‘Class of 2011’- AUK Graduation Ceremony

BY ISHA SAFDI HAILER

On Thursday, June 16th, AUK hosted its graduation ceremony for its graduating class of 2011 at the Kuwait International Conference Center. The event was attended by students, faculty, families, and friends.

The ceremony began with a warm welcome by Ms. Amal Al-Nashash, the Assistant to the President for Admissions and Public Affairs. The event also included a welcome note from AUK President Dr. Wafid L. Thompson, who emphasized AUK’s commitment to fostering a diverse and inclusive academic community.

Among the notable highlights of the ceremony were the student addresses by graduates who shared their experiences and reflections on their time at AUK. Dr. Al-Mutawa, a keynote speaker, delivered a thoughtful speech on the importance of education and the role of AUK in shaping the future of Kuwait.

The ceremony concluded with the presentation of diplomas to the graduating students, followed by a reception where attendees had the opportunity to socialize and celebrate.

The AUK Graduation Ceremony is a significant event that marks the culmination of years of hard work and dedication by the students and faculty alike. It is a testament to the institution’s commitment to providing a high-quality education and preparing its graduates for success in their future endeavors.

Anthropology Workshop On Humanitarian Future of Kuwait

BY FARAH AL-ASHMAH

On May 14th, 2011, AUK hosted a workshop on the theme of humanitarian aid and development, focusing on the future of humanitarianism in the Arab region. The event was organized by the Department of Anthropology, AUK, and featured a panel of experts from various fields.

The workshop aimed to explore the complexities of humanitarian aid and development in the Arab context, with a particular focus on the challenges and opportunities presented by the recent events in the region. The discussion was facilitated by Dr. Nabil Al-Mutawa, a renowned anthropologist and human rights activist.

The workshop concluded with an open discussion among participants, providing a platform for sharing ideas and insights on the future of humanitarianism in the Arab region.

Stop Racism

BY MOHAMED ARAB, ARASGATE

The prevalence of racism in Kuwait is a growing concern, with incidents of discrimination and prejudice being reported with increasing frequency. The recent events in the region have highlighted the need for a more inclusive and equitable society.

Racism is a complex issue that affects individuals of all backgrounds. It is not only about the color of someone’s skin, but also about their socio-economic status, their religion, and their education level. The impact of racism on individuals is profound, with negative effects on self-esteem, mental health, and social integration.

The fight against racism requires collective effort and a commitment to creating a more inclusive and equitable society. As a community, we must work together to challenge and combat racism in all its forms.

A Senior’s Personal Thank You

BY WALAH AL SABAH

Six years at AUK is not a short period at all. The experiences I have had as a student, as an employee, and as a person here are not to be taken for granted. My life at AUK did not only enhance my personality and my future, but it has also given me a sense of belonging and a sense of destiny.

While working as a student employee for the Department of Anthropology at AUK, I was exposed to many great people. It was a privilege and an honor to be part of such a diverse and inclusive community. I am grateful for the opportunities that AUK has provided me and I hope to continue to learn and grow in my future endeavors.

Dr. Raymond Farrin Reveals Abundance from the Desert

BY FATIMA IBRAHIM

Dr. Raymond Farrin is a renowned expert on the desert and its resources. In his recent talk at AUK, he revealed the abundance of resources that exist in the desert, despite its harsh and inhospitable environment.

The desert is not just a barren wasteland, but a rich source of minerals, water, and other resources. Dr. Farrin discussed the potential of these resources for economic development and sustainability.

It is important to recognize the potential of the desert and to work towards harnessing its resources in a sustainable and responsible manner. As we continue to explore and develop the desert, we must also ensure that the community’s needs are met, and that the environment is not further degraded.

Cope Of Dr. Raymond Farrin's Abundance From The Desert.

It is impressive to see the output of our respected faculty members. In this particular research, one of the most impressive figures is Dr. Raymond Farrin, Assistant Professor of Arab Studies, as well as Arabic Program Lead. His articles have been published in journals such as the Journal of Arabic Literature and the Modern World. His recent publication is a book entitled Abundance from the Desert, which is a compilation of research and insights into the potential of desert resources.
"Class of 2011": AUK Graduation Ceremony

By IRAA SHOAIB

Ph.D. student Zaineb Naqvi, in red gown, receives her certificate from the Dean of Arts and Sciences, Prof. Dr. Mohammad Aftabullah, in white gown. Ph.D. graduates end their academic career with a solemn and festive ceremony.

