A lot has been happening at Loyola over the past few months. At the end of February, we had For & Others Week. Over the course of the Week, we had presentations covering a wide range of topics from mental health to offensive language. On Monday afternoon, we gathered to watch a dance performance by Katherine Pettit Creative, led by Katie Pettit, our very own Dance Club moderator (shameless plug incoming…please come on Mondays after school in 305!). The performance, called “I Could Never Love Anyone…” told the story of three sisters as they dealt with one’s battle with addiction. The dance showed that the journey to overcome addiction was not a straight line—the sister would be able to keep her demons at bay for a time, but would come to face demons at bay for a time, and now Califor...
April 22, 2019 is Earth Day! No matter what your age, Earth Day is a great time to show the world how committed you are to protecting the environment. It’s a day to take action on the issues that matter most to you and to get others involved.

The celebration of Earth Day began in 1970. Forty-nine years ago, millions of people began to protest the negative repercussions that nearly 150 years of industrialization had on the environment. In the United States and around the world, the excessive smog was becoming deadly, and evidence was growing that pollution could lead to developmental delays in children. Biodiversity was in decline due to heavy use of pesticides and other pollutants. Global ecological awareness was growing, and the United States government responded quickly. President Nixon and Congress leap into action, creating the Environmental Protection Agency.

Earth Day is now a global event that is held each year. A total of one billion people from different countries take part in Earth Day, making it the largest civic-focused day of action in the world. There is a theme for Earth Day every year. Last year’s theme was to “End Plastic Pollution.” I feel that as a Loyola community we are tackling that theme well by using reusable water bottles and recycling the plastic we use in the commons. The new goal for Earth Day 2019 is to “Protect Our Species.” The reasoning behind this theme is that humans have upset the balance of nature, and, as a result, the world is facing the greatest threat of extinction since the loss of the dinosaurs about 60 million years ago. Unlike the case of the dinosaurs, human activity causes the rapid dwindling of species today.

The number of individual plant and animal species has decreased drastically recently. This loss of species affects genetic variation, biodiversity, and other issues. As a result of human activities, 192 species face threats such as unhealthy production and consumption. This trend cannot continue to severely erode resources, then we threaten to hinder their ability to replenish, sustain species, and meet human needs. I am sure many of us have seen pictures of first-hand examples of animals that are on the verge of becoming extinct. Among this group are elephants, giraffes, polar bears, and whales. In the last few decades we have learned of new species of plants and animals discovered in tropical forests across the world, opening an entirely new path.

Since 1970 the number of animals living on land has fallen by 40 percent. Marine animal populations have also fallen by 40 percent overall. It is estimated that humans have affected 83 percent of Earth’s land surface, which has ravages many ecosystems where species of wildlife used to exist. If we do not act now, extinction may be humanity’s longest lasting legacy. We must work together to protect endangered and threatened species, including bees, coral reefs, elephants, giraffes, insects, whales, and many more.

Despite these grim tidings, there is still good news to be found in the midst of the bad. The rate of extinctions can still be slowed, and many declining, threatened, and endangered species can still recover if we work together now to “Protect our Species.” This Earth Day we should not only focus on protecting our species, but also on working to fix what we have created.

How can you help and make this Earth Day a good one? To begin, you can plant a tree. In your daily life, you can replace plastic water bottles, utensils, cups, and straws with reusable alternatives. Additionally, you can avoid plastic shopping bags. To decrease excess production, you can eat less meat. In terms of transportation, you can travel by foot or by public transportation. Lastly, be sure to spread awareness for the health and welfare of the planet.

Happy Earth Day!
In early April, a number of students had the opportunity to join a friendly competition between a number of Jesuit High Schools to draw attention to and receive money for a number of charitable organizations. The students had volunteered. In front of a panel of judges each school gave a ten-minute presentation about their organization and what their experience working there meant to them. After a short period of deliberation, the judges divided the schools into three tiers based on the quality of their presentations, giving special consideration to the importance of the need that the organization addresses, and the impact any money raised would have.

