

AHÍ VIENE

CASCARRABIAS



DICIEMBRE
SEPTIMA EDICION



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INTERNACIONAL

RUSSIA'S ANNEXATION WITH UKRAINE TERRITORIES

BY SEBASTIAN GONZÁLEZ

The war between Russia and Ukraine was initiated on the morning of February 24, 2022 when Vladimir Putin announced a "special military operation" with the purpose of the "demilitarization and denazification of Ukraine." This brings a similar event when an armed conflict in 2014, where Russia took advantage of the Ukrainian revolution in which it seized their annexation of the territory of Crimea. Addressing his own deliberated claim regarding the invasion of Ukraine, Putin supported views which challenged Ukraine's right to statehood and accused Ukraine of being governed by neo-Nazis without further evidence. Russia gathered military forces to launch in Ukraine, which were first displayed in front of Belarus. They captured Kherson, Mariupol, and then fully took over Luhansk on July 3. Their forces continued bombing military targets as well as civilians that were caught in and far from the frontline. In response, Ukrainian forces deployed several counterattacks against the Russian military strength in the northeast in September. however, Russia demanded the illegal annexation of four "occupied Ukraine oblasts."

Russia's will to expand and claim unrelated portions of land is causing a significant effect on its economy. This effect was given by many countries that



opposed Russia's decision towards the annexation of illegal foreign territories, as well as its ally Belarus. Protestants in Russia were countered with mass arrests and had an increase in media censorship targeting the words "war" and "invasion". This war provoked over a thousand companies to leave with the current situation. On the other hand, Ukraine had been economically overwhelmed by Russia's attacks. The Ukrainian leader, Volodymyr Zelenskyy, said in a high-level forum of the International Monetary Fund and World Bank in Washington: "The real income of our people decreased by a third. Thousands of enterprises and infrastructure facilities were destroyed. Millions of people became internally displaced"(Rauhala et al., 2022).

Imminently, the United Nations made its move by addressing the threatening issue presented by the Ukrainian War. In response to this, the Committee of Ministers decided to suspend the Russians Federation from its rights of representation in the Committee of Ministers, due to the armed attack on Ukraine.

On October 12, 2022, the UN General Assembly passed a resolution regarding the illegal annexation of four regions of Ukraine, demanding Moscow to drop its course of attempting to commit an international felony, such as illegal annexation. This resolution was taken by the General Assembly and set in a debate, which was triggered when Russia's veto in the Security Council over its annexation.



The UN charter is the international law that Member states are committed to maintaining international peace and security, in order to hold higher standards of living for citizens, as well as addressing economical, social, health, and related problems that might be a threat to global peace. Article 2(4) of the UN charter states: "All Members shall refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State, or in any other manner inconsistent with the Purposes of the United Nations.". Therefore, Russia's willingness to annex territories out of its jurisdiction goes against everything they stand for. Since the invasion of Russia in Crimea, a territory of Ukraine back in 2013, the UN Secretary-General António Guterres stated the attacked was "another unacceptable escalation" (Ukraine: UN General Assembly demands Russia reverse course on 'attempted illegal annexation' || IUN news).

In the resolution, 143 member states were in favor of condemning the annexation with Ukrainian territories, however, there were five voting against, and 35 abstentions. The countries that voted against were Belarus, the Democratic Republic People's Republic of Korea, Nicaragua, Russia, and Syria. On the other hand, the abstainers were majorly from African nations, along with China and India.

From all countries that had voted to condemn the annexation of Russia with Ukrainian territories, Mexico said that it does not accept the Russian invasion of Ukraine. This affirmation was given on April 9, 2022, a Saturday in Mexico City, where Mexican President, Andrés Manuel López Obrador said: "We do not accept Russia's invasion of Ukraine, because we have suffered from invasions", referencing the Spanish, French, and American invasions of the Latin American nation, (Person 2022, Mexico says it does not accept Russian invasion of Ukraine, Reuters. Thomson Reuters.). Addressing Mexico's decision on the issue, the Canadian Prime Minister Justin Trudeau invited Lopes Obrador to be present at the event with European Commission President Ursula von der Leyen, with the objective of raising funds for Ukrainian refugees. However, Obrador established he was not capable of attending, yet he promised to publish a video to condemn the invasion.

In conclusion, if the annexation by Russia takes place, although illegal, it would bring down any possibility of peace talks. In response, Ukraine and the western countries are supplying the Ukrainian forces with arms, and are financially imposing severe sanctions on the largest economy known in modern history, hoping Russia will offer support. As 15% of Ukrainian territory is occupied by Russia, it's a complete violation of international laws, which could potentially lead to a third World War.

RISK OF ANOTHER CHERNOBYL

By Mason Sherman

In 1951, the world's first commercial nuclear power plant, the Calder Hall plant in England, began operations. This plant was the first of several nuclear power plants that were built in the 1950s and 1960s in the United States, Europe, and the Soviet Union. Since then there has been two major reactor meltdowns with human consequences. On famously being the Chernobyl disaster that occurred on the 26th of April 1986, when the number 4 RBMK (reaktor bolshoy moshchnosty kanalny) reactor lost control during a low-power test, ultimately resulting in an explosion and fire that destroyed the reactor building, releasing a significant amount of radiation into the atmosphere. This event led to 31 deaths, and approximately 600,000 people were affected in the catastrophe over the past years. However, in the last 71 years since the first nuclear power plant was constructed on December 20, 1951, there have only been two reactor meltdowns: Chernobyl's number 4 reactor due to poor construction and ignored safety procedures in 1986 and Fukushima Daiichi because of the Tohoku tsunami in 2011, which commenced commercial electrical production on March 26, 1971.