English Major Students Meet with University of Florida’s Professor as Honor Senior Thesis Candidates

By FATMA ISRAEL

Six honors English literature students presented their senior thesis projects of the academic year 2010/2011 in the presence of Professor Mariel Joane Schaefer from the University of Florida in a thesis discussion roundtable at 4 p.m. on Thursday, May 2, in the AUK Auditorium. The students included the AUK community at academic discussion of their senior honors theses by initiating with a presentation of a brief précis of their theses and their responses to questions from the thesis members committee. Professor Schaefer, other English faculty, and attendees including students and staff members. The first student was Mamta Santra whose thesis entitled “Silence in New York City: a Study of Mahtab’s The Gondoliers” which questions silence in New York City was received well.

The Voice of AUK

Our Mission

The Voice of AUK is a student-run, monthly newspaper that seeks to foster active communication among the entire campus community and with the outside world. Through high-quality news and information in an academic context, this, The Voice also strives to heighten awareness of rights and responsibilities of membership in the AUK community. The Voice also exposes a commitment to freedom of expression by providing a platform for students to voice their opinions on issues of national and international concern.

The Voice of AUK welcomes contributions from all registered students, faculty and staff members of the American University of Kuwait. Submissions should be emailed to voice@auku.edu.kw.

All submissions must be approved by the Editorial Board, in accordance with the Editorial Policy. The Voice of AUK offers no guarantees that all submissions will be published. It is considered for publication in the Voice of AUK, submissions for a given issue must be received or e-mailed the published deadline for that issue. The views expressed in opinion columns are those of the writer only and do not necessarily reflect those of the Voice of AUK, or those of the American University of Kuwait.

All submissions become property of the Voice of AUK. The editorial board reserves the right to edit all submissions including for grammar, spelling, style and clarity. Writers have the right to withdraw their submissions at any time prior to publication.

The Voice of AUK is published in ten monthly issues from September through October, and a single issue for the months of July and August. Special men news supplements may be published from time to time for advertising purposes.

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AUK's 3rd Annual ACM Technology Fair

BY TAMIRA BHARADWAJ

The Association for Computing Machinery at the American University of Kuwait (AUK) held its 3rd Annual Technology Fair for the academic year 2010-2011 on May 23, 2011 in AUK Auditorium from 2 to 5 pm. The fair included a senior capstone showcase of Computer Science and Information Technology (CSIT) students’ hard work to develop technology used and modern applications that could solve the world’s most pressing problems according to the United Nations which are eight major goals which include poverty, hunger, ill health, basic education, gender equality, environmental sustainability, and peace and security. The event was organized by the members of the CSIT club at AUK.

The evening started with Dr. Amr Zeid, the supervisor of the event and Program Leader for CSIT, who opened the “races of the game” to the members which contained the achievements of the students’ presentations.


“Perception is an important tool that can improve the student participants’ experience for exceeding the time limit. Followed by questions directed to the student presenters by a panel of judges who are Dr. Sherief Abu Al-Mast, Dr. Mohamad Awad, Dr. Nasser Moawiya, Dr. Reem Al-Kindy and Rea AbdulHadi Al-Hamad. The Fair is considered a competition amongst the participating students wherein only those are filtered to be the winners of the most innovative and best ideas in the end. Furthermore, all group presentations followed a specific structure for their showcase; an elaborate explanation of their work, and product. A description of its operation, the architecture and display of algorithms, applications and architectures used, business viability assessment, and proof of future economic development in entrepreneurship.

Eight teams participated with a four to four male-female equal ratio. The first team presentation was the one to win second place. Team Drom “The Twilight Project” comprised of Ward Al-Abdullah, Mamoon Al-Hamad, Faisal Al-Ajmi and Sabah Al-Hamad, presented their project which is comprised of two parts to overcome barriers for education. The first part primarily transfers any solid output into an internet-connected touch screen while the second part revolutionizes user interfaces by allowing users to record, computer using body motion controls without any keyboard mouse.

On the other hand, the team that won first place was the “SWAT team” whose project “RIS” comprised of Ali Talib, Badr Al-Mohamed and Ellis Al-Qahtani. Their presentation showcased a “Revolutionary Reporting System” which facilitates solving the issue of morbidity rates that result from severe accidents. Their design is a system that uses the GPS location tag to the image to report problems to authorities such as accidents, environmental hazards, health emergencies, theft, etc. The third team to win the award was the “Voice of AUK” project presented by Khalid Al-Jassar, Mohamad Al-Stitti and Mohammad Al-Salbi. Their project is designed to make real-time language translations available universally, regardless of the country or language. The translation is voice wave-oriented, rather than reliant on words and letters.

