

THE ADVOCATE

William Aberhart High School
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EDITORIAL

Same Difference

by JORDAN BUNKE

On May 7, 2017, Emmanuel Macron was elected as the President of France after securing his victory by a considerable margin over National Front candidate Marine Le Pen.

This was the second round of the election, and Macron and Le Pen were the only remaining candidates after fellow contenders François Fillon of The Republicans and Jean-Luc Mélenchon of La France insoumise were eliminated. This result acts as a victory for internationalism and is a step away from the trend towards far-right movements that has been evident for the past few years in Europe. Macron's biggest competition, Marine Le

Pen, represented that far-right alternative for the French citizenry. She is a detractor of the European Union and a part of her platform was to follow the UK's footsteps and remove France from the EU as well. Regarded with Macron, these two candidates painted a vividly divergent picture. Macron, 39, will become the youngest French president in history as well as being the first to be born after the formation of the Fifth Republic. He is fiscally conservative, but very liberal in his policies compared to Le Pen. His platform is very pro-Europe, and as France is the most critical member state next to Germany, this

bodes well for the continent's future as a collective despite the ongoing process of the dissolution of the UK as a member of the European Union.

The other pillar of the European Union and its strongest economy is Germany. Current chancellor Angela Merkel has been at the helm of the industrial heavyweight since 2005, and is running for re-election this September. Though she has won her previous elections by convincing margins, there is some doubt about her ability to continue on as chancellor into 2018. No exception to the nations around it, there has been an increase in right-wing populism in Germany. The most blatantly right-wing party in Germany with a significant following is the "Alternativ fuer Deutschland", or the Alternative for Germany Party, who have gained representation in 10 of Germany's 16 Bundeslaender, or states. Despite being praised with accolades like Person of the Year by TIME Magazine, Angela Merkel has come under scrutiny in Germany for her very welcoming policy regarding refugees and pro-immigration status. The spread of populism in Europe has resulted in many people embracing xenophobia, and the election of Emmanuel Macron marks a step back towards the collective continental identity that was conceived with the Treaty of Rome in 1957.



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THE ADVOCATE

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THE ADVOCATE is meant as a forum for student expression and is published to inform and entertain the students and the entire school community.

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ORANGE PULP

Shattering the Norm

by YUSEF ZIA

Ever since Donald Trump has been elected president of the United States, elections around the world have experienced a radical shift in their nature. Trump taught the world that extreme positions and views can move a population and this style has been adopted by many European leadership nominees. This ideology has been given the name "populism." Populism, by definition, is the concern for ordinary people in a nation. What that means today, is concern for the primary demographic in the nation. Populists have dropped the democratic idea that "every vote counts," and have adopted the mentality of focusing on winning the favour of only the majority demographic. What this means is that populist leaders are willing to target minorities to gain support. Trump infamously targeted Mexican immigrants at the start of his campaign; similarly, French politician Marine Le Pen and Dutch politician Geert Wilders have targeted Muslims in their respective nations.

The idea of scapegoating minorities is not new in governments, but is still a clear violation of human rights. All people in a nation should be considered equal; that is a fundamental pillar of democracy at risk. After Trump, the populist leaders learned what they were able to get away with; as it turns out, they can get away with quite a bit. These far-right figures share many common views - especially regarding foreign policy - and they gather support in similar ways. Aside from minorities, populists love to target the established power. They talk about "draining the swamp" of all the established political leaders. Why is this an effective



tactic? Every problem a nation is facing can be blamed on the government, so the notion of a radical change becomes more appealing.

We've glanced at the nature of populist leaders and how they garner support mainly through fear and by antagonising others, but populism in Europe has not taken off to the extent that it has in the United States. With the previous elections, populism has failed in Holland and France, while Donald Trump is president of the United States. In both cases in Europe, the populist leaders Geert Wilders and Marie Le Pen each had about a third of the popular vote in their countries, while Donald Trump had just under half. With the similarities in their campaign styles, there had to be some contextual differences that lead Trump to victory while Wilders and Le Pen were left in the dust.

The 2016 election was a perfect storm for Donald Trump. With the mindset of going after the established leadership, he was put up against Hillary Clinton. In hindsight, this was a terrible idea because she perfectly represented the establishment that Trump wanted to bring down. The desire for radical change is not only apparent in the United States, but around the world. The recent election in France was so historical because it was the first time in over 50 years that the nominees were not a part of the two established political parties. This would be like if Trump went against Bernie Sanders in 2016. Sure, they still belong to their respective political parties, but they're ideas are so radical and different from the norm that they would both promise extreme change for the United States. Since both French nominees were so different from the norm, the anti-es-

tablishment vote was not tilted in either Le Pen's or Macron's favour. With this in mind, it would seem that Sanders would have had a more plausible chance against Trump than Clinton. It's easy to see these elections as left versus right, but it became a matter of radical change versus four more years of the same thing. Evidently, people had enough. I don't need to make comments on Trump's qualities as a leader because they were irrelevant based on the anti-establishment position he took. That's what won him the presidency.