Based on these events, engineers have ensured that nuclear reactors have been modified with containment safety equipment such as preventive and accident management systems that go beyond design-based principles, As well as reactor pressure vessels so that nuclear reactors can withstand natural disasters to minimize the likelihood of reactor meltdown and human consequences.

As of today, there are currently around 440 operational nuclear reactors in 32 different countries, supplying 10% of the world's electricity. Nuclear energy is a zero-emission clean energy source that uses uranium for fuel, a very abundant chemical element found in various countries around the world. When comparing nuclear to other forms of energy, nuclear power is a low-carbon energy source because it produces practically no carbon dioxide while operating, in contrast to coal, oil, and gas-fired power plants producing almost one-third of the world's carbon-free electricity, essential for achieving climate change objectives. On top of this, its production has a small land footprint, with an average 1,000 megawatt nuclear power plant requiring slightly more than one square mile of space to run while "solar photovoltaic plants need 75 times the amount of space, and wind farms need 360 times more land to generate the same amount of electricity" (Nuclear Energy Institute). Other than its zero emissions and little required space, nuclear power has the highest capacity factor, which is the measure of how much energy is produced by a plant compared with its maximum output. According to the U.S. Department of Energy, nuclear energy is always working at 92.5% since they can operate for one and a half to two years non-stop. In comparison, natural gas's capacity factor is 56.6% with coal being 40.2%, and solar has a capacity factor of 24.9% while wind has 35.4%.

With more than 18,000 reactor years of experience and evidence gathered over the past six decades, nuclear energy has clearly demonstrated that it is one of the most effective ways to produce electricity, with minor risks, while being as safe as the production of wind and solar power. Nuclear power plants have a low and declining accident risk, ultimately lowering the possibility of another incident like Chernobyl.



NACIONAL

LA RECONSTRUCCIÓN DE UN FRESCO DE DIEGO RIVERA.

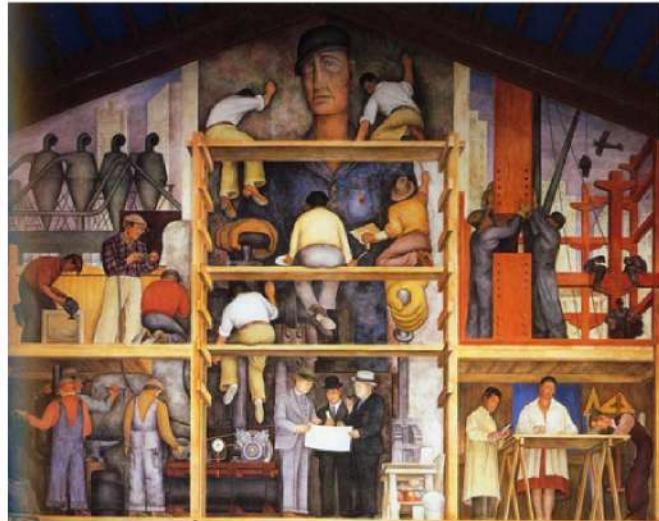
Durante la ejecución de este mural para la clase de Historia de México, mi grupo, del cual forman parte Alessandro Leone, Aisling O'Sullivan, Ciara O'Sullivan y yo, Mateo López, estudiamos varios murales hasta encontrar el correcto. El proceso para su elección, fue el mismo con cada uno de ellos, solo que no nos imaginábamos cómo lo podríamos recrear y qué tan complicado sería, pero queríamos un desafío, así que elegimos: La reconstrucción de un Fresco de Diego Rivera.

Nuestro primer paso fue hacer divisiones en el mural y seleccionar qué personaje iba a representar cada integrante del grupo. Después, tomamos fotos individuales de cada miembro imitando la posición del personaje que le correspondía dentro de la imagen. Lo siguiente fue abrir la foto original del mural en Photoshop y reemplazar al personaje por la fotografía.

Una vez colocadas todas las fotos en su lugar, borré con mucho cuidado cualquier rastro de los personajes originales para que las fotografías se mezclaran con su derredor. Por último, le añadí un filtro para darle un efecto de lienzo, de modo que pareciera pintura auténtica.

Aprendimos a usar la herramienta de Photoshop, la cual nos facilitó el desarrollo del proyecto y nos abrió la puerta para aventurarnos a querer conocer varias técnicas que no sabíamos que existían. Nos gustó trabajar en equipo y hubo muchas risas en el transcurso de la elaboración de esta actividad.

Por: Mateo López



Mural Original de Diego Rivera, 1922. Encargado por José Vasconcelos, Secretario de Educación Pública durante el Gobierno de Álvaro Obregón





Diego Rivera - La Creación de un Fresco

EL LITIO EN MÉXICO

By Mateo Ferrara

El litio es un mineral bastante común; sin embargo, los elevados costos de su extracción resultan en que existan pocas minas en el mundo. El litio es considerado “el petróleo del futuro” debido a que se usa en baterías y dispositivos electrónicos, los cuales regulan muchas de las actividades de nuestra vida moderna. La creciente inquietud sobre los efectos del cambio climático ha llevado a que cada vez se busquen más alternativas.