The other participating teams included technological innovations that work on water, poverty, water conservation, education, and overcrowding obstacles such as ‘Kamboobs’ and the ‘Reverse Poverty’ by Thamer Al-Maymouneddin, Jasmin Al-Alshee, Musaf Al-Shahrani, Abdulrahman Al-Otaiba and Thamer Al-Mazroui is a project that aims to improve the environment and saves impoverished people only by recycling and spreading awareness. Besides poverty, the issue of high water consumption is linked to be solved by Yousuf Al-Ghamri and Malek Al-Hamam’s “Space to Last” which is a mobile phone application that helps the user to monitor and reduce water use for each consumption rate. On the other hand, "Reading Pal" by Saleh Al-Owaidy, Tamim Al-Intezam and Raaf Al-Kuweli is a computer software that provides dyslectic users with a correction system using speech recognition to improve their reading skills. It also provides the option of using 250000000 smart phone help to speak easily. As for overcoming obstacles caused by blindness and lack of communication, two teams organized software in the same name “In it” by Wadah Al-Othman, Fatima Al-Mubarak and Dena Al-Ragai is a phone application that assists blind people and their caregivers to be more independent. Also, “The Voice of the Mask” tries to break communication barriers for those who cannot talk but sign by transcribing sign language into voice.

Subsequently, the ACM Technology Fair 2011 included information Technology students exhibit, in addition to selected graduation project presentations. The event also included a poster session for projects that were developed by CSIT students. The best graduation projects were acknowledged and certified by an award. AUK ACM has been invited to showcase their talents and innovative skills throughout the event;

Mrs. Jones Deliverance: American Higher Education Benefits the Middle East

BY TAMIRA BHARADWAJ

There was nothing more exhilarating and rewarding than having the American Corner and the Office of Student Life of AUK to present her Excellence Mrs. Deborah Jones to present the topic of higher education and its importance to create and establish a nation worth governed by the highly educated and honorable people of Kuwait. No greater ambition will be achieved unless we put our intelligence to create innovative ideas and solutions to fix our ongoing issues and plans. That’s the purpose Mrs. Jones presentation of explaining that education is the key to unlocking our capabilities to build a well-informed and strong nation. Without it, no much hope can be grasped from the people to achieve a stable and prosperous country.

The event was held at AUK Auditorium on May 5 at around 1:00 pm as many gathered and took their places, eager for the presentation to occur. After ten minutes, the show began, with a welcoming introduction by President Wefred Thompson, who gave a personal background of Mrs. Jones. She is the eleventh U.S. Ambassador to Kuwait. She has held high positions in the U.S. as well as performing duties internationally, such as Turkey, Laos, Argentina, Libya, and so much more where she spent time engaging in Foreign Affairs and Services. She has received a Bachelor’s Degree in History and a Master’s Degree in National Security and she married with two daughters. After this introduction, Mrs. Jones approached the stage and delivered briefly her first line for inviting her to present on a subject that carries a significant impact on her. She commenced her lecture by formulating her presentation in a manner by providing the historical background and the second part is how international education affects society, economy and culture. In the beginning, she claimed that U.S. higher education has a far better reputation than the U.S. government and this led to strong admiration by the Middle East to apply their styles in their region. She said, American liberal arts institutions in this region have inspired critical thinkers and scholars. Freedom to their students and later provides statistics that more Kuwaiti students are attending American higher education than both in Kuwait and the United States. She claims that higher education was deemed to favor due to various missions in the Arab region where their sole purpose was conversion. Then these missions shifted their focus towards American secular system and it began to happen, with education, like liberalism established an all-girls school and it continued to grow until it became a university. This emphasized that people of all ages, races, and backgrounds deserve an education that promotes merit and intellectual. She later talked about the importance of the Arab language through interpretation and not memorization. But gradually, the language was abandoned since many literature and textbooks were being translated into Arabic.

Mrs. Jones continues her lecture by stating American higher education has continued to flourish in the Arab region and provided many significant changes in Arab society. One of them was establishing Arab nationalism, which was formed due to the lack of speaking, teaching, and hearing Americans living in the region, and this led to a huge discussion to develop Arab nationalism.

Another one is cultivating foreignism surround such as the American University of Kuwait, which helped establish female students in the fields of business, economy, media, and reach more. Trade was highly accomplished such as Egypt, which the army has achieved professionals in their training weapon and mentioned the influence in their combat at the Cold War. She believes that education and higher education has taught their students valuable attributes like tolerance and respect for diversity. That was attained through increased activity from American-based cultural and social enterprises in the Arab region.

Mrs. Jones concludes her presentation by thanking AUK. She said she is extremely delighted and honored for the cultural programming these to this university as well as shaping the American influence by providing specific and events that are set to encourage intellectualization and sharing of ideas and ideas. She also proved this university’s success in strengthening international interest in respecting dreams and increasing knowledge on many topics and events for personal thought and expression.

