

The Paw Print

May 2016

Obama The end of a Legacy



in this issue

Obama's New Culture

5/1: The anniversary of Osama Bin Laden's death

BIS Alumni: A chat with David Czarny

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Anniversaries of May



BERLIN
BRANDENBURG
INTERNATIONAL
SCHOOL

Layout & Design by Alexander Richter

Dear Paw Print Readers,

We have almost made it to the end of the year! But we are not the only ones who will be leaving their work-place: Obama, the current president of the United States, will give up his post at the end of this calendar year, handing the reins over to either Donald Trump or Hillary Clinton. Thus, we have decided to dedicate this issue to Obama's legacy, both the positive and negative. His eight years in office have proven very different from those of his predecessor, George W. Bush, and his possible successor, Donald Trump.

Nine Bernhardt summarizes this in her article "Obama's New Culture", which addresses the revolutionary way in which Obama approaches his presidency, appearing on Comedy shows, using colloquial language in official speeches and other things. Chris Baetz looks at Obama through an economic perspective, discussing the implementation of the American Revolutionary and Reinvestment Act of 2009. Given the recent anniversary of Osama bin Laden's death, I look at how this event changed Obama's presidency and the psyche of the American People. Taking an opposing perspective, Ayan Tewari debates Obama's foreign policy regarding war and how his stance differs from that of Bush.

Constantin Ernst updates us on the newest Technology on the market, this time discusses the invention Knocki™, which allows you to make any surface "smart".

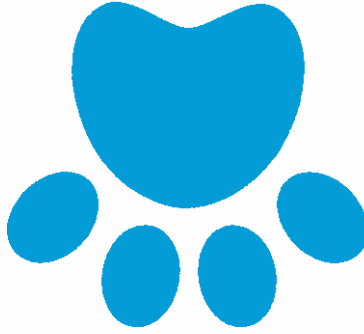
Segwaying into Culture, Caroline Vasciliscin provides us with a view of the future: drone races. Justinus Steinhorst will for this issue be responsible for May's anniversaries, ranging from ISS' 100,000th orbit to the Greek genocide. In other news, Emily Lauterbach recounts the "DFB Pokal" Final, which made FC Bayern Muenchen the winner for the second time. Continuing with our Obama theme, Joanna Barry focuses on Obama's campaign art and how it was used to convince the American people.

We hope that you enjoy our issue dedicated to Obama's legacy and wish to remind anyone interested in journalism, activism or layout to join us!

Sincerely,

Justinus Steinhorst
Editor-in-Chief

Darya Guetter
Co-Editor-in-Chief





and fought against global warming, he has also taken new initiatives divergent from those implemented by previous presidents. He is less conservative and has legalized same-sex marriage, opened new opportunities for women and gays in the military and has provided deportation relief to immigrants. The job as President deals with very serious issues at hand, but what makes Obama so different is that he makes himself more approachable and relatable as he tries to interact more directly with his people. He jokes, he sings and he uses twitter. He even joined Jimmy Kimmel on an edition of "Mean Tweets", reading out insulting tweets at him. He doesn't solemnly focus on the politics in the job but rather attempts to be an everyday American, enjoying a good joke as much as the next man. He brings the White House closer to the citizens and his wife, Michelle Obama, does exactly the same. She has been on several talk shows and presents herself in a loose manner and just generally seems to be having a good time. From creating the "evolution of moms dancing" with Jimmy Fallon to "breaking it down" with Ellen Degeneres, Michelle Obama has become a very fun and likeable first lady. Unlike previous Presidents, Obama seems to show more of his personality when in public allowing Americans to get to know him and his character better. He attempts to take the seriousness out of the job when appropriate, which he has done during many occasions. When the US women's soccer team won the World Cup and Obama invited them to the White

proach at leadership. He brings a more charismatic, charming and humorous leadership style to the office, to which the public has responded well. Whilst he has implemented ObamaCare, raised academic standards, legislated pay parity for women



Barack Obama became President in 2008, just at the beginning of a great recession. Whilst this was a tough start for the President and many Americans did not like how he responded to the crisis, over time many grew fond of his new initiatives and his different culture in the office. You could go on and on discussing the right and wrong decisions people believe he has made during his time in the office but what strikes the most about President Obama is his different ap-