I said before that it is easy to blame the current government for all the problems a nation is facing. When proposing a completely new ideology like populism, it is easy to gather support by promising radical change. In the United States, populism was completely new, making it quite appealing to disgruntled citizens. Europe got to witness what populism did to a country before casting their vote. Donald Trump has shown that the far-right will favour the wealthy, and leave the middle and lower classes to drown. He is doing this in the most extreme ways conceivable, most notably with the drastic changes to healthcare that he is trying to implement. The ability for insurance companies to deny anyone health insurance by picking a reason from a long list of so-called "pre-existing conditions" shows that the GOP is not interested in helping the common man, but giving all the power to businesses. These harsh policies may have reflected negatively on all far-right leaders, including Le Pen and Wilders, so the countries realized that a shift to the extreme right will not fix their problems.

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In this time in particular, it seems as if everyone wants some sort of change to their lives. Times are tough for everyday people. Housing prices are rising, the cost of living is increasing and work is becoming harder to come by and more competitive. People are clearly upset with their situation, but they are upset with the wrong people. Being upset at minorities for having jobs is utter nonsense. The middle class is shrinking and the wage gap is increasing. It is becoming harder and harder to maintain a stable life for the everyday citizen. Instead of targeting ethnic groups in a pitiful attempt to reduce competition in the job market, look towards those who are prospering off the

loss of others. Money doesn't just disappear and if you want to know where yours went, look to those at the top of the world; those who pay significantly less taxes proportional to everyone else. Trump's philosophy has been to make lives easier for the wealthy, while others struggle to succeed. This has been an issue for a long time, and is part of the reason such drastic change is desired, but Trump's presidency has shed more light on the issue by making it clear who benefits, and who suffers. Those of you who desire change, keep in mind who are benefitting from the policies that make life of the everyday citizens more difficult. Don't blame your competition, blame the game-makers.

PLAYLIST

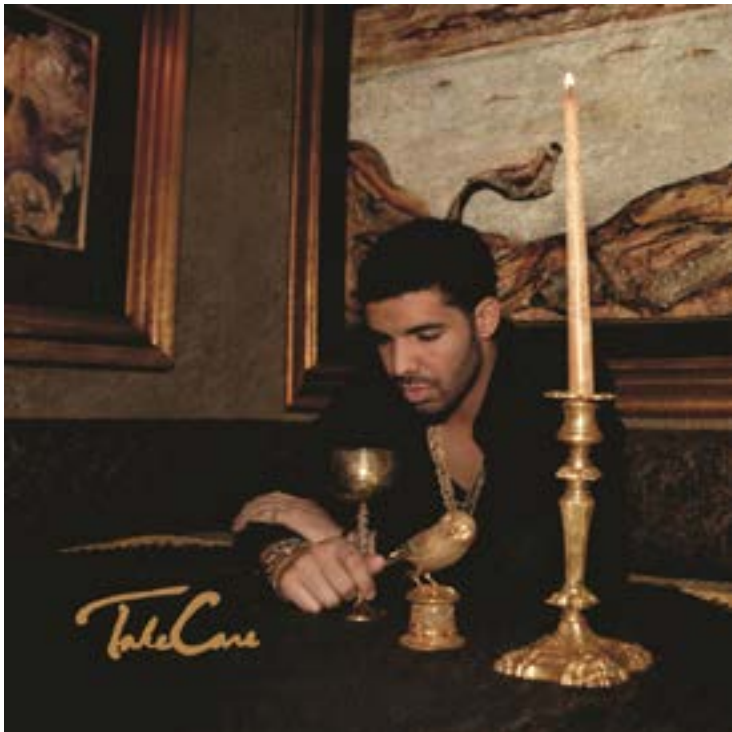
by *JORDAN BUNKE*

1. Childish Gambino - Terrified
2. Migos - Slippery feat. Gucci Mane
3. Skepta - Shutdown
4. DJ Khaled - I Got The Keys feat. Future, Jay Z
5. Wiz Khalifa - Work Hard, Play Hard
6. Kehlani - Gangsta
7. PnB Rock - New Day
8. Nicki Minaj - Only feat. Drake, Lil Wayne, Chris Brown
9. Drake - Over My Dead Body
10. dvsn - Try / Effortless
- 11 Stormzy - Cold
12. T.I. - Poppin Bottles feat. Drake
13. The Weeknd - Lonely Star
14. Future - Draco
15. Meek Mill - Froze feat. Lil Uzi Vert

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AND WE ARE HUNGRY.



A CLOSER LOOK

Nostalgia

by SEAN RUHLAND



Everyone knows the feeling. You're listening to some music that was popular a few years back when you suddenly want to return to when you first heard that song at the restaurant you took your first significant other. Or maybe you're preparing a stir fry when the smell makes you want to go back to the days you didn't worry about homework and the biggest worry was whether or not you'd have to do the dishes that night.

The sense of longing for the past and wanting to return to those times is nostalgia. It's a bittersweet feeling, reminding you of when things were better, but it's nice to remember such a pleasant time in your life. It's used as a marketing schtick by throwing in some old show reference or a character from a show only your parents could remember, and it makes your parents like the thing being advertised more. But why?

According to work done by North Dakota based social psychologist Clay Routledge, you're more likely to experience nostalgia from mental borne triggers rather than environmental ones. The nostalgia experienced from the mental borne triggers is both more frequent and more powerful than smells and sights. One experiment found that when asked to describe nostalgic situations, negative feelings and more specifically, feelings of loneliness were most

often cited. Another experiment showed that when given a negative, a neutral, and a positive newspaper article to read, the negative article lead to the most nostalgia.