After her presentation, some audiences asked questions to her Excellency regarding the importance of American higher education in the Arab region and has added a better understanding for the audience. She answered them with excellent points such as referring to education as a tool for political education and the American educational system has made people realize their thoughts and form opinions. Her message that she’s leaving is that a nation’s growth and success are humans and education will play a part in its economical growth and personal growth of its people.
Dr. Malini Schueler, Neoliberal Imperialism, and Afghan Women

BY TARIQ AL-MAZAMI AND FATIMA IRAHEEM

On May 3rd, the American University of Kuwait celebrated International Labor Day and held the Staff Appreciation Lunch and related activities to appreciate and recognize its appreciation of the efforts of its staff. The celebration was attended by the students, faculty members, and visitors.

Dr. Malini Schueler, a professor from the University of Kuwait, delivered a talk on the topic of ‘Neoliberal Imperialism, and Afghan Women’. Her talk was well-received by the audience, and she was later engaged in a lively Q&A session.

Dr. Schueler highlighted the extent of cooperate and the power structure in the fields of women’s rights and the challenges faced by Afghan women. She emphasized the importance of understanding the historical context of these challenges and the need for a multi-disciplinary approach.

Dr. Schueler’s talk was followed by a panel discussion on the topic. The panelists shared their insights and experiences on the issue.

The event was well-attended and received positive feedback from the attendees.

Dr. Mohammad Awad spends Summer in Dartmouth for Research Project

BY FATIMA IRAHEEM

For the third time, AUK awarded the Annual Visiting Faculty Fellowship to Dr. Mohammad Awad. This award is for a faculty member who will spend the summer in Dartmouth, where research is conducted. For a faculty member to be awarded this fellowship, a panel must vote in favor of the proposal. The panelists must consider all relevant factors, such as the quality and potential impact of the research and the fit with the Dartmouth’s mission.

Dr. Mohammad Awad will use Dartmouth resources to conduct his research. This includes use of the research facilities, access to library resources, and support from the Dartmouth community.

Dr. Mohammad Awad’s research focuses on Wireless Networks and their applications. His research team has been working on developing algorithms for cooperative networking systems, which allows devices to work together to improve network performance.

The project aims to design and develop new algorithms for cooperative networking systems that can be used in various applications, such as improving the reliability and efficiency of wireless networks.

Dr. Mohammad Awad’s research has the potential to make significant contributions to the field of wireless networking, and his work is highly regarded by the academic and research community.

"Her argument concerns self-conscious feminism, cultural tolerance and neoliberal imperialism, how Afghan women go about accepting formal and informal occupation."

"Dr. Mohammad Awad spends Summer in Dartmouth for Research Project."
Anthropology Workshop On Humanitarian Future of Kuwait

BY FAHAD AL-SHAMI

Dr. Fahad Al-Shamieh, who is in his opening speech to the audience, demonstrated his enthusiasm for the study of anthropology. He suggested that Kuwaitis' figures related to the issue at hand were needed to share their knowledge and contribute facts, figures, and solutions. Professor LoaneIROC explained that this would be the first in a series of Anthropology workshops dealing with social problems. Generally speaking, the study of anthropology is not very much understood so he defined it as being the study of human beings and their interactions into the workings of the human condition. Additionally, it serves as a bridge between the sciences and the humanities. The main focus of this workshop was that we are in the process of experiencing the Enlightenment movement, where the local and the global are colliding, and maximizing human capital. He addressed the issue of what might happen about the anthropological approach to human rights exhibited by leading countries saying that while this may be true, the issue is mostly to do with internal affairs. Foreign officials are a different story and had the discussions developed into that, hypocrisy would be evident. The dear need of those who live in Kuwait are, Dr. Khalid Al-Khadim mentioned how many Kuwaitis are seen as fully human and listed some of the most distressing Kuwait Human Rights Society, who was essential in the creation of 8:000 domestic workers service 1.2 million Kuwaitis and called it very expensive and inefficient, which reflects consumer behavior, the standard of living, and the necessity of domestic assistance in Kuwait. But as long as people live and work here, it is imperative that they are respectfully protected.

Currently, a law has been proposed to the Parliament and passed it. Foreigners and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Labor are keen on enacting it. Foreign employees of the private sector have now been shielded by the newly issued law which guarantees them a minimum wage of 60 KDR per month among other benefits.