With the donations ranging from $20,000, to $15,000, to $10,000, our anonymous donor was able to support numerous organizations across the country that were truly making a difference. Loyola’s team consisted of Daniela Pietro, Natalia Adams, and yours truly. We advocated for the organization in West Virginia that Loyola has been working with for over a decade: the West Virginia Ministry of Advocacy and Work Camps (WMWAC). West Virginia Ministry of Advocacy and Work Camps (WMWAC). We were able to take money back to own the other organizations, all of which continue to make lives better for people across the country and the world. On behalf of WMWAC, we were happy to receive a $15,000 prize that will help many families live in safer homes. The town of Hampden, where we serve, is poor and very much in need of aid. While we have soup kitchens and shelters to help people who have become homeless in New York City, they lack that kind of infrastructure in rural parts of the country. Hampden relies upon local community and support. Family can take many forms but community most often lives through their local Church. The town preacher, Pastor Cab, works with WVMAW to build ramps, refurbish interiors, and mount new roofs on people’s homes. Without him many lives would be much harder. But that isn’t to say there’s no more work to be done. If you haven’t had the chance to serve in West Virginia, it is comprised of a week of hard work, home cooked food, and indescribable fun. Personally, every experience there is unique and the construction we undertake is some of the most immediate and impactful work I have ever done. From screwing in the header to bringing the moon rise, from the best barbecue in the world to a pink flamingo purse, from the Blue Ridge Mountains to the Shenandoah river, I would highly recommend the trip next Spring Break.

Every day we are exposed to all of the negative things happening in the world by various news outlets. Although we as society have made momentous advances in regards to quality of human life, health, and much more, we tend to highlight negativity instead of positivity in the media. In a world of chaos, I feel that we need to focus on some of the good that is happening around us. I would like to bring light and report on the positive things people are doing to help others on a local or even global scale. I would like to begin with our Loyola community and outline the ways in which we are making a positive impact on the world. Let’s bring to light the good that is happening around us and in so doing, possibly motivate others to do the same.

There is so much good that can be done with only a little time and dedication, by donating only a small effort to a great cause which can create a huge change. The Jesuit spirit that runs through our entire curriculum understands that, which is why our Christian Service program is so vital to our education. Luckily for us, it is led by great leaders and organizers that also understand the necessity of service and the greatness it can achieve, as well as the swell of goodness that comes from doing good works. So I leave with this idea in mind: Love each other, so that your love can have a greater effect outside of yourself.
Continued from Page 1
defense made up for the lackluster offense. While the secondary was strong, it was their defensive line that made headlines. The trio of Osi Umenyiora, Justin Tuck, and Michael Strahan combined for an unbelievable 32 sacks.

The Giants’ defensive stars bet Brady he would score no more than 14 points. In response, he laughed. The Patriots had averaged 37 points per game that year, which still stands as the second most all time. America was set for the perfect David vs. Goliath story—a Giant upset. And it happened.

In a stunning 17-14 upset, Eli Manning and the Giants shocked the country by ruining the Patriots’ perfect season. Eli Manning established himself as the Giants’ franchise quarterback with a go-ahead touchdown throw to Plaxico Burress late in the fourth quarter. His performance earned him Super Bowl MVP.

Four years later, the Giants somehow found themselves on the big stage facing the Patriots again—with the same quarter-backs. But the rosters weren’t entirely the same. The Patriots lost their lead rusher, Laurence Maroney, lead receiver in Randy Moss, and two defensive stars in Michael Vrabel and Asante Samuel. Replacing them were starters in the secondary was strong, but the team itself was completely different. Strahan combined for an unbelievable 32 sacks.

These changes made both teams noticeably worse than their previous matchups. The Patriots went from a perfect 16-0 record to 13-3. With Tom Brady, the offense slightly improved by giving Ahmad Bradshaw more playing time behind Brandon Jacobs as a new running back duo. Despite the offense’s improvement, the defense clearly struggled without Strahan, giving up 50 more points on the season.

Fighting through the postseason as a wildcard team, the Giants made the Super Bowl, becoming just the fourth wildcard team to do so. Tom Brady and the Patriots were hungry for revenge against an even weaker Giants team.