En el 2019, en un pequeño pueblo llamado Bacadéhuachi en Sonora, México, se encontró el yacimiento más grande de litio en el mundo, en el cual se estima que se podrían extraer más de 243 millones de toneladas de minerales, y alrededor de 4 millones y medio de toneladas de carbonato de litio (Mining Technology, 2019), equivalente a 40 veces la cantidad de consumo en todo el año pasado. Como referencia, la batería de un Tesla requiere 8 kilos de litio, se producen alrededor de 3,000 al día. Y esto es solo un ejemplo en la industria eléctrica automotriz, a lo cual hay que agregar el extensivo uso del mineral en baterías de teléfonos, computadoras, vidrios cerámicos y en aires acondicionados.

Actualmente, existen dos empresas mineras, Bacanora Lithium de Canadá y Ganfeng Lithium de China, las cuales mostraron interés inmediato en la explotación de este yacimiento.



En el mismo año del descubrimiento, el CEO de Bacanora Lithium, comentó: “Sonora es un proyecto que durará 300 años, con costos operativos bajos, en el que produciremos litio de alta calidad para la industria de las baterías para vehículos eléctricos” (Secker, 2019), y también pronosticó que la producción comenzara en el 2023. Ante esta perspectiva es evidente que es un proyecto altamente rentable y con gran proyección hacia al futuro energético.

México está enfocado en el petróleo, por lo tanto, no ha tomado acciones concretas que lo involucren con este tipo de inversiones, debido a que no tiene la capacidad económica para extraer las toneladas de litio que fueron encontradas, se ha mantenido al margen de este proyecto. Nuestro país es uno de los principales exportadores de petróleo, el recurso natural no renovable con mayor demanda en el mundo. El petróleo a sido clave como fuente de energía y factor determinante para la economía del país.

Las baterías de litio no son completamente inocuas, ya que su reciclaje es prácticamente imposible. La extracción de este recurso afecta al planeta de varias maneras, “Por una tonelada de litio producida, se generan ocho toneladas de residuos” (Rosales, 2020), para extraer el litio se usa un proceso de evaporación donde se pierde una enorme cantidad de agua, con lo cual afecta directamente a la población, además de la deforestación y la destrucción ecológica que implica su extracción. Si bien es verdad que los automóviles que utilizan petróleo contaminan con la emisión de gases, los automóviles eléctricos con baterías de litio también son bastante dañinos para el medio ambiente.

El estrés hídrico no es el único problema con la extracción y la explotación de litio, el yacimiento de Bacanora tiene un área de explotación de 100,000 hectáreas, para lo que se tendría que deforestar toda esa área, impactando la vegetación y los hábitats de miles de especies. La explotación de este preciado recurso también afectará los mantos acuíferos de Sonora, lo que potencialmente puede contaminar el agua de los habitantes. El potencial riesgo de contaminación del agua por el litio, puede ser causante de enfermedades mentales, ya que el litio es tóxico para el cuerpo humano si sobrepasa los 15 miligramos.

El litio no es una verdadera solución para minimizar la contaminación producida por el petróleo. Es considerado como un recurso "ecológico" pero la realidad es que al ser un medio de energía relativamente nuevo, realmente no se conoce el verdadero impacto que puede tener sobre el planeta. Aunque es verdad que el proceso de extracción es más simple, y podría ser considerado como menos dañino, el litio sigue siendo una solución temporal. Al igual que el petróleo es un recurso no renovable, las baterías no se pueden reciclar y se convierten en un residuo tóxico. El seguir extrayendo materiales como el litio y petróleo no es una solución. Una transición energética es necesaria para el futuro, debido al cambio climático, pero esto no será posible si los principales recursos energéticos son no renovables y son extraídos indiscriminadamente. Es necesario un cambio de conciencia sobre el impacto de nuestra forma de vida, para encontrar una verdadera solución.