Professor Fahad Al-Shamieh giving an introduction

During the opening of the workshop on "The Anthropology Workshop On Humanitarian Future of Kuwait," Dr. Fahad Al-Shamieh, a Professor of English Language and Literature at Kuwait University, addressed the audience. He emphasized the importance of understanding the complexities of human behavior and the challenges that come with it. He mentioned that the study of anthropology is crucial in providing insights into the workings of the human condition. Additionally, it serves as a bridge between the sciences and the humanities, offering a deeper understanding of human interactions.

The main focus of this workshop was the anthropological approach to human rights in the context of Kuwait. Dr. Khalid Al-Khadim highlighted the importance of respecting the rights of those who live in Kuwait. He mentioned that many Kuwaitis are seen as fully human and listed some of the most distressing issues. The Kuwait Human Rights Society played a significant role in the creation of a law that shields domestic workers from exploitation.

A law has been proposed and passed by the Parliament. Foreign employees of the private sector are now protected by this law, which guarantees them a minimum wage of 60 KDR per month among other benefits.

The workshop aimed to bring together professionals from various fields to discuss the humanitarian future of Kuwait. It emphasized the need for a better understanding of human behavior and the challenges that come with it. The workshop highlighted the importance of respecting the rights of those who live in Kuwait and the need for a more inclusive and equitable approach to domestic labor.

In conclusion, the Anthropology Workshop On Humanitarian Future of Kuwait was a valuable platform for discussing the complexities of human behavior and the challenges that come with it. It emphasized the importance of respecting the rights of those who live in Kuwait and the need for a more inclusive and equitable approach to domestic labor.
**June 5, 1783** - The first sustained flight occurred as a hot-air balloon was launched at Annonay, France, by brothers Joseph and Jacques Montgolfier.

**June 6, 1944** - D-Day, the largest amphibious landing in history, began in the early-morning hours as Allied forces landed in Normandy on the northern coast of France.

**June 16, 1963** - Valentina Tereshkova, 26, became the first woman in space as her Soviet spacecraft, Vostok 6, took off from the Tyuratam launch site. She manually controlled the spacecraft completing 48 orbits in 71 hours before landing safely.

**July 6, 1885** - Louis Pasteur gave the first successful anti-rabies inoculation to a boy who had been bitten by an infected dog.

**July 14, 1789** - The fall of the Bastille occurred at the beginning of the French Revolution.

**July 20, 1969** - A global audience watched on television as Apollo 11 Astronaut Neil Armstrong took his first step onto the moon. As he stepped onto the moon's surface he proclaimed, "That's one small step for man, one giant leap for mankind" - inadvertently omitting an "a" before "man" and slightly changing the meaning.

**August 3, 1492** - Christopher Columbus set sail from Palos, Spain, with three ships, Nina, Pinta and Santa Maria. Seeking a westerly route to the Far East, he instead landed on October 12th in the Bahamas, thinking it was an outlying Japanese island.

**August 9, 1974** - Effective at noon, Richard M. Nixon resigned the presidency as a result of the Watergate scandal. Nixon had appeared on television the night before and announced his decision to the American people. Facing possible impeachment by Congress, he became the only U.S. President ever to resign.

**August 16, 1896** - Gold was discovered in Rabbit Creek, a tributary of the Klondike River in Alaska, resulting in the Great Klondike Gold Rush.

**August 6, 1872** - Pioneering feminist Susan B. Anthony was fined for voting in a presidential election at Rochester, New York. After voting rights had been granted to African American males by the 15th Amendment, she attempted to extend the same rights to women.

**June 15, 1215** - King John set his seal to Magna Carta, the first charter of British liberties, guaranteeing basic rights that have since become the foundation of modern democracies around the world.

**June 26, 1945** - The United Nations Charter was signed in San Francisco by 50 nations. The Charter was ratified on October 24, 1945.

**July 10, 1973** - The Bahamas gained their independence after 250 years as a British Crown Colony.

**July 17, 1918** - In the Russian town of Ekaterinburg in Siberia, former Czar Nicholas II, his wife Alexandra, and their five children were brutally murdered by Bolsheviks.

**August 6, 1945** - The first Atomic Bomb was dropped over the center of Hiroshima at 8:15 a.m., by the American B-29 bomber Enola Gay. The bomb detonated about 18,000 ft. above ground, killing over 105,000 persons and destroying the city. Another estimated 106,000 persons later died as a result of radiation effects.

**August 11, 1841** - Frederick Douglass, an escaped slave, spoke before an audience in the North for the first time. During an anti-slavery convention on Nantucket Island, he gave a powerful, emotional account of his life as a slave. He was immediately asked to become a full-time lecturer for the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society.