Nostalgia is likely one of the ways people cope with negative mental states. If someone feels like a failure, they can dip into their happy memories and feel comforted in their past accomplishments.

When you recall a memory, you think of it in the way your brain has distorted it. This happens to all memories, especially the ones you replay over and over. Every time you think of the event, your brain finds gaps and fills them in with likely reasonable guesses. This leads to a very distorted view of the past, but it's all you can trust because everyone else's mind does the same thing.

In the report, "Nostalgia: A Neuropsychiatric Understanding" by Alan R. Hirsch, nostalgia is a yearning for an idealised past. To quote the report, "a longing for a sanitized impression of the past, what in psychoanalysis is referred to as a screen memory — not a true recreation of the past, but rather a combination of many different memories, all integrated together, and in the process all negative emotions filtered out."

However, another phenomena pointed out by Hirsch is that nostalgia isn't actually about memories. Nostalgia relates to your

emotional state rather than the specific event that got you to that state. When we think of a specific feeling- accomplishment, jollity, loneliness- we attach a time frame to that feeling. When thinking back to that time you were playing with your childhood best friend, that emotion we've previously attached to that memory becomes present.

The usefulness of nostalgia is debated between psychologists widely. Erica Hepper, a psychologist in Surrey, England, has stated that its usefulness varies with age. Young adults tend to show the most nostalgic thoughts, as they're leaving the safety and familiarity of childhood and being throttled through the remaining stages of life.

Nostalgia is something that everyone has experienced at one time or another, and while it can cause you to remember your entire summer incorrectly, it's one of the building blocks of psychology and shows just how similar humans are.

Information courtesy of elitedaily.com and sciencefriday.com.

Hamlet: In Fifteen Minutes

by CHRISTOPHER PRATT



Encore, encore! Aberhart's Advanced Acting Class outdid themselves again this semester, with their production of *The Fifteen Minute Hamlet* by Tom Stoppard.

Exploring a time when something is definitely rotten in the state of Denmark, *The Fifteen Minute Hamlet* condenses what can be a four hour long play into an absolutely hilarious plotline that just takes a half an hour to perform.

Originally, *Fifteen Minute Hamlet* is an excerpt from a longer play by Tom Stoppard, *Dogg's Hamlet*. Exploring a philosophical view on how we communicate via language, both plays introduce a new language, called *Dogg*.

Actors in both plays come on stage originally speaking in *Dogg*. When given their scripts, they are given just a few precious moments to memorize a play in an entirely new language. As a result, many of their lines, when translated from Shakespearean English to *Dogg*, have completely different meanings. This results in some hysterical mispronunciations and misused words throughout the show.

The *Dogg Troop* actors were also literally thrown face-first into this play. With a tendency to fool around, by tickling the dead and having ghosts possessing puffers for their Asthma, the Troop also succeeds in driving the stage manager absolutely mad.

What was most impressive about *The Fifteen Minute Hamlet's* cast was the fact that they managed to shorten an already skin and bone play into an encore that took around five minutes to perform.

Even the tech crew got in on the act, playing some sick Gregorian Chants Dubstep for Ophelia and "accidentally" missing a few cues here and there.

But behind all this brilliance, lies an amazing production team. Ms. doAmaral, Abe's resident drama teacher, and Tauran Wood, a former student who now does our amazing lighting design, always deserve a massive thank you at the end of any performance.

Aberhart took this play, along with many of its Drama 30 Student Directing Projects, to DramaFest last week, with excellent success. The actors performed their hearts out, winning Most Outstanding Ensemble and Most Outstanding Costumes. A big congratulations to the entire cast, as well as Costume Designers Morgan Martino and Gracie Elbel for bringing home these well-deserved awards.

A final note to all the Advanced Acting Class and Tech Crew members that will be graduating next year. Aberhart will miss your talent, incredible swordfighting and the laughter that you have gifted to so many people. We wish you the best in wherever your journeys take you.

If you didn't see Aberhart's Advanced Acting Class's production this semester, you missed out! Make sure it doesn't happen again, by blocking off December 5-8, 2017 and April 25-27, 2018 for both the Winter and Spring performances. Come prepared to be blown away and thoroughly entertained!



Ressentir le Rythme

by MACKENZIE CLARKE

La musique est une des éléments les plus importantes et les plus puissantes de la vie. C'est un facteur unifiant, auquel chaque être humain peut se rapporter d'une façon ou l'autre, sans tenir compte de la langue. Les chansons peuvent faire un commentaire sur la condition humaine dans n'importe quelle langue, comme leurs significations continuent d'être pertinentes. Pendant longtemps j'avais l'impression que la musique francophone possédait intrinsèquement un son assez similaire à la musique pop anglophone. Cela est une qualité peu attrayante pour nombreux auditeurs, car elle manque une authenticité élémentaire. Cependant, il y a des chansons françaises avec les paroles réfléchies et introspectives, qui sont jouées par de musiciens doués.

