feel like you are part of that society. Orwell did not just want to write a fiction novel only to satisfy his readers, but wrote what he felt might happen or arrive in the next few decades. He wanted to deliver a message to future generations about the world we live in. I suggest this novel for any reader who is eager to know about a world that its society is restricted on even what they think in their head.

Danyar Jalal

Book Review: Man's Search for Meaning

Man's Search for Meaning by Viktor Frankl is a psychological and spiritual transformation journey book, and it belongs to a list of "the ten most influential books in the United States. Frankl's description of four Nazi death camps where he went through a very difficult time because of the mental and physical torture they face in the Nazi's camps beside

the death of his wife, parents, and brother. Nonetheless, this doesn't deter him from observing how each individual responds to the situations, regardless of the intensity of the tortures they face, from hunger to the freezing morning works that they have to do. Frankl states that we cannot avoid suffering, but we can learn how to

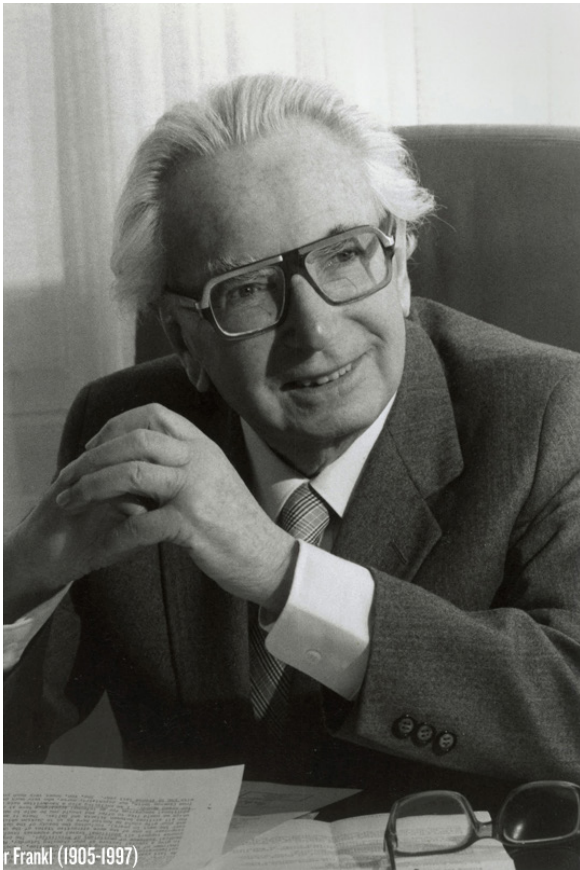
cope with it and search for a meaning in it until we are able to move forward with renewed purpose. According to his theory-known as logotherapy, our ultimate and primary innate is not pleasure, as Freud stated before him, who was his teacher. However, our primary drive is to search and pursue what we find meaningful in life as an individual.

But it is a part of the story, where you also feel blessed simultaneously that you have problems that are way better than what they went through.

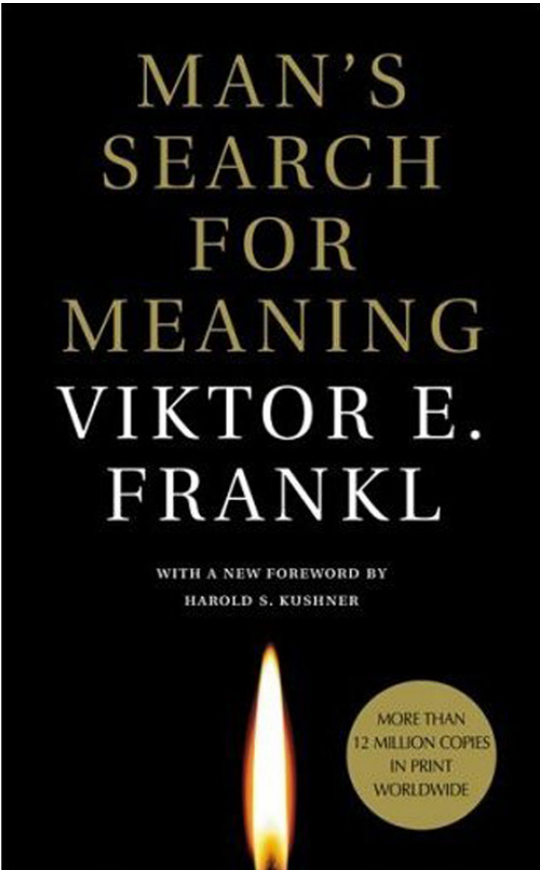
The author tries to explain the bad things that happened to them as a psychiatrist and provides solution either by showing the right way to respond in such a difficult time, or depict alternative ways to cope with it. Have you ever faced a problem in your life that you still struggle to deal with it that made you miserable or wish that it would never happen again because you don't know how to cope with it?

The book is portrayed with examples and solutions in such a way that is similar to a movie with full of hope in the end of it, because it is the turning point of the way you look at life. If you think it is time to make some changes in your life in how you respond to the things that you are challenged with, which is what shapes your whole life, then I strongly recommend this book for you without a shade of doubt.

Muslim Halil



Frankl (1905-1997)



APP Orientation

Every semester AUIS holds two orientations for the new students. The UG orientation usually occurs before the APP orientation, and both orientations are mainly to introduce the new students to the different staff, faculty, and departments of the university. The new students are supposed to get familiar with the rules and policies of the university during the orientation. The APP orientation is usually two to three days. But unlike the previous years this year's orientation was two weeks long. The sessions were shorter per day. However, unlike the previous years, more days were dedicated to the sessions so that the new students won't get exhausted and bored.

In the orientation, the students had a tour around the campus to the different buildings and important locations like the bookstore and the library. The students also had another tour for all the departments on campus such as the registration and finance departments. The second tour was important because the students got to know the

purpose of each department and whom to turn to if they had a particular problem or question.

The students also had some IT sessions where they got their AUIS emails and were taught how to use the different websites and services provided by the university. The students had two Q&A sessions with students who have spent two or more semesters in AUIS and know all about the procedures, policies, and everything else a student might want to know. This was also very useful because the knowledge was transferred from the students to the students and they would have a smaller perspective change compared to a student instructor question and answer session. There were some other activities like ice-cream social and a movie day in the orientation that made the students quite relieved. It also served as a good time to socialize with the other students within the AUIS community.

Mahmud Qahtan



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