In the final 8 games of the year, Odell Beckham Jr. was placed on IR after in Jacksonville, capped a season long losing streak. They finished the 2014 season 6-10. Odell won AP Offensive Rookie of the Year.

In the following offseason, the Giants lost Kiwanuka and Antrel Rolle, both starters in the 2012 Super Bowl. To make up for these losses, the Giants tried to franchise tag Jason Pierre-Paul. With just days left before having to sign his contract, he suffered a firework accident on 4th of July that blew off two and half of his fingers. He eventually signed a one-year deal, and returned for the final 8 games of the 2015 season, coming back just in time for another disaster.

The Giants finished the 2015 season 6-10. Odell Beckham Jr. highlighted the season, distracting fans with his dazzling performances. His biggest highlight of all, however, wasn’t a catch that year. He and a cornerstone on the Panthers, Josh Norman, traded punches in week 15.

At the end of the season, Tom Coughlin stepped down as head coach. But Giants’ fans were hopeful. The Giants promoted Ben McAdoo, their previous Offensive Coordinator, to fill Coughlin’s void. McAdoo and Eli Manning had a strong connection, which was the number one reason for the promotion. The new coaching job, Odell Beckham Jr. developing as a player, gave some hope for the 2016 season.

In 2016, the Giants went 11-5, giving them a ticket to the Wildcard round, and their first playoff appearance since their Super Bowl win in 2012. Lambeau field was the stage where the Giants had gone for their previous two Super Bowl runs. Of course, a Super Bowl run didn’t happen. A few days before the game, Odell Beckham Jr., Sterling Shepard, and several other Giants were photographed on a boat in Miami with Justin Bieber. Many believed the Giants players were too distracted and not focused enough on the game. Odell failed in just four catches on 11 targets with three drops, as the Giants lost 13-38.

The Giants’ bad luck didn’t end there. The Giants started the 2017 season 0-5, and Odell Beckham Jr. was placed on IR after that week five loss. The team fell into complete collapse mode. Eli Manning, after two consecutive starts, was benched for Geno Smith against the Raiders in week 13. Geno Smith led the team to just 17 points in the loss to the Raiders, and management was quick to act. Mara fired General Manager Reese, and head coach McAdoo. The Giants finished the season 3-13, their worst record in history.

In 2018 Pat Shurmur was hired as head coach, and Eli Manning was re-established as the starter, yet the team continued to fail. They finished the 2018 campaign just 5-11. Saquon Barkley gave Giants’ fans something to cheer for with his stellar season, earning himself AP Offensive Rookie of the Year just four years after Odell. Oh and by the way, Odell Beckham Jr. was traded last month to the Browns. (Don’t ask what they got in return).

Eli Manning will make his return in 2019 for one last dance.
A few short years ago, the Brooklyn Nets were the laughingstock of the NBA. They made one of the worst and most lopsided trades in NBA history, dealing multiple first round picks to the Boston Celtics in exchange for aging ex-superstars who had been reduced to shells of their former selves. After this ancient team separated, declined, or retired, Nets fans were subject to watching a terrible, talentless team that featured players such as Bojan Bogdanovic and Anthony Bennett, arguably the biggest draft bust in NBA history.

The Nets, however, slowly began to rebuild their franchise, under the leadership of new GM Sean Marks and Head Coach Kenny Atkinson. The new management did whatever it possibly could to acquire young talent and draft picks, accepting bad contract after bad contract along with these assets. They made a science out of offering young players whose teams had already given up on them a second chance to play in Brooklyn, with much media coverage or the pressure that comes with it. The most notable of these deals was when the team sent aging former franchise center Brook Lopez to the Lakers in exchange for D’Angelo Russell, a second overall draft pick who had already earned a reputation as a bust, and Timofey Mozgov, a bad contract.

This year, all of these deals have come to fruition. Russell is finally living up to his expectations, averaging career highs in points and assists per game. Young players Caris Levert, Joe Harris, Rondae Hollis-Jefferson, and Jarrett Allen are coming into their own, leading the Nets to the playoffs for the first time since 2015. Although the team is mediocre and inconsistent, it has demonstrated that it can win