- by Nina Bernhardt

The new culture Obama brought to the office

House, he said that "this team taught all America's children that playing like a girl means you're a badass". Not many other Presidents would say that, or let alone invite the women's soccer team to the White House. Most recently though, at the White House Correspondent dinner, he surprised people even more. Starting out with a comment on Kendall Jenner, saying that "I'm not sure what she does" and later even going after Donald Trump. "I think we can all agree that from the start he's gotten the appropriate amount of coverage fitting the seriousness of his candidacy," the President said about Trump with a smile and adding "I hope you all are proud of yourselves," referencing the assembled media. He finally ended his speech with only 2 words, "Obama out" and dropped the mike before leaving the stage. Obama's different and fun character will definitely be missed, but if Trump somehow does win the elections the entertainment factor is something we surely do not have to worry about.

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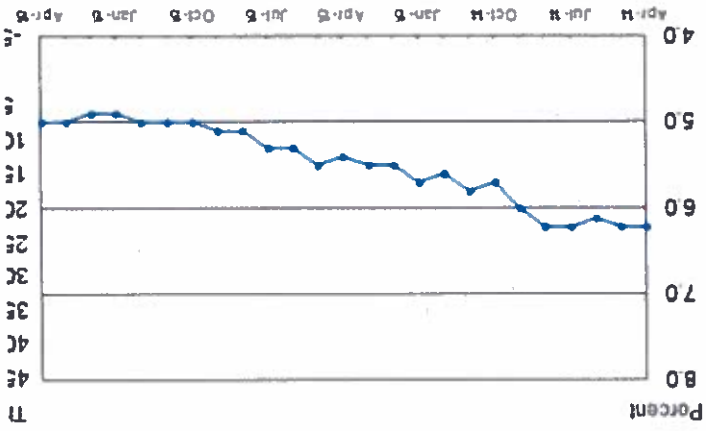
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A Ticket out of the Great Recession: a look back at Obama's ARRA

- by Christoph Baetz

Obama's run as president has been long and eventful, and as he leaves the political playing field and new candidates vie for the Presidential position, we should look back upon Obama's acts as president and reflect upon his contributions, particularly in the economic sector.

ture, Obama devised ARRA, and after successfully pushing it through congress, the details of the plan became clear as the nation stood at the precipice of the largest stimulus package in its history. The aim of ARRA was to spur consumer spending, through large sums of governmental spending, and tax cuts in the private sector. Known as fiscal policy, the core



As Obama's Presidency comes to an end and a new assemblage of candidates comes to prove their political and economic mettle, it is perhaps time to look back upon the economic endeavours of the Obama Administration, and what better to look back on than the largest fiscal stimulus in United States history: The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act. Inaugurated on February 17, 2009, The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) was the proposed solution of the Obama Administration to monumental deficit looming as a result of the Recession in the previous year. During a terrible time of economic turmoil in 2008, later dubbed the great Recession, failures in the real estate market led to failures in derivatives of the housing market, detrimentally decreasing projected growth and initiating the economic bust. At around the same time Lehmann Brothers, the fourth largest investment Bank at the time, filed for bankruptcy, further perpetuating the recession. As the American people faced this grim economic fu-



concept to understand is that an increase of overall spending will cause the economy to grow; a crucial step to recovery. Spending was divided into three major categories: cutting individual and corporate taxes, creating extended unemployment benefits and most importantly, generating jobs through subsidisation, loans and grants.

Now, almost 7 years following its inception, it may be time to look back upon the stimulus, and differentiate between what worked and what didn't. Evaluation of the package varies, as we look at the opinions of members of the two fundamental political parties. Republicans argue that the continually high unemployment- Now, almost 7 years following its inception, it may be time to look back upon the stimulus, and differentiate between what worked and what didn't. Evaluation of the package varies, as we look at the opinions of members of the two fundamental political parties. Republicans argue that the continually high unemployment-

other recession, but was not big enough. It is indeed true that ARRA helped at preventing a "double dip" recession, wherein a brief period of growth after a recession is followed by another recession. Additionally it was successful at creating an increase in GDP of around 2-3% in the period between 2009-2012, and created over 6 million jobs, 3 million of which were in the infrastructural sector of spending.