**August 22, 1986** - Deadly fumes from a volcanic eruption under Lake Nias in Cameroon killed more than 15,000 persons.
The Voice of AU

THE ARTS

Dr. Raymond Farrin Reveals Abundance from the

Desert

by PATIMA BIRAHIM

A. Traditional criticism

B. Western analysis

C. Encyclopaedic approach

D. Advocacy

by William Ahmadi

by Fahad Almukhtar

by Amrira Amour

As a recent A-Level graduate, I am more than curious for an introduction to the arts. And when I was introduced to Professor Dr. Raymond Farrin, I was fascinated by the title of his new book, "Abundance from the Desert.

Unlike most of the poetry books written in the English language, Professor Dr. Farrin's book is filled with poems that are written from the perspective of the Arabic poet and his experiences in the desert. This is a unique approach that has not been seen before in the field of Arab poetry. It is a journey that takes the reader on a thrilling adventure into the heart of the desert, where the poet shares his experiences and insights.

The book is divided into four main sections, each focusing on a different aspect of the desert. The first section, "The Israel of the Bedouin", explores the Bedouin way of life and their deep connection with the desert. The second section, "The Desolate Landscape", delves into the beauty and the harshness of the desert landscape. The third section, "The Soul of the Desert", examines the soul of the desert and its impact on the human psyche. And finally, the fourth section, "The Promise of the Desert", explores the promise of the desert and its potential for growth and transformation.

Overall, "Abundance from the Desert" is a powerful and thought-provoking book that will leave its readers with a deep appreciation for the beauty and complexity of the desert. It is a book that challenges the reader to think critically and to explore the deeper layers of human experience. It is a book that celebrates the resilience and strength of the human spirit, and it is a book that invites the reader to journey into the heart of the desert and find new insights and perspectives on the world around them.
A Stop Racism

BY MOHAMMED ARAFAL ARABATEE

of their race, ethnicity or nationality. This causes people to feel less equal and it might get serious to a certain level or the problem might turn too serious.

Anyone who treats others on those factors must feel insecure. Abdullah is a man of utmost importance in our society and he is the most respectable of all. According to Abdullah, some problems associated with racism are very serious. He said: “The problem that racism causes people is that they feel less equal.”

People who are not equal feel insecure, which is a major role in fighting racism. Some examples would be Michael Jackson, the pop star who was once a target of racism, and Rosa Parks, the civil rights activist who was targeted by segregation laws in the United States.

Nicki Minaj, a popular rapper, also spoke about racism in a recent interview. She said: “Racism is a serious issue that affects all of us. It’s important to stand up against it and fight for equality.”

Rosa Parks changed history when she refused to obey the bus driver’s order about moving to the back of the bus. “We were all equal,” she said. “We were all created equal.”

Martin Luther King Jr. was a civil rights leader who fought against racism in the United States. He said: “I have a dream that one day this nation will rise up and live out the true meaning of its creed: ‘We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal. They are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness.’”

Stop Racism

Nicki Minaj

Nicki Minaj is a popular rapper and actress who has been in the music industry for many years. She is known for her unique style and powerful voice.

In a recent interview, Nicki Minaj spoke about the importance of fighting racism. She said: “Racism is a serious issue that affects all of us. It’s important to stand up against it and fight for equality.”

She went on to say: “We need to educate ourselves and each other about the history of racism and how it has affected people throughout the years. We need to be open to learning and listening to each other.”

Nicki Minaj also spoke about the importance of using our voices to make a difference. She said: “We need to use our platforms to speak up against racism and support those who are affected by it.”

Nicki Minaj is a strong advocate for the fight against racism and has been actively involved in many initiatives to promote equality and justice.

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The Voice of AUK

OPINIONS & EDITORIALS

The Journey Down English 108

Post-9/11 Novels: Cliché Galore

BY YASAR AL-SHAMAL

Spring Concert

BY NOURA AL-HULAIH

The semester is over, and now we have passed our final exams and are ready to move on. But where shall we move to? More school? Move to the future? Wherever the journey may take us, the reality remains that we are all still in the right road. Now as I know, I take along with me all the skills that I accumulated and there are lots of them.

Facing the fear of speaking in front of a crowd is one of the challenges that all students encounter. Each student has his or her own comfort level with public speaking. However, the fear of public speaking is not limited to students alone; it is a universal experience that affects people of all ages and backgrounds. The fear of public speaking can manifest in various ways, from feeling nervous to experiencing a panic attack.

In a recent study, researchers found that public speaking is the number one fear for many people. The study, conducted by the America's Adult Anxiety and Stress Institute, revealed that 76% of Americans are afraid of public speaking.