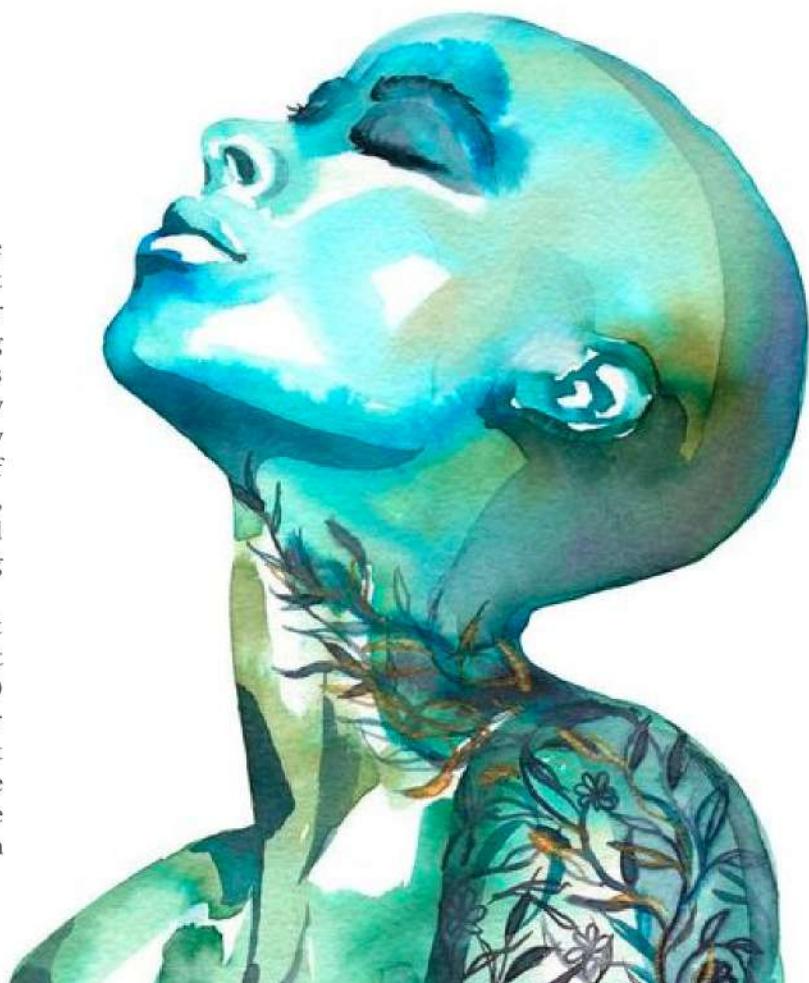
SALUD MENTAL

ANXIETY AND DEPRESSION IN TEENS

By Kenneth McGregor

We live in an amazing time to thrive: an age of technology, medicine, and education that allows us to live better lives than we ever could have 50 or 100 years ago. Not everything is perfect though, and one aspect of our lives that seems to have gotten worse in the past few years is our mental health. Most sources show a worrying trend in the mental state of adolescents and young adults. Depression, anxiety, suicide, and self harm are all becoming more of a threat than ever to young people.

Gallup Inc, an employee-owned business that specializes in analytics and management consulting globally, surveyed roughly 150,000 people in more than 140 countries about their mental wellbeing[1]. The results of the last year show that not only are more people unhappy with their lives, but they are generally rating their lives as much worse than a decade ago.



This is an issue among many demographics, but teenagers seem to have been hit particularly hard. Between 2007 and 2012 suicides of people between the ages of 10 and 24 increased by 54%[2] and by 2019 over a tenth of adolescents reported having a major depressive episode[3]. All these statistics and more are telling us that depression (and by extension self-inflicted injury and death) is on the rise among teenagers.

Generally it's easy to point to poverty and food insecurity as significant factors for some people, but with adolescents there is also the influence of the internet and their own worldviews. It's not uncommon for teenagers to feel like they are growing up in a doomed world and so become disillusioned with life.

Social media is a double-edged sword when it comes to adolescent mental health. TikTok for instance has become a big online hub for talking about mental health issues due to the short, easily consumable nature of its content which has helped destigmatize many disorders, encourage young users to have conversations about their mental state and possible treatment, and provide support groups for struggling adolescents. Of course, the internet has never been entirely reliable when it comes to medical issues. Information on TikTok cannot always be reliable, and TikTok is somewhat notorious for misrepresenting disorders (usually by presenting them as interesting personality traits rather than actual diagnosable issues) and providing false, sometimes dangerous, information. This leads to young users of the app commonly misdiagnosing themselves and seeking ineffective treatment or refusing to consult with real professionals[4]. Some people also argue that social media can negatively affect a teenager's mental health by showing them idealized versions of other people's lives and making them feel like they have to perform for their online space.



One factor that is not touched on often, despite how big of a stresser it can be, is school. When interviewing a 14-year-old, Matt Richtel wrote in a New York Times article published this year that the child felt "put under a microscope" when parents downloaded an app to monitor their child's grades[5]. The constant pressure to perform well in school and turn in mountains of assignments on time can quickly become stressful to an unhealthy degree. School can also cause sleep deprivation in adolescents who naturally have a circadian rhythm that prompts them to wake up later than what school allows. These tired and stressed students have a hard time getting away from school thanks to the internet bringing parts of their education into their home, making it harder for them to feel like they can separate their school life from their home life.

Adolescents are more depressed, turning to the internet for what can be unhelpful, inaccurate, or dangerous advice, and being made to keep up with their studies in a less-than-ideal mental state. The rising rates of suicide and self harm in teenagers and young adults can serve to remind us that ignoring a mental health crisis only leads to problems. These mental health issues are real threats that need to be addressed.

Adolescents commonly feel that they have to deal with their issues on their own and do not come forward. For anyone in distress, the best course of action is easily to find someone you can talk to like a parent or school counselor who is able to set you up with a professional therapist. There are systems in place to help people such as the Municipal DIF System here in Puerto Vallarta, which provides free psychological care for anyone dealing with emotional issues[6], and the Citizen Security Council, which helps maintain smaller communities and support vulnerable groups. Of course, there are special resources for people who feel they are at risk of suicide. The IBF suicide hotline for Mexico can be reached at 5255102550, and organizations like INHISAC work to prevent suicides through in-person seminars and plenty of online resources available on their website[7], the group can also be contacted at info@suicidiologia.com.mx. It's vital for people to use whatever resources are available to them if they think they're at risk of killing or harming themselves.

COMUNIDAD

¿QUÉ LEEN LOS PROFESORES DEL AMERICANO?

BRENDA ZAZUETA

LIBRO: Who cooked Adam Smith's Dinner by Katrine Marçal.

Es un libro sobre economía y feminismo, me pareció importante porque aborda el trabajo no remunerado de la mujer en el hogar, pero a la vez es contradictorio porque no da crédito suficiente a los logros de las mujeres en su lugar de trabajo en el mundo contemporáneo. ¡sobrepasa los 15 miligramos.