Unfortunately for the grand plans of the stimulus, the success was only in the numbers. Consumers just weren't spending enough for the economy to prosper because, put simply, they didn't know they were supposed to. To the detriment of the stimulus, many workers ironically thought their taxes had risen. Additionally, the spending was too spread out across multiple sectors to have even an incremental effect. Many states were so bogged down by costs that the tax cuts and fiscal relief was outweighed by pre-existing costs. A success, but only in the books.

As can be seen, for the largest stimulus in American history, it lacked the impact it sought. Whilst not unsuccessful, creating jobs and revitalizing a much bogged down economy, it lacked the vital spurts of success to convince people to spend more. As the era of Obama comes to an end and we must again face the ever-changing economic landscape, it remains to be seen how the next administration handles such a crisis.

ment figures and shrinking economic growth made it a failure, whilst democrats pointed out the jobs created and that the package was successful at hindering an-





Obama: A Legacy of

War?

- by Ayan Tewari

Afghanistan followed a similar cycle of hope and dis-
appointment. In May 2014, Obama announced that
the United States would withdraw the last combat sol-
dier from the country by the end of 2016.

"Americans have learned that it's harder to end wars
than it is to begin them," the president said in the
Rose Garden. "Yet this is how wars end in the 21st
century."

Seventeen months later, Obama halted the withdraw-
al, telling Americans that he planned to leave more
than 5,000 troops in Afghanistan until early 2017, the
end of his presidency. By then, the Taliban controlled
more territory in the country than at any time since
2001.

More so than Mr. Bush or President Bill Clinton,
Obama has fought a multifront war against militants,
which has resulted in a the risking of more and more
lives of American soldiers.

It is not clear that Obama's successor will take the
same approach. The front-runner for the Democrat-
ic presidential nomination, Hillary Clinton, has been
more receptive to conventional military engagements,
than Obama. The presumptive Republican nominee,
Donald J. Trump, has pledged to bomb the Islamic
State into oblivion, though he has sent contradictory
messages about his willingness to dispatch American
ground troops into foreign conflicts.

The president has tried to reconcile these truths by
approaching his wars in narrow terms, as a chronic
but manageable security challenge rather than as an
all-consuming national campaign, in the tradition of
World War II or, to a lesser degree, Vietnam. The lon-
gevity of his war record, military historians say, also
reflects the changing definition of war.

military action.
seven countries where his administration has taken
Libya, Pakistan, Somalia and Yemen, for a total of
has also approved strikes against terrorist groups in
ited from Mr. Bush in the two countries. But Obama
ghanistan — less than the 200,000 troops he inher-
harms way — at least 4,087 in Iraq and 9,800 in Af-
Granted, Obama is leaving far fewer soldiers in
M. Nixon or his hero Abraham Lincoln.

Franklin D. Roosevelt, Lyndon B. Johnson, Richard
have a longer tour of duty as a wartime president than
promises he made as an anti-war candidate, would
spent his years in the White House trying to fulfil the
Obama, who won the Nobel Peace Prize in 2009 and
at war.

history to serve two complete terms with the nation
improbable legacy as the only president in American
Operations forces to Syria — he will leave behind an
nouncement that he will send 250 additional Special
— a near-certainty given the president's recent an-
stan, Iraq and Syria until the end of Obama's term
If the United States remains in combat in Afghanis-
ger than Mr. Bush, or any other American president.