The authors of the study suggested that the fear of public speaking is not necessarily a sign of weakness or lack of self-confidence. Instead, it is a natural and common response to the unknown.

In conclusion, the fear of public speaking is a universal experience that affects people of all ages and backgrounds. While it is a natural response to the unknown, it can be managed through practice and preparation. With time and effort, one can overcome the fear of public speaking and become more confident in their abilities.

ONCE AGAIN, I would like to conclude by saying that the fear of public speaking is a universal experience that affects people of all ages and backgrounds. It is a natural and common response to the unknown, and it can be managed through practice and preparation. With time and effort, one can overcome the fear of public speaking and become more confident in their abilities.
Newly-Discovered Animals!

By FARASEH SHAMI

Many scientists have referred to space as the final frontier and we know that large-scale film franchises have gone along with that theme and popularized it. But did you know that planet Earth still has undiscovered, rare species of plants and animals? There is still so much to learn and document. Humans have only explored a fraction of the world, about 200,000 years ago when they first began to emerge in terms of finding out more about the world we inhabit but not everything is accounted for. Here is a snippet to illustrate that: a list of newly-discovered animals. The result of twenty years of field studies by Conservation International (CI) Rapid Assessment Program (RAP). Thousands of new specimens of plants and animals have been collected from the planet that, until then, remained unrecorded. The RAP has identified 1,500 new or rare species. Let’s see a few of them.

1. Solenodons from the Gunan Basin. Solenodons are a type of Southeast Asian scorpion with 62 species of bizarre globular, is venomous, and lives only in intestines and undisturbed forests. Now here comes the ultimate surprise even though it has a sting, it is not that dangerous to humans! It’s a huge scorpion of Madagascar and discovered there in the 1970s. This specimen is extremely sensitive to both heat and cold.

2. Tsetse flies, can cause a dangerous disease called sleeping sickness. It is one of the largest scorpions in the world. This scorpion eats termites and small insects. Now here comes the discovery is molecular the article suggests a bar of rice in India. The Tsetse Fly Trust Fund. This creature of the dragonfly order is an expedient in the past 24 years. It is endemic to the country and is in the dragonfly order known as dragonfly. This fascinating act observed in Cambodia in 2017 has a huge curved spine that penetrates the skin and stays locked for some time. The bar of rice in India can form another defense mechanism if it is not understood. The bar of rice in Cambodia is toxic, while the current defenses are of no use to the bar of rice in India. This bar of rice in Cambodia is toxic, while the bar of rice in India is not.

3. Did-You-Know Summer Facts: A Must Read!

By FARASEH SHAMI

Monsoon has been around for 30 million years. They do not cause damage to humans in all cases. Water spouts away especially warm-blooded creatures (that’s why they love humans). And they have radars that detect movement and sound. Do not include it: the air is too hot, and there is no appropriate outside temperature. Watermelon is actually a vegetable, not a fruit! It is most closely related to cucumbers, pumpkins, and squash. The watermelon is composed of 92% water and early explorers often used hollowed out watermelons as carriages. Pasiposas was invented by accident over 50 years ago by a man named Frank Lippens in 1965. He accidentally left a mixture of powdered sand and water with a stirring stick, on his porch, and next the morning he found a frozen poppy! Cherry flavor poppy is in the number one favorite flavor.

Sharks are one of the oldest living creatures on the sea. There is evidence that the sharks have been around for more than 450 million years. Current sharks are much smaller than those from dinosaur times. The sharks that live in the deep are up to 80 feet long, while today’s largest shark, the Great White, grows to lengths of only 25 feet.

The Problem with Soft Drinks

By DALAL MARAFI

It feels like in the throat and some people even replaced consuming water with them and soft drinks actually dangerous because too much can cause many health problems. Why? According to wsdhondahutkca.com, here are important reasons: 1. Soft drinks drain the fluids in the body. As any diuretics, instead of giving water to our bodies, soft drinks are spending it. Processing high levels of sugar that are contained in soft drinks require large amounts of fluids in our body. To replace these fluids, people should drink 8-12 glasses of water for every glass of a soft drink. 2. People usually consume soft drinks to replace it with water. is wrong: soft drinks are not the necessary body needs. Without drinking actual water, it will cause dehydration and reduce the immune system. 3. High levels of phosphorous content in soft drinks can cause vital mineral balance in our body. Minerals deficiency can cause heart disease and more. Most vitamins also can function in the body. To eat foraminifera, 4. Tip: try to wipe the face from the metal object using soft drinks. It would then imagine it can cause to your digestive system and other body parts.