SERIE: Santa Evita en Star Plus.

La historia de Evita Perón en Argentina. Es entretenida y aborda el misterio de su muerte y el peregrinar de su cuerpo antes de ser enterrada en el Cementerio de la Recoleta.

PELICULA: La caja de música, The Music Box (1989) Costa-Gavras. Con Jessica Lange, Armin Mueller-Stahl

Es un extraordinario thriller judicial que expone una reflexión moral: una abogada tiene que defender a su padre en un proceso donde se le acusa de ser un antiguo criminal de guerra nazi.



ALLISON MARX

LIBRO: Circe by Madeline Miller.

Greek mythology reworked for grown-ups into a novel.

PELICULA: Bill Cunningham: New York (2010)

A documentary film about a man who worked as a fashion photographer. He lived a life of singular focus.

CRISTY KING

LIBRO: La Bestia Carmen Mola, Premio Planeta 2021 Thriller, novela adictiva.

SERIE: Succession HBO

CRISTY KING

LIBRO: The Island of a Missing Trees" by Elif Shafak.

It's about a fig tree that get moved from Cyprus to England, and it teaches you about Greek and Turkish Cypriots. Lots of it is told from the point of view of the tree.



CHRIS MURRAY

LIBRO: Prisoners of Geography

Book I use for teaching geopolitics with my 7th grade students. Breaks down key aspects about the places we live and how the geography better helps us understand the conflicts and inequalities of the modern world.

Sapiens: A Graphic Novel - Harari's award winning book made into visuals. I use this with my 8th grade students to better understand the basics of our species as we evolved from hunters and gatherers to beach goers in Puerto Vallarta.

Caste: Origins of Our Discontent by Isabel Wilkerson. An award winning book that helps a reader understand the foundation of racial hierarchy in the United States. I use this with my 10th graders to explore the deep social structures established in the USA that have infiltrated all aspects of American society.

PELICULA: Bardo: False Chronicle of a Handful of Truth

ALTER EGO

SOLEDAD

Por Elijah Luna

Tras el sorprendente éxito de *Cien años de soledad*, Gabriel García Márquez se encontró con un problema. Vivía en la Ciudad de México y no sabía qué hacer con su vida. Había escrito una novela completa que fue exitoso, pero el público quería más. Tenía hambre y pedía otra historia.

Gabriel García Márquez comenzó a trabajar en su siguiente obra.

Se sentó en su escritorio, con la máquina de escribir. En la mano derecha, sujetaba un cigarrillo. Siempre fumaba antes y mientras escribía. Siempre. Golpeó el borde de su cigarrillo sobre el escritorio de arce y siguió golpeando.

-No tengo ninguna idea- murmuró para sí mismo.

Llevaba horas en esa posición y no había dormido ni un minuto. Ni siquiera un guiño. García Márquez buscó sobre su escritorio el famoso tequila de México. Se sirvió una copa y se lo bebió. Pronto, una copa se convirtió en dos y dos en tres. Fue entonces cuando llegó su primera alucinación. Se asomó a Márquez y lo miró con asco.

-¿En qué se ha convertido la familia Buendía? Pura chatarra, eso es lo que es - ladró.

Marquez estaba totalmente confundido por el hecho de que, José, uno de sus propios personajes ,estuviera ante él. Marquez se convenció de que había tomado demasiado.

-¡Muy borracho, eso sí! -dijo José mientras recogía la botella de tequila.

-¿Cómo sabes lo que estoy pensando?

-¡Soy tu propio personaje! Salí de ti, iclaro que estoy en tu cabeza, tonto!

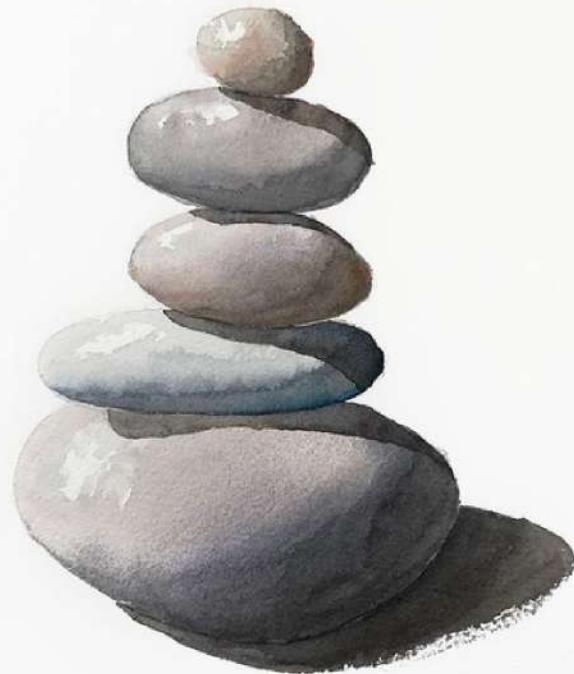
José sonrió y le dio una palmadita en la espalda, lo cual lo hizo toser desaforadamente.

-Vamos a tomar un poco de aire fresco. ¡Quizá te sirva de inspiración!

Márquez asintió y se levantó. Comenzó su larga caminata fuera de su casa y hacia el centro de la ciudad. Tropezó y se cayó un par de veces, así que pidió un taxi. Una vez que se subió, el taxista arrancó a toda velocidad.