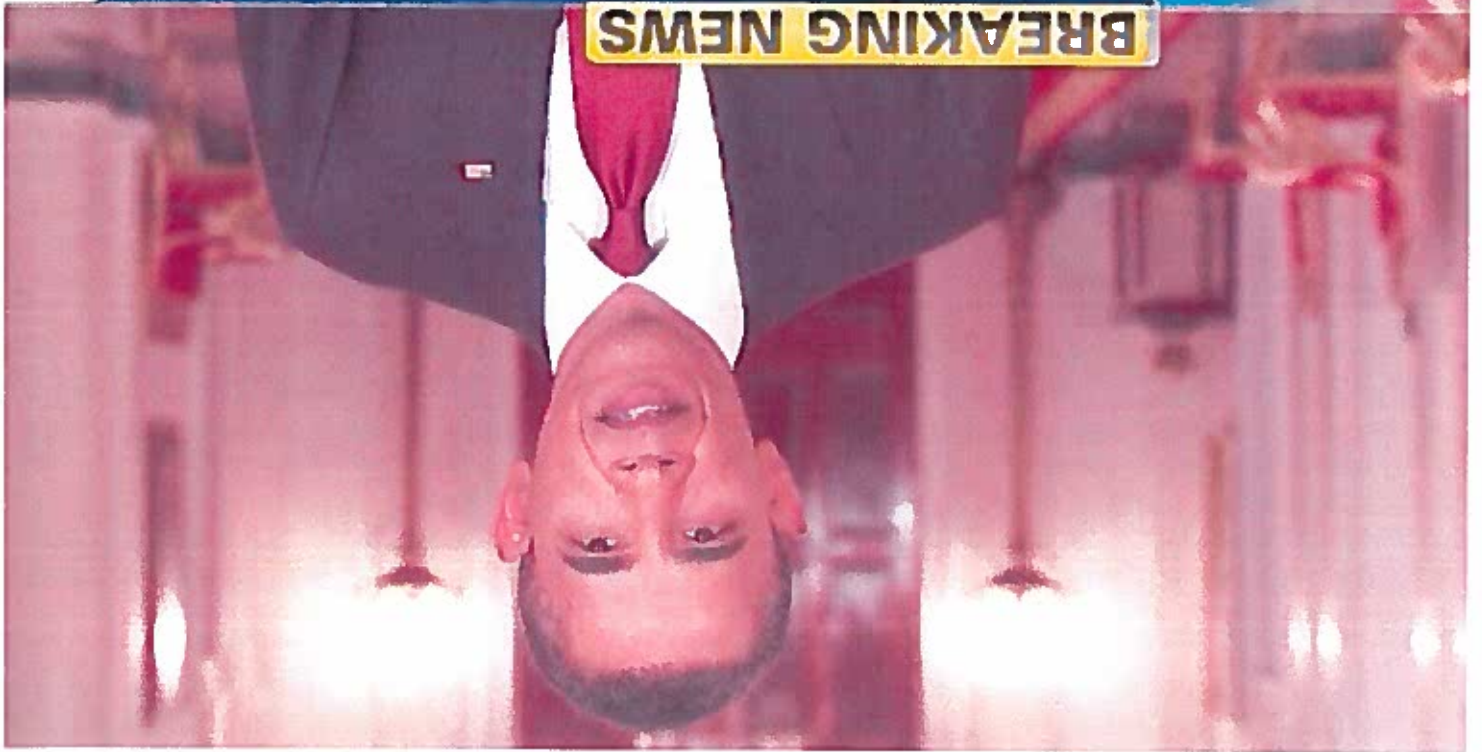
little-noticed milestone: He has now been at war lon-
vacates the White House, Obama passed a sombre,
W. Bush. On May 6, with eight months left before he
pledging to end the wars of his predecessor, George
President Obama came into office seven years ago

5/1: Obama's Foreign Policy Victory

- by Danya Guetter

On September 11th 2001, the United States of America was rattled by the most severe terrorist attack on American soil to date: the collapse of the Twin Towers in New York, bringing down with them not only 3000 people, but also the sense of security of the American population. On this day, the nation was turned into a more hostile one, actively seeking out their opponents. On this day, the nation transformed into a more fearful one, and as a result more aggressive and defensive. In 2003, George Bush declared war on Iraq, giving kindling to the already instable situation of the Middle East. All this can be to some extent tied back to the 9/11 attacks. The perpetrator: Al Qaeda. The mastermind: Osama bin Laden.

Since 2001, myriad of countries have attempted to detain Osama bin Laden, seeing as he was the leader of the terrorist group, Al Qaeda, responsible for a multitude of separate terror attacks in different countries. The most ruthless tracker of Osama bin Laden, however, remained the United States. In December of 2001, US armed forces came close to capturing the world wide fugitive in a cave complex in Afghanistan, yet bin Laden managed to elude them, and one continue to do so throughout Bush's term. The break in the case came the August of 2010, the second year of Obama's presidency. The C.I.A. had tracked a al Qaeda messenger to a compound in Abbottabad, Pakistan, located in a well-populated area



of a residential quarter. U.S. media had been consistently reporting that the fugitive was believed to be hiding in remote areas near the Pakistani-Afghan border; thus, this intelligence was surprising and unrealistic to many. Despite the significant surveillance surrounding the residential complex, there was only a 55/45 proposition that bin Laden was actually inhabiting this building. Only upon breaking in to the structure could the U.S. armed forces be sure that they had found the notorious culprit.