"Chats Sauvages" de Marjo est une chanson rock qui sert du parangon d'authenticité. Marjo, elle-même, chante avec une mystique et unicité qui ressemble à Stevie Nicks. Cette chanson en particulier possède un style de guitare similaire à celui de Stevie Ray Vaughan. Les paroles, aussi, sont attirantes parce qu'elles parlent d'un vœu de liberté et de l'indépendance. Cette chanson traite au désir de dicter sa propre vie et de ne pas être apprivoisé par les avis des autres. Accorder de l'importance à la poursuite des objectifs et à son propre succès n'est pas immoral, mais nécessaire. Embrassez vos passions de tout cœur et ne considérez pas les limites des

autres.

La chanson "l'étoile", de Celine Dion, dépeint l'importance que la vie soit vécue dans sa pleine mesure. Une existence est plus complexe que deux nombres sur une pierre tombale; il y a plus qu'un début et une fin. Chaque moment vécu, les êtres humains se répercutent, façonnant un héritage tenace. Chérissez ceux qui vous entourent, peu importe si c'est votre famille, les amis ou quelqu'un d'autre. La vie est éphémère. "Chaque minute est précieuse, il n'y a pas de temps pour les regrets", comme expliquait par Celine Dion dans "l'étoile".

Certains aspects de la musique et culture francophone sont perpétuellement adoptés par les musiciens anglophones. Par exemple, Electric Light Orchestra et leur chanson "Hold on Tight", ou la chanson "Mister Twister" de Connie Francis. Ces chansons offrent une adaptation unique sur les chansons françaises, comme le style conforme aussi à leur genre de musique anglophone. Toute fin compte, un message peut être semé à travers chaque chanson écrite, peu importe la langue. La musique fournit une base à laquelle chaque humaine peut s'identifier, car elle traite l'expérience humaine; c'est un fondement universel compréhensif, car elle peut être ressentie et comprise, indépendamment de la langue. Tout ce qu'il faut faire est ressentir le rythme.



The Cassini Spacecraft

by SEAN RUHLAND

The Cassini Spacecraft, a joint mission between NASA, the European Space Agency, and the Italian Space Agency recently dove between Saturn's iconic rings.

On April 26th, the spacecraft dove through the 2400 km wide gap between Saturn's rings. This is the first time a spacecraft has taken the dive between Saturn's rings.

Cassini began its orbit of the gas giant in 2004, and will soon start its "grand finale"; the shuttle will loop around Saturn about once a week going through the rings, and when the mission comes to a halt in September of this year, it will have made 22 dives through the rings, bringing stunning images to the people on earth.

The people who have been studying the rings are now puzzled at the discovery of the region around the rings being almost completely free of dust. This region is called "The Big Empty" and its lack of dust has made a lot of extra planning in case of disaster become obsolete.

One of the features of Cassini is its Radio and Plasma Wave Science tool, which poked out from the antenna that was being used as a shield. This contraption hit hundreds of rings particles, the results of which were converted to audio.

The audio of the RPWS tends to sound like pops and snaps, from the device hitting so many particles, which usually covers up the whistling sound of the waves in the charged particle environment, which the RPWS is designed to pick up. After Cassini's dive on the 26th, the whistles came through surprisingly clearly. This suggests that Cassini encountered very few dust particles through its dive, the largest being about a micron across.

The second of the scheduled dives happened on May 2nd, the results of which have been compiled into an hour long film, showcasing the vortex at the planet's North Pole to the jet stream shaped like a hexagon.

The next ring crossing is scheduled for 9:42 pm PDT on May 15th.

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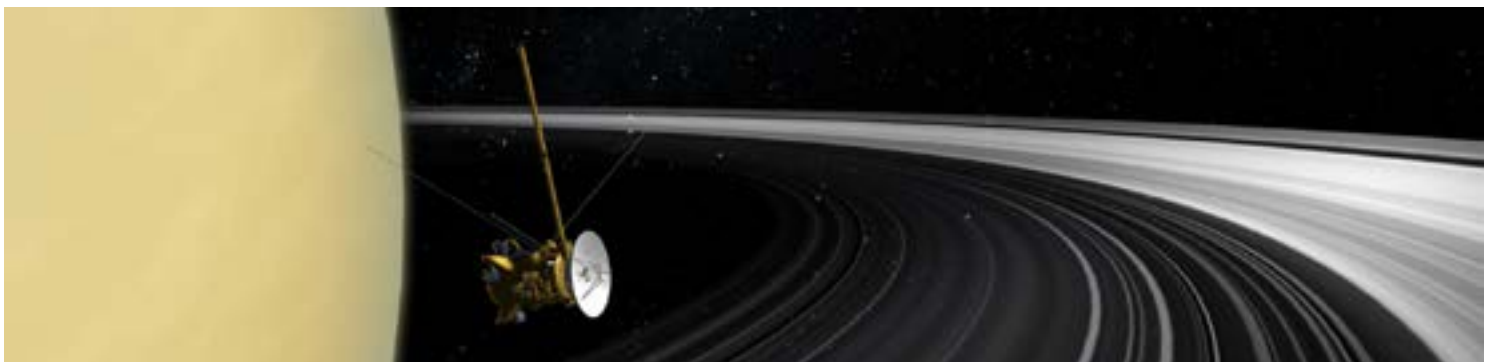
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Don't DUI It