-¡Despierta!

Márquez se frotó los ojos y se encontró en un restaurante cualquiera. El cielo estaba lleno de un tinte naranja y rojo.



Los pájaros cantaban y los grillos cantaban.

-¿Dónde estoy? -se preguntó Márquez. Tardó un rato para despertarse completamente y cuando se había limpiado los ojos, se encontró en una cafetería con muchas sillas diferentes. Era una cafetería de alto nivel y los meseros se pasaban apresuradamente. Márquez ya no se sentía borracho. Probablemente se había desmayado. Entonces, ¿por qué...?

-¿Por qué sigues aquí? -preguntó Márquez a José.

-No sé.

Márquez empezó a recibir miradas raras de los que le rodeaban, así que se levantó y se fue. Caminó por el centro de la ciudad. Pronto se encontró en la zona romántica. Muchas personas estaban a su alrededor, fumando y riendo. El fuerte sonido de la fiesta resonaba en el cemento de la calle. Márquez se metió la mano en el bolsillo y sacó un cigarrillo. Se lo llevó a los labios y lo encendió.

-Pensé que querías dejar de fumar - murmuró José.

-Lo quería, pero me cuesta escribir sin ellos.

Márquez dio una lenta calada al cigarrillo mientras se apoyaba en la pared.

-¿Cuándo te vas a ir?- -preguntó Márquez.
 -Hasta que te me quite de la cabeza, me iré.
 -¿Qué significa eso?
 -¿Tengo que deletrearlo?

Márquez se rascó la cabeza con la mano libre y suspiró.

-Supongo que sí -respondió.
 -Para empezar, ¿cuánto hace que no ves a tu mujer?
 Un par de personas que llevaban molotovs pasaron cerca de Márquez. Se dirigían al centro de la ciudad. Probablemente eran manifestantes contra el PRI.
 -Un par de días -respondió Márquez.
 José se apoyó en la pared junto a Márquez.
 -Un escritor está encadenado a su obra. Nunca jamás le abandonará.
 -¿Qué se supone que significa eso?
 -Sé que intentas hacer lo correcto, cariño, pero estás yendo demasiado lejos.

De las sombras salió una mujer. Era Úrsula.

-En palabras amables, lo que está diciendo es que estás atrapado en un ciclo. Igual que nosotros.

Márquez no reaccionó ante la nueva presencia. Ya estaba demasiado acostumbrado a lo raro.

Márquez se frotó las sienes y se volvió hacia sus invitados,

-La cuestión es escribir una buena historia. ¿Alguno de ustedes tiene ideas?

-No-respondió José.
 -Lo siento, cariño-replicó Úrsula.
 -Estoy alucinando y no se me ocurre ni una idea para la historia.
 -Escucha aquí. No tienes que escribir otra historia. ¡Simplemente pasa tiempo con tu mujer! Tu libro hizo un montón de ventas, ¿verdad? Puedes vivir cómodamente. No importa lo que la gente quiera.

-No puedo defraudarlos.
 -¿Quieres ser un esclavo?
 -No.

-¿Quieres que nos vayamos?
 -¡Preferiblemente!

-Como yo lo veo, tienes dos opciones. Una, deshacerte de nosotros o dos: dejar este mundo atrás y pasar tiempo con tu mujer y con nosotros.

Márquez se agachó y se agarró las sienes haciendo presión.

-¡Yo digo que averigüemos por qué te está pasando esto!

Márquez levantó la vista y se encontró mirando a Aureliano.

-¡Ahhh! -gritó.
 -¡Ahora, ahora, cálmate! -dijo Úrsula, intentando consolar a Márquez.

-Chico tienes que elegir -dijo José con calma.
 Márquez no se movió.

-¿Lo hemos roto? -preguntó Aureliano.
 Márquez se levantó y empezó a correr por la calle. No sabía a dónde iba ni por qué. Pasó corriendo por delante de los edificios en llamas provocados por la rabia de la gente. Pasó por delante de los soldados del PRI que lanzaban gases lacrimógenos a las turbas enfurecidas y corrió hasta su casa en donde se encerró.

-¿Qué vas a elegir?-preguntó Úrsula.
 -Tal vez el conocimiento-añadió Aureliano.
 -Tal vez tu encantadora esposa-espetó José.

Márquez se sentó ante su máquina y comenzó a escribir otro best seller. Descifró lo que José trataba de decirle. Necesitaba trasladar las existencias de sus personajes al papel para deshacerse de ellas. Necesitaba escribir 200 años de soledad. Escribió con todo su corazón. Escribió mientras sus alusiones cantaban, reían y hablaban con él. Escribía y escribía. No dormía. Pero no despertaba. Simplemente escribía y se convertía en uno con su cuento. Sus manos le empezaban a doler, pero no prestó atención. Salió a tomar fotos para inspiración. Un día se puso su chaleco y se dirigió afuera para encontrarse con un incendio. Varios hombres lanzaban molotovs a una casa.

-¡Abajo con el PRI!
 Márquez sacó su cámara y le tomó foto. Se regresó a su casa en donde empezó a trabajar. Describe el escenario que vio y a sus personajes. Los ojos con los que vio el desastre se transformaron a los de José.

-Tienes un buen cuento, Marquez.
 -Gracias.