The simplest solution would have been to simply bomb the entire compound. Yet, since this was a residential area and the chances of Osama bin Laden being inside the building was not as high as one would have wished, this possibility was quickly ruled out. Instead, the commander-in-chief called for a covert operation.

So, under the cover of darkness, 23 Navy SEALs approached the compound – not two kilometers from the most renowned military academy of Pakistan. Obama and his senior advisors sat tersely in the White House Situation room watching the situation unfold in real time. If everything went according to plan, the SEALs would infiltrate the compound, kill their target and bring the body back to Afghanistan for identification. Things started to go wrong, however, as soon as one of the two Black Hawk Helicopters was forced to crash land on the compound. As the story goes, the SEALs quickly adapted to the situation and still managed to complete their assignment.

Bin Laden was then sent to Afghanistan, identified, and - in accordance with Islamic practice - buried in an undisclosed location in the Arabian Sea less than 24 hours after his death.

For the first time in almost 30 years, the world had no reason to fear Osama bin Laden.

The death of this infamous figure was a win not only for the American people, but for Obama in specific, greatly shaping his legacy as the man who rid the world of the mastermind behind 9/11 and dozens of other attacks—a bold leader, willing and capable to take risks for his people. In his speech addressing the nation, Obama himself called bin Laden's demise "the most significant achievement to date in our nation's effort to defeat al Qaeda." While some have doubted the validity of claims made that night, calling in to question the details published about the mission - and some even find incremental evidence to support their claims – this death, played a significant role on the American psyche. While it could not bring back the people who had lost their lives in the fight against terrorism, both on that frightful day and in the years to follow, the historical arc of 9/11 was completed, the vow that was made to the world a decade earlier had been fulfilled. The horrific image of the collapsing towers, the collective shame about parts of the "War on Terrorism", in specific the mainly unjustified Iraqi War, was partially dislodged and a new chapter of American politics had begun. Obama had cemented his legacy.



HOPE(less)

- by Joanna Barry

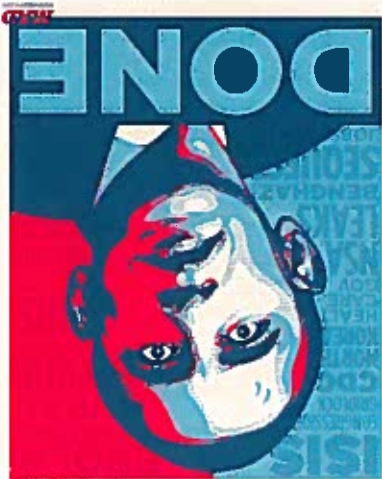
HOPE. A poster most of us are familiar with. The "Hope" poster, featuring Shepard Fairey's stencil portrait of Obama in red, beige and blue, came to represent the Democrat's 2008 presidential election campaign. Widely replicated, the image was worn, pasted and stuck in and around the U.S. just before "Super Tuesday" in 2008. There was even a version created for the Occupy movement and most recently for the political satire TV series Veep. But how did the image spread virally so quickly? Who was involved in making that happen?

As it turns out, Fairey invested much effort into spreading the message around, whereas the actual making of the image took him but a day. In an interview with journalist Ben Aron he explains how he and his publicist, Yosi Sergeant, set out to support the presidential candidate. By 2008, Fairey had already made a name for himself and had many supporters. He was known as a talented street artist, which was precisely the problem. Fairey and Yosi wanted to show their support, but at the time, Obama's chances looked slim for many Americans and the pair did not want to hurt the campaign by making Obama seem like "the fringe, street-art-ist, radical type were his supporters". Fairey had no desire to act without permission and be seen as undermining Obama's goals in any way, as an unwelcome endorsement was not the aim.