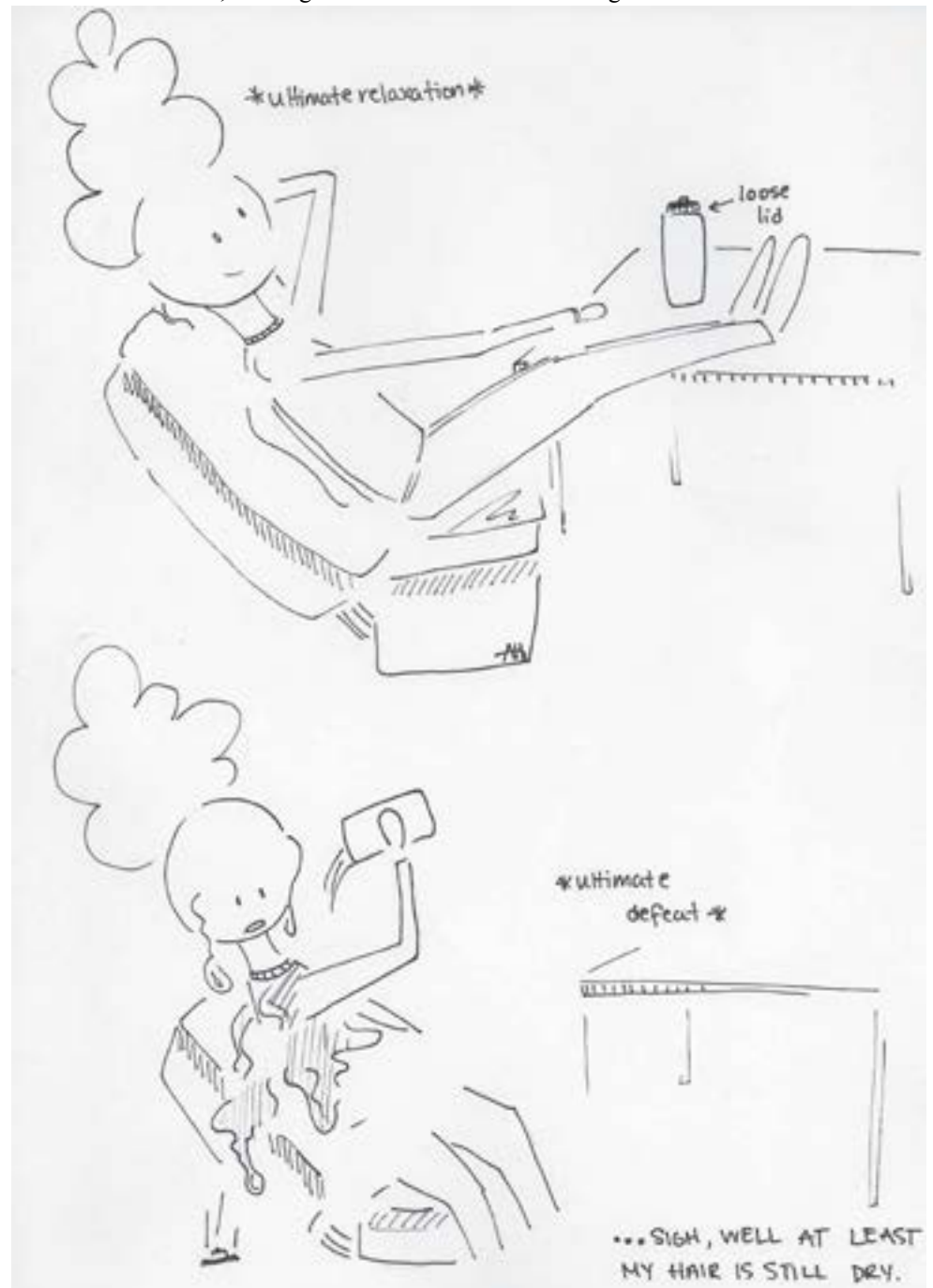
by ADITYA KHATU

In preparation for the legalization of marijuana, the Trudeau government has unveiled new changes to the existing impaired driving laws. Among these changes are stricter penalties for those caught under the influence which has been called for by many. While this change seems acceptable, there is another change that has caused great debate among the legal community.

In an attempt to discourage drunk drivers, police are now allowed to demand a test without the need to justify reasonable suspicion and if this test was refused, there would be criminal charges laid. In addition to this, if an individual was driving and had reached their destination, they could be charged with a DUI if they blow above the legal limit within two hours of their drive. Basically, if an individual came home from a drive and consumed alcohol as soon as they got home, they could be charged with a DUI. It would be that individual's job to prove to officers that they have consumed alcohol after their drive and not before. Many legal experts claim that this new regulation is unconstitutional as Section 8 of the Charter of Rights and Freedoms states that "everyone has the right to be secure against unreasonable search or seizure". There is no doubt that these new changes were created with the best intentions but it brings up the debate of how much security is too much. Canada has prided itself on upholding the legal principle of innocent until proven guilty, an idea that is contradicted by this regulation. In some scenarios, instead of the police finding evidence, it is now up to the citizens to prove their innocence. The presumption of innocence is a right that is protected by UN's Universal Declaration of Human Rights. As soon as an individual is approached by the police, they are forced to defend their innocence. The burden of proof