-Esteban estaría orgulloso de ti.
 Esto lo hizo sonreír.
 Pasaron los meses, casi tenía un libro completo. Su nuevo libro hablaba de un portal que dejó a sus personajes entrar al mundo actual. Este cuento no se había hecho antes y a Marquez lo sintió bastante bien.

Cada vez que escribía el nombre de sus personajes, se hacían más y más transparentes.

-¡Por dios! ¡Ya me estoy desapareciendo! -dijo Úrsula

-¡Ya me voy pronto!-dijo Aureliano.
 -Se acaba el tiempo- comentó José
 Todos se reunieron a lado de Marquez mientras escribía su libro. Faltaban pocas páginas y después de una hora, terminó.

--¡Ya terminé!
 Pero cuando volteó a ver, sus alucinaciones ya se habían ido. Marquez tuvo un sentimiento de tristeza. No sabía por qué. Esto era lo que quería, pero... la ausencia de sus personajes lo hacia sentir solo.

El libro se completó. El público estaba satisfecho; pero su impaciencia volvió a crecer. Como en un eterno retorno descrito en su libro, el escritor se sentó de nuevo y comenzó a escribir. Tenía un cigarrillo en la mano y el tequila sobre su mesa. No tenía ideas y no sabía qué hacer. Se sirvió un vaso y bebió...

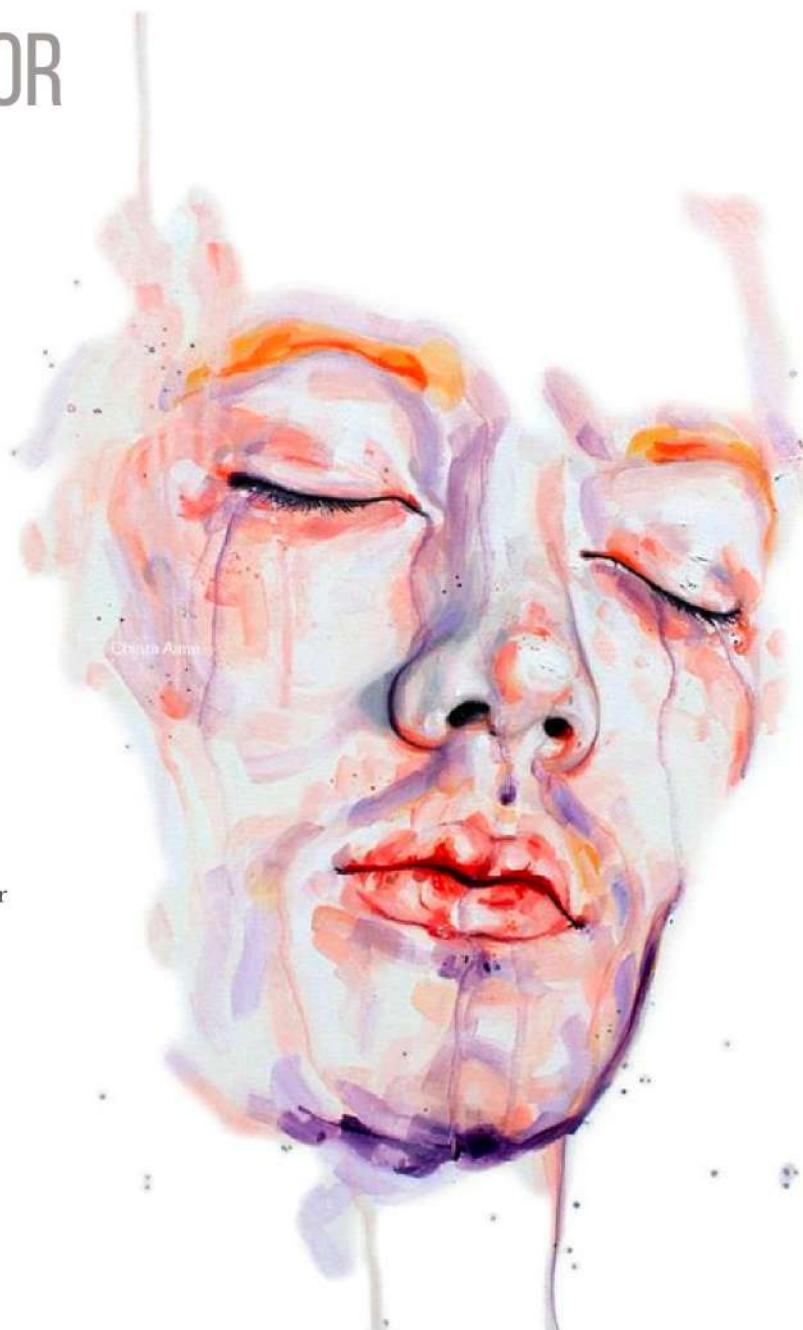
CREAK OF THE DOOR

By Ciara Ellis

Before me it stands tall
A great oak door
To a chamber of the unknown
Of the million gazes
Of the million words
Cascading from sour mouths
Projecting from crooked eyes
It's brass handle beacons me
It whispers my name
But its creak is far too loud
What if they hear?
What if they see?

I yearn for the strength
And the courage
To feel the colorful words
And hear the screaming lights
But I am deaf to the words
And blind to the lights
Because I seal my door
I let nothing escape

And yet with every beat of my hammer
To the boards I nail on my door
A piece of me shrieks
And every cry of the hammer
A never ending echo in my heart
Forever longing to open the door
Yet I hush
Yet I cower
In the lonely shadows of the crowd
In dread of the foreign light
Behind that grand door



ARTE

This month, both Art and AP Art Electives created a final piece, each reflecting their personal inquiry. By the use of watercolors, acrylics, pencils, and colors, they were able to create a detailed, and captivating final piece.