As the image was spread, it became very clear very quickly that the demand for an image that showed support for the candidate had not been met and that the Obama supporters were very hungry for it and also very motivated to



and it manifested. Even in 2016, eight years later, the iconography is still propagating, as shown above there are many knockoffs in circulation. But, like many other Americans, the artist behind Barack Obama's famous Hope campaign poster has since spoken out and accused the US president of failing to live up to expectations by being too quiet on controversial issues. As disappointed as many are, Fairey's art will be commemorated for years to come.





of them use simple FPV monitors to fly the drone, whereas others use specialized FPV goggles, which give them a more immersive experience. On Thursday, 12th of May, Angela Barnes visits Brighton, where an air show takes place. She is interested to see if FPV racing is really taking off in the UK and how serious it is for the "pilots". At an air show in Brighton, one could see pilots racing against

Drone racing – a sport where drone pilots strive to build extremely fast drones that fly around a set course as fast as possible. Today, almost all drone races use FPV, meaning "First Person View" systems. The system is a type of drone which flies where pilots use cameras as if they were controlling them in real life by sitting in the cockpit. There are two different ways by which a pilot can use this system, most

- by Carolina Vasciliscin

Is drone racing the sport of the future?

"I think in its own right, as an industry sponsoring itself, this is the organic scale the industry has got to at the moment, so this event is self-financed, it is entirely funded by tickets and sponsors. "These guys are ready to spend money for this scale of event but I don't think these guys are ready to re-mortgage their houses yet to take us up to the level of where we've got the World Drone Prix in the UK." Drone racing is already starting to take off, however it is still at its infancy stage, meaning that what is happening now is "nothing" compared to what drone racing will eventually become years down the road with the use of advanced and more developed technology.



each other using their quadcopters around a variety of courses, moving at speeds of up to 80mph. Using goggles to steer their vehicles, competitors can see every move they are about to make on a live video feed from a camera on the drone's nose. In order to see the race, the audience members wear a pair of antenna-equipped goggles, which help them to see everything from the drone's eye view, or they can also follow the action from the sidelines. Currently, the UK drone racing champion James Bowles is considering to turn his hobby into a full-time job. "I would love to see it go professional and I think that's the way it is going to go very soon, maybe even by the end of the year," he said. "I think people may start getting offers from big companies that see this as a way of advertising for themselves, as a way of making the sport better for everybody, more enjoyable, bigger events, more elaborate courses." James is a member of a team called the Tornado XBlades. The team completed a race in the World Drone Prix in Dubai, their success consisted of a 15-year-old Luke Bannister, taking home the winning £174,000 prize money. The event attracted a mass audience and gained huge sponsorship. On the other hand, Dominic Robinson, who is an organizer of similar events stated that the UK is still a long way off drone racing events on this scale.

DFB-Cup Finale 2016 Review

- by Emily Lauterbach

The 73rd DFB-Cup final took place on Saturday, May 21st in the Olympiastadion Berlin. Finalists were Borussia Dortmund 09 and Bayern Munich, fans of whom travelled from all over Germany for this game. Since the DFB-Cup is the second most valuable trophy in German club Football, the stadium was sold out to over 73 000 fans.



The opening ceremony featured women dressed in national German colours (Black, Red, and Gold) and team flags spread over the field. Afterwards both teams entered the stadium led by their team captains, Philipp Lahm (FC Bayern) and Mats Hummels (BVB), followed by the Goalkeepers, Manuel Neuer (FC Bayern) and Roman Bürki (BVB). Line-ups were as followed:

FC Bayern: Neuer – Lahm, Kimmich, Boateng, Alaba – Vidal – Costa, Müller, Thiago, Ribéry – Lewandowski;

BVB: Bürki – Piszczek, Sokratis, Hummels, Bender, Schmelzer – Weigl – Mkhitarjan, Castro, Reus – Aue;

The game started at a fast pace with both teams presenting strong defense and focus on ball possession and retention. However, as the game progressed nei-



other of the teams were able to score in the first half. At the beginning of the second half, where was now FC Bayern on the BVB side, fans showed their hatred through yellow fireworks, setting the whole stadium into a smoke cloud. Furthermore, no team managed to score in the second half, thus leading into overtime and finally penalty shootout. Bayern secured their league title and Cup with Douglas Costa's decisive penalty into 4:3. Head coach Pep Guardiola secured triumph in his final game as Bayern boss before taking over as Manchester city manager next season. This match was also team captain Mats Hummels' last game before making the upcoming switch to Allianz Arena. The winning team celebrated their success by making a round of the stadium to appreciate their dedicated fans.