5. High amounts of sugar in soft drink cause the pancreas to produce insulin in large quantities. Unbalanced sugar levels can cause diabetes and other diseases. 6. Soft drinks also contain large amount of caffeine. Too much of it can block the metabolism system. 7. It takes weeks to digest soft drinks that are consumed with French fries. 8. Soft drinks contain aspartame which connects with depression, insomnia, neurological disease and other diseases. The FDA has received many complaints that are connected with aspartate. 9. Finally, it is mentioned that it can be used in the brain. Heavy metals in the body can cause neurological disorders and that other diseases. Well, these reasons don’t mean you can’t drink soft drinks at all. but do not drink too much and never make it an addiction!

Tips for Summer Safety!

With the summer months upon us, there are several concerns that arise. It is important to remember some rules of thumb for staying safe and healthy.

11. Be sure that your battery is working properly.

12. Wash your vehicle regularly and use a wax with a UV absorber.

13. Make sure that your air conditioning is working properly. If there is a fault, have it serviced immediately.

14. Never leave infants, children or pets in a parked car even if the windows are cracked open.

15. If your car is beginning to overheat or is running too hot, do not continue to drive. Pull over immediately.

16. Drink fluids that contain caffeine, alcohol, or large amounts of sugar these actually cause you to lose more body fluids.

17. Stay indoors and, if at all possible, stay in an air-conditioned place if your head does not also have air-conditioning.

18. Protect steering wheels, dashboards and seats from the sun

19. Wash your vehicle regularly and use a wax with a UV absorber.

20. Make sure that your battery is working properly.
WHAT IS YOUR OPINION OF THE RECENT BIDOUN UPRISING?

Anonymous responses

Uprising! What a big word! We cannot call the few demonstrations the bidoun did as uprising. It is just an attempt to gain their denied rights. The Iranian intellect Ali Shariati has a book called Al-nabaha wal istihmar. In this book he presents the idea of despotism and stupidification. His idea simply says that when a regime violates the rights of the people, they try to distract them from asking for their rights through giving them fractions and fragmented hopes. This is what the Kuwaiti government is doing, the istihmar of the bidoun people, the stupidification of the problem the government created by their own hands since the very first day of Kuwait’s founding. They give an invalid green card, food supply, etc just to silence the bidoun who ask for their essential human rights that the Kuwaiti Constitution grants for every person who lives in Kuwait. I can imagine the response of all other people who might participate in this forum. Some might say “let them return to their own countries” and I will say Kuwait is multi-cultured that consists of immigrants who came here and assimilated with the Kuwait culture. Everyone of course has a root, we have Kuwaiti-Iranians, Kuwaiti-Saudis, Kuwaiti-Iraqis, and many other. Why when it comes to bidoun you want them to be purely Kuwaitis with no other root. People who reflect this idea are reflecting their complete ignorance about Kuwait’s history, culture and diversity.

They should get their basic rights partially because they are human beings, yet they should not get their full rights like Kuwaitis since it’s unfair and it will cause disputes. They are originally responsible for not carrying the passport. So I think that they should get their rights but within the range. On the other hand, there are other minorities in Kuwait who also deserve to get Kuwaiti rights besides the bidoun, such as those living and serving Kuwait for years.

According to historical facts, the bidouns fall into two categories; the Kuwaiti who didn’t undergo citizenship paperwork which affected later generations, and another which do originally hold a citizenship of another specific country but have denied it in hope of getting the Kuwaiti citizenship. The fact that the latter category (the centre of controversy since the former has been almost solved) are “demonstrating” for their “denied” rights is baseless in of itself; how can governments grant rights - and not - deny people who deny their own citizenship in the first place? It needs to be understood that this issue isn’t just humanitarian-related but is larger than this restricted eye frame. It’s one that talks about a large number of people which will be added to the already-dominated Kuwaiti population! I though do support the basic human rights for them, but these could be easily achieved if the bidouns reveal their actual citizenship because by then, they’ll be treated as foreigners with privileges who live in the State of Kuwait based on the Constitution, and no right’ll be taken away.

Kuwait as a country has welcomed all kinds of foreigners of different countries for years; evidently, the number of expatriates is more than the Kuwaiti population itself, but because we all need each other as people of different backgrounds. Therefore, the “grudge” isn’t against the bidouns particularly as coming from other countries, but those that have chosen to deny their beautiful heritage and rich background unfortunately, and prevent the government from being recognised, and have affected themselves and their offspring, which opens can of worms for the government to deal with. Doesn’t this indicate that it’s in the bidouns hands to actually create/solve this issue by themselves, which can yet, indicate that they shouldn’t throw the blame on the Kuwaiti government? Maybe we can look at the bidoons’ situation as equivalent to illegal immigrants in other countries...