has always remained on the prosecution (the police) making this law open to a great deal of controversy. While this issue is recent, the ideas behind it can be seen throughout history. Jean-Jacques Rousseau was a French philosopher who discussed the concept of a "social contract". Basically, for humans to live in a harmonious society there must be some rights that have to be given up. Security and freedom are antagonistic and one must be sacrificed for the other. It's difficult to predict how effective these changes will be but in the eyes of the Trudeau government reducing DUIs are more important than personal freedoms. There are arguments to both sides of this debate, leaving the decision

up to the individual. Some may value the safety of the group rather than the freedom of the individual. Some of you may think that these changes shouldn't affect you, but there is a bigger picture to look at. If these changes are implemented in their current state, it shows a different future for Canada than seen before. Instead of a push for more rights for the individual, there would be a larger movement towards ensuring security for this group. The problem with this is that for there to be security for the group, more rights have to be given to the government to enforce their authority. If we aren't careful enough, this may lead to consequences for individual rights.



Nice Try

by RILEY MARTENS

Rugby, it's football without the pads. Where they run and jump and other stuff. ABE started off their rugby season this past April. The Senior Boys were placed in Division 1 and the Junior boys in the combined divisions of 1 and 2. Senior Girls were placed in the mixed division of 2 and 3. The season started for ABE with the Senior Girls playing Robert Thirsk and winning 27 to 5 on April the 11th. Followed up with Senior Boys losing at home to Centennial Memorial 29 to 17 on the same day. The Junior Boys had their first game on the 20th against Bowness' Trojans. There they won 18 to 15. The start has been strong for both Senior Girls and Junior Boys. The Junior Boys have won all three of their games with high scoring. Senior Girls have won four out of five of their games; narrowly losing to St. Francis by one try. The start for the Senior Boys has been rockier in a higher division. They are split evenly between wins and losses, two and two. The two losses to St. Francis and Centennial. The Junior Boys are ranked third with St. Francis with 12 points. Senior Girls are tied for third with Centennial with 16 points in their division. Senior Boys comes in the

middle of pack along with Bishop Grandin and Bowness with 9 points.

The starting first line hooker on the Senior Boys Team, Wyatt "Shenner" Shenfield, provided some insight on how the first few games went down. "The ref made a questionable call during the game with St. Francis, for that we lost the try." The try being a way of scoring points. Wyatt Shenfield, number 12 on the team, also played for the Junior Team last year. "I would say this year a lot of teammates have shown improvement with confidence. A few people could run the ball last year well. This year the all of them can. Some of them even went on to play club." Shenfield told the Advocate. The Senior Boys have shown considerable merit, and their shaky start can be attributed to moving a division from last year. "The year before the Senior Boys were undefeated in Division Two." The Senior Boys play their next game is on Wednesday May 17th against Bishop O'Byrne. They will continue to play with ability under the guide of Coach Anthony "Flo". "If I had to tell the Junior Boys something it would be to play with confidence."



The Cultural Nuances of Lion

by MONIQUE VIGNEAULT

Dev Patel as Saroo Brierley in 'Lion'.

The true beauty behind exceptional story-telling is that the viewer can't pinpoint what makes it exceptional or out of the ordinary; all the elements in conjunction effortlessly make it so. The 2016 film, 'Lion' starring Dev Patel and Sunny Panwar, thrives on that strategy. It strategically carves emotion and explains a deep-rooted trauma predominantly through cinematography and character subtext.

'Lion' is centered around the true story of Saroo Brierley, a five-year-old boy from a suburb in Khandwa, India, who in 1986 — after venturing on the subway late at night with his brother, Guddu, is tragically separated on an out-of-service train and lost in the densely populated city of Kolkata. Speaking only the Hindi dialect. Saroo is later found by authorities in Kolkata. As the Calcutta Police authorities lose hope, they shift focus on getting Saroo adopted by a new family instead of continuing the painstaking search across India. Saroo

is soon adopted by an Australian family, the Brierley's, and sent to live in the quaint, Hobart, Tasmania.

The film does a fantastic job at emphasising a complex global problem: losing one's culture. It tackles this theme while also maintaining an effortless air; neither verbose nor clouded in thought. 'Lion' delves into an ever-present pandemic of cultural identity loss and the tinge of melancholy that can remain even years after someone has homogenised in a new society.

I can't help but feel slightly more connected to this story than I conventionally do when watching films. Something about 'Lion', is an enticing whisper, a quiet hush from an empathetic stranger, begging, "Hey, kid, I get it."

The second half of the movie follows a now 20-year-old Saroo, who, like everyone else lives a content university lifestyle. In fact, Saroo has started to lose his bilinguality, as he adopts an authentic Australian accent and loses hard-wired cultural customs like the Indian way of eating with

his right hand or even the name of the town in which he grew up.

Having been brought up in four countries and two continents: Thailand, Singapore, Mexico and Canada, I understand, on some level, like Saroo, the loss and grief associated with leaving an entire culture behind you and integrating quickly into new societies. Suddenly, an adult Saroo is one day sent on an unexpected tumble of emotions when tasting a childhood food for the first time in over a decade. 'Lion' stresses that memories linger in the form of scents, sights, and even distinct noises. It puts into focus the idea that certain physical senses are catalysts of memories. For Saroo, grief is like a taste.