By Sophia



By Nicole



By Regina



By Gala



By Lorena

El propósito de esta pieza de arte era reflejar la manera en la que las personas con una temprana edad pueden visualizar el mundo. Es decir, cuando estamos pequeños, todo parece ser fácil, divertido y colorido. No obstante, mientras vamos creciendo, poco a poco la vida empieza a tornarse un poco más sombría mientras la realidad se vuelve más clara. En este proyecto el reloj derritiéndose simboliza la manera en la que el tiempo se va terminando y tenemos que estar más conscientes de este hecho para siempre aprovechar el ahora ya que no se sabe si el mañana vendrá. - Regina González

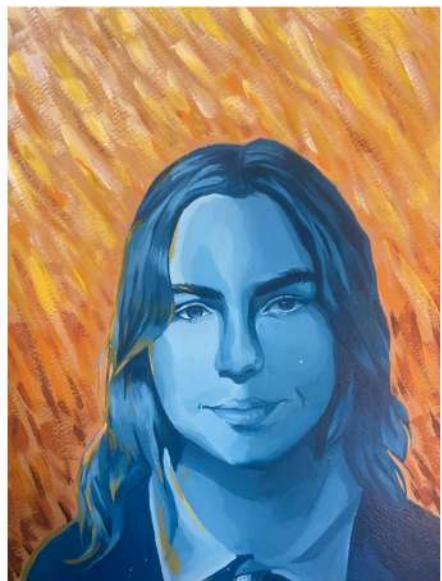
Additionally, the 9th grade Art class focused on creating expressionist self-portraits. By using bold and contrasting colors, they were able to achieve an eye-catching and captivating illustration.



By Isabella



By Vicky



By Quetzalli

LOVE ACTUALLY: A CHRISTMAS COMFORT

By Alessandro Leone

In a day when romantic comedies seem to have been lost in the vast world of blockbuster moviemaking as well as the hardships of the pandemic era from which many are yet to heal from, the importance of a delightful story has never been greater. *Love Actually* is a perfect fit for what people once took for granted in their lives, a classic “*rom-com*. ” It’s filled with one of the most impressive casts ever put to screen, themes that furnish our souls with gutting humor and tears, and a director ending an era of moviemaking that will be remembered for the ages. This time of year will always find people at their most corny, loving, and hilariously fun phases, perfect for a film that delivers on all of those three emotions.

There's no doubt that one of the main reasons for the movie's success was the famous British movie and theater stars. Hugh Grant, Colin Firth, Liam Neeson, Keira Knightley, and Emma Thompson are just a few that make up this stellar list of actors. Many people wonder how a romantic comedy was able to get this amount of actors to participate in one film with a budget of 45 million dollars, more than ten times what Richard Curtis' *Four Weddings and a Funeral*, one of the director's first films had as a spending limit. The fact the story was filled with known actors was important because people knew what they signed up for, Hugh Grant is practically stapled to the genre since he's been involved with them for the greater part of his career, and Emma Thompson is set to produce an act that will delight an audience to its core. *Love Actually* can pull off a corny and cliché story because the actors executing the film know how to do so.

The story takes a step into examining the complexities of the emotion that connects all: love. The film analyzes eight different couples in London, each unique in their way. We have the grieving widow Daniel (played by Liam Neeson) trying to help his son dazzle his school crush, the new prime minister (Hugh Grant) sparking a romance with his young staffer, as well as a man in love with his best friend's newly married wife.

These are just some of the multiple relationships that take place throughout the story. The common unity of all these characters is the theme of love being all around them, in every part of the world and every stage of life.

Previously to *Love Actually*, Richard Curtis, the writer and director of the film, was most notably known for his work on *Four Weddings and Funeral*, as well as the famous *Notting Hill*, when the romantic comedy era was at full throttle. Unfortunately for this breed of films and their directors, the genre saw itself slowly dying after having peaked in the 90s, making Richard Curtis' final installment of his unofficial trilogy all the more poetic, all featuring his long-time film partner Hugh Grant. Although there have been more films released in the past years that resemble Curtis' films and the whole rom-com genre as a whole, it will never be the same as it was a few decades ago, and all we have from that piece of history are movies and emotions that turned into powerful memories.

Love Actually is a film like none other. A movie that takes pride in being corny and cheesy is extremely hard to pull off nowadays. The A-List cast fills the story with performances worthy of awards, a plot, and a theme that not only provides humor but blends in sadness as well, making the themes resonate and be all the more powerful to any viewer. But the source of the movie's success lies heavily in the work of the writer-director Richard Curtis, who ends an era of movie making stunningly, with a love letter to romance that conveys his love for cinema. The holiday season cannot be one without the film *Love Actually*.



AHÍ VIENE CASCARRABIAS

REDACCION

Mateo Lopez
Mason Sherman
Sebastian González
Alessandro Leone
Kenneth McGregor
Mateo Ferrara
Regina Gonzalez
Elijah Luna
Ciara Ellis

DISEÑO

Regina González

PORTADA

Mary Robinson

COORDINACION

Regina González
Mary Robinson
Brenda Zazueta
Kara Heiniger
Erika Murray
Allison Marx



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