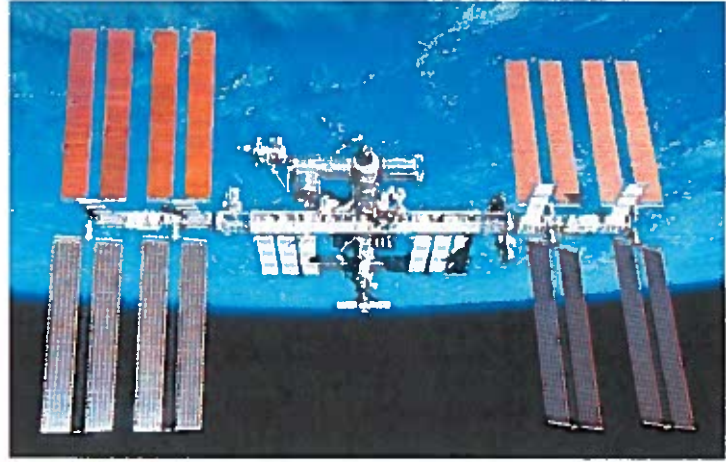
Anniversaries of

MAY

- by Justinus Steinhorst

ISS

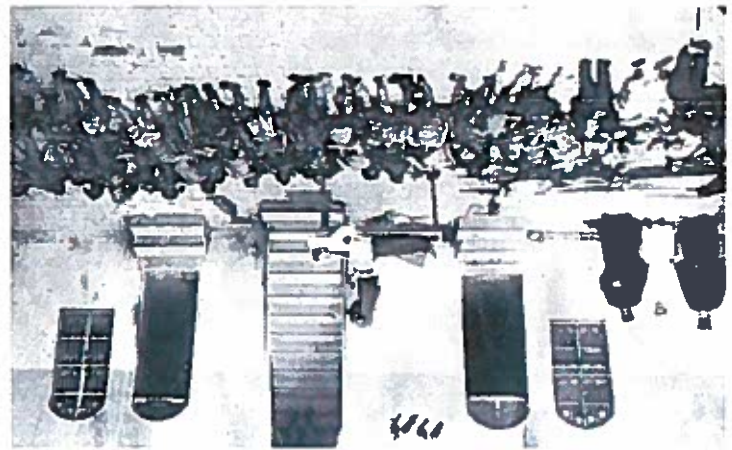
May 17th marked the date on which the International Space Station completed its 100,000th orbit around planet Earth. A total distance of 2.6 billion miles, equivalent to 10 round trips to Mars, the astronauts aboard the ISS are privileged to experience jaw-dropping sunsets and sunrises every 45 minutes. The center of collaboration has been around for nearly 17 years, with astronauts from 16 nations, including the USA, Germany and Russia, having inhabited the area equivalent to the size of a soccer field, and a weight of 450,000 kilograms.



Greek Genocide

The Jewish Holocaust, Rwanda or even the Serbian Genocide have filled history books with accounts of horror and despair. All too often have we read books about the atrocities committed by the Hutus or the Nazis. Much more commonly discussed however, is a genocide much closer to home, here in the heart of Europe, located only a short flight away from Berlin; Greece. Prior to World War 2, the Ottoman Empire was responsible for the slaughter of 450,000-750,000

thousand Christian Ottoman Greek nationals. May 19th marks the official Greek genocide remembrance day. For a devastating atrocity that was only classified as a genocide in 2007, such an anniversary is more than crucial to educate awareness, remembrance and deterrence from such activity in the future.