In the months that succeed this momentary lapse of memory, Saroo's grief follows him as he struggles to contain the constant itching reminders of his past. The problem is he's forgotten most of his past; the village he lived in, the name of his mother; even the part of India he lived in. All he remembers is the silhouette of a water tower

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across from the train station platform he was left on.

The emergence of Google Maps and Google Earth suddenly bring forth a new question: Can Saroo finally find his lost family?

With only faint memories guiding him and the expansive help of Google Earth, Saroo begins to completely map out India to find his village. In this true story, Saroo Brierley is able to reconnect with his family, culture and understand the nuances and depth of his identity; a fortune that many globetrotters and refugees alike, may not get the chance to experience.

I don't normally write movie analyses. In fact, I don't intend to ever publish another one. However, I do write about humans and

the way in which we connect with different societies and how ultimately that plays into emotions. This movie explores multiculturalism and exactly that.

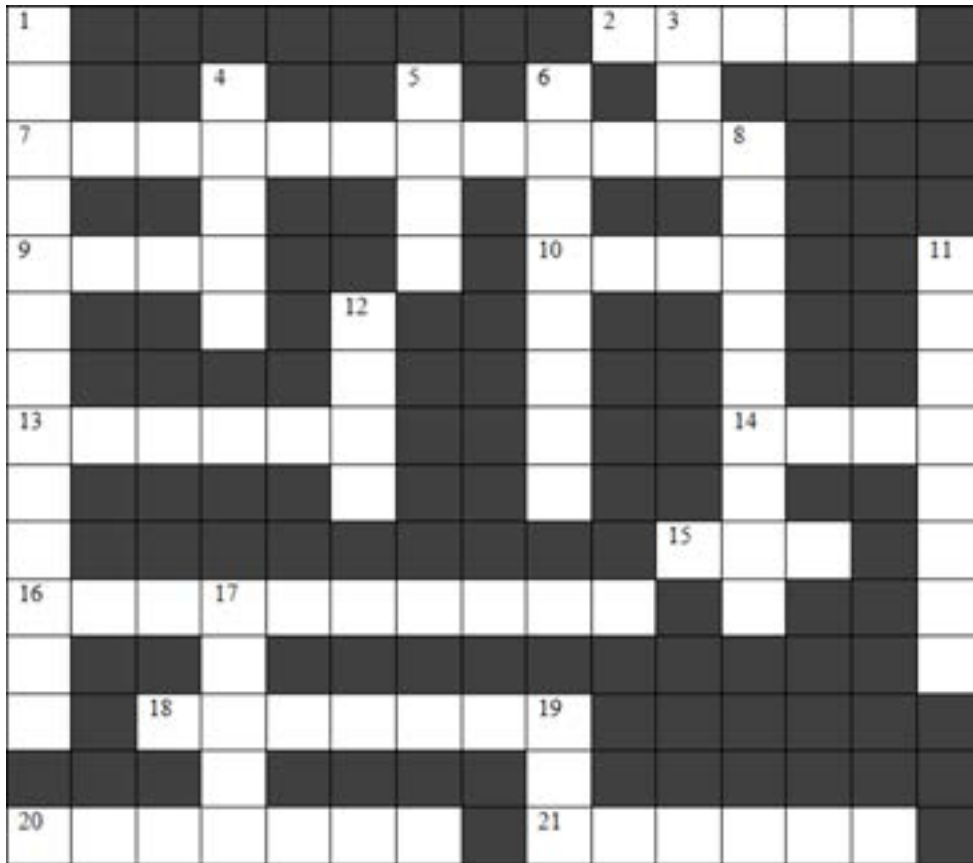
Something about the film's understanding of the power struggle that inadvertently lies in cross-culturalism hit me squarely in the face. Albeit my past experiences with this cultural identity problem are prevalent, anybody who's ever suffered from grief, moving to another country or held dual citizenship can understand this struggle.

You can read about Saroo Brierley's true story in his autobiography, 'A Long Way Home' the book from which 'Lion' was adapted from.



Crossword

by JORDAN BUNKE



Across:

2. Not a gemstone, but a tree resin
7. __A, adenine, guanine, cytosine, and uracil
9. Flatbread that is a staple in South and Central Asian cuisine
10. First fratricide
- 13.
14. ____ shield; used for crowd control
15. From one's perspective
16. To wait on someone hand and foot
18. To keep one's feet planted firmly on the ground is to maintain their grip on ____
20. "____" to rabbits as "equine" is to horses and related species or "canine" is to dogs and related species
21. British grime artist Tinie ____

Down:

1. A happy accident may be described this way
3. Medical imaging technique that uses EMR
4. ____ and ivory
5. A kick technique in American football
6. A multibranched polysaccharide of glucose
8. Specific legionary rank in the Roman Empire
11. Extremity of an octopus or a squid
12. Someone in their adolescence
17. January en español
19. A negating conjunction



HOROSCOPES

by TWINKLEGAZE ASTROPANTS



Aries (March 21 - April 19)



After giving up on trying to finally figure out how to do sudoku, you decide you want to start following the new trend of reading things a la reverse. Because I can tell the future and all that mumbo-jumbo, I decided to create this to help you. It's like a workout for you brain. I guess like school, but less factual... This is to show you the backwards nature of my job.

Taurus (April 20 - May 20)



ti ta kcipt'nac uoY .em tsurt ,eson 'sdneirf ruoy kcipt'noD .yzarc s'ti eson I .uoy gnihcuoit ton m'I ?teg uoy nac esolc woH .seson 'sdneirf ruoy kcipt nac uoY .tsurt eht erom eht era uoy resolc eht ,eson s'enoemos kcipt ot yrt ot evah uoY .dohtem wen a etaerc uoY .ytircoidem ot yawa nellaf s'ti kniht uoY .llaf tsurt eht htiw sdneirf emos htiw tsurt ruoy gnitset retfA

Gemini (May 21 - June 20)



.siht fo tuo emac 2cm = E kniht oT .asem ed ogeuj nu y aseugrubmah anu oreiup oY ?tnacifingis era stigid heihw uoy ksa yeht nehT ?odacova ni ordagovA deef uoy nac gniddup fo snoitrop ynam woh neht ,ifiw eerf ni selgna era ereht sa orerbmos s'yasmaR nodroG ni sllab loop era ereht sa selffaw ynam sa evah uoy fl

Cancer (June 21 - July 22)



.staog naibres rof tub ,roivas a eb ll'uoY .muiclac fo xif rieht rof meht klim ohw srenwo live rieht morf meht eerf lliw uoY .dnalrehtom eht morf thguorb erew yehT .nep taog naibres lagelli na kcolnu ll'uoY .skahefil# ,sruoh 5 tsap eht rof skcol gnikip retfA

Leo (July 23 - August 22)



!hcuO .truh thgim tl .doog taht eb t'now ti tub uoy kcil dna emoc lliw rac a neht dnA .taem rof yrgnuh er'uoy esuaceb toofreeD revo lla rebbols ot egru taerg a evah ll'uoy ,era uoy taht rekciil klawedis suoenatnops eht gnieb retfA

Virgo (August 23 - Sept 22)



.tabmow erar eht fo slewob evitsegid eht hguorht denifer neeb evah taht snaeb eeffoc eht yub ylno ll'uoY .pohs eeffoc cinagro na trats ll'uoy erehw ffnAB ot evom ll'uoy nehT .hguot kool ot ro retspih a eb ot deen renni ruoy yfsitas ot skcoldaerd worg ot tnaw lliw uoY

Libra (Sept 23 - Oct 22)



.muinatit er'uoy tub ,yawa uoy ekat ll'yehT !tehcocir ,tehcocir tub ,uoy ta toohs yam yehT .ecilop eht llac thgim yeht tub ,rovaedne elbon a eb yam tl .era yeht elbatsnu woh dna era uoy evitcaer woh wohs ot slobmys ilakla dna negolah eht lla tniap-yarps dna esuoh rieht ot pu og ll'uoY .ydren oot erew uoy thguoht yeht esuaceb xe ruoy etips ot elbat cidoirep eht deziromem yltneceer uoy retfA

Scorpio (Oct 23 - Nov 21)



.erif eht otni dna na gniyrf eht fo tuo ycref on wohs lliw eip top siH .noisiced ruoy eur lliw uoY .dehsam eb ll'uoy .gniffuts htiw pmil ruoy litnu uoy kcatta ll'eH .eip top nekcihc sih htiw uoy thgif ll'eH .yasmaR nodroG -noipmahc eht egnellahc ot ediced uoy ,ocat thguac yltneceer ruoy htiw amrawhcs a gnitaeb retfA .doof rof tub ralimis gnihtemos etaerc ot og nomekop yb deripsni eb lliw uoY

Sagittarius (Nov 22 - Dec 21)



?derusserp ylevitagen leef uoy oD .sseccus fo muucav a eb ll'tl .revoooh a gnieb yb stobor ruasonid neila morf tenalp eht gnidnefed yrT .uoy lliw oS .kcus ll'tl .muucav namuh a otni nrut ot elba eb lliw uoY .s08 eht morf seires eht gnihtaw retfA remrofsnart namuh a emoceb ll'uoY

Capricorn (Dec 22 - Jan 19)



.sretsnom ot detcartta neeb evah syawla uoY .hteet rieht htiw ti slewobmesid dna tiurf eht smlap rehto tnacifingis ruoy litnu dnarg eb ll'tl .setanargemop :gniht etirovaf ruoy fo sevruc eht ezylna ot tnaw ll'uoy ,depom tfeht dnarg gnittim-moc retfA

Aquarius (Jan 20 - Feb 18)



.taht si maerd ruoY .rehsurc ysiad eht uoy llac lliw yeht dna srewolf htiw pac gnihtab a raew lliw uoY .scipmylO 0202 eht rof remmiws dezinorhcnyis olos elam tsrif eht gnimoceb yb modrats eveihca ot tnaw lliw uoY

Pisces (Feb 19 - March 20)



!nwolb dniM .tcefrepton ma I sre-daer seY .sepocsoroh eseht nevE .seonimod dna ruoh hsur azzip ,dehsur si efil ni gnihtyreve .yas I efil ?ksa uoy tahw oT .rewsna ylno eht s'ti ,rewsna eht t'nsi noitanit-sarcop revocsid lliw uoY

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Occasionally, letters will be edited for length and/or inappropriate language.

Editorial responses are not printed.

We reserve the right not to print letters that do not bring new light to an issue.