Labor day

Alongside New Year's, Christmas and Reunification, May 1st marks the only constant German National Holiday, set by date. Globally known as International Labor Day, or more locally "Mairfeiertag" (May Day), May 1st is a celebration of laborers and working classes around the world. It is most commonly advocated by socialist and communists as well as anarchists groups around the world. The history of the national holiday dates back to the late 19th century, when labor unions attained more and more influence. By 1987 Oregon was the first state to adopt "Labor Day" as an official public holiday. Shortly later, in 1988, the entire USA made Labor Day a federal holiday. While the USA and certain others celebrate Labor Day during the fall, May 1st marks the official holiday in honor of the working classes



execute a plot aimed at killing or capturing the wanted terrorist. The SEALs flew in two specially equipped stealth Black Hawk helicopters, entering the nation of Pakistan through a base nearby in occupied Afghanistan. Roughly 4 hours later, the team returned to the base carrying a truck-load of Al Qaeda intelligence obtained from the compound, as well as the corpse of the 9/11 mastermind and the most wanted terrorist worldwide: Osama bin Laden.



in most societies around the world.

Death of Osama Bin Laden
 On May 1st, 2011 a team of highly trained Navy SEALs, a special division of the United States Navy, infiltrated the compound of Al Qaeda leader Osama Bin Laden. After approximately 9 years of arduous background search by the CIA and other international intelligence service including the Pakistani ISI and British Mi6, the Pentagon created a special task-force to plan and ex-

KNOCK KNOCK

- by Constantin Ernst

Tired of pressing a button or flipping a switch? Knocki will make any surface smart, enabling you to control anything with a simple knock-pattern. What sounds like the Italian soft-dough dumplings known by many, is actually an exciting new way of controlling electronics in the household. Whether dimming the lights, turning on the TV or snoozing an alarm, KnockiTM will make it possible. The Kickstarter project was founded by Jake Boshernitzan, with his mission to change the world: "Instead of putting a smartphone between you and the world, why not reach out and control the world directly?" KnockiTM is very sensible to vibrations around its sensors, which enables the device to detect even faint disturbances on the surface the device is applied to, making sure that the user can knock anywhere he'd like to without thinking. The user can install KnockiTM beneath tables or behind walls to keep the device invisible. A special Surfcelink technology makes attachment to any surface simple and does not damage the material. In addition, there is optional screw-fasterener mounting. A household does not need to be a smart home, KnockiTM merely requires WiFi to function.

The Kickstarter campaign ends July 2nd, so if you are interested in receiving a KnockiTM with early bird discount be sure to hop over and support this amazing project.

Multiple devices function in the house smoothly, granting easy usage and a long battery life. The pledged funding goal of 35,000\$ has been exceeded by 400 thousand dollars, a whopping 1100% percent.

KnockiTM is also a fantastic invention for accessibility friendly homes, as many people suffering from mobility and vision impairments, who are unable to reach or see a switch or button, could make great use of the product.

The Kickstarter campaign ends July 2nd, so if you are interested in receiving a KnockiTM with early bird discount be sure to hop over and support this amazing project.



The possible applications of KnockiTM include turning lights on/off, know when someone knocked on the front door, playing/pausing music, activate alarms, climate control and many other things around the house. Who wouldn't want to wake up and snooze the alarm whilst turning on the coffee machine with a simple tap on your nightstand? The device lets you customise and assign up to 10 individual tap/knock



A chat with Alumnus, David Gzarny

- by Justinus Steinhorst

How has life been since you left BBIS?

Nostalgic. I do miss it. Even though I am having a great time and am enjoying myself, it's different. I have had an amazing year and have made even more amazing experiences; still, I can't help but feel nostalgic sometimes.

What do you miss most about BBIS?

The environment. While attending the school I did not realise to what extent our community differed from that of other schools. In the aftermath, reflecting on all of the years, experiences and memories, I am able to realise how lucky I am to have been part of this community.

What are the advantages and disadvantages of taking a gap year?

Advantages: You have time to do the things you always wanted to do. Travel, learn a new language, meet new people, develop an application, go out, spend time with friends and do what you want to do, not what you are being told to do. Disadvantage: I would recommend to only take a gap year if you are a disciplined person that would not spend 365 days on

Do you have any tips for the rising IB students? Stop bitching, it's not that hard! All those IB memes dramatise everything. Instead of crying about how bad everything is, take the time to study and you won't be disappointed by your performance.

What are your plans for the future?

Study Management at the University of Warwick. After my Bachelor I will definitely pursue a Masters degree, we'll see what happens from then on. Right now I do strive for a PhD but we'll see how I will feel about that in a few years.

How has life been since you left BBIS?

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Room 3409 (Mrs. Barker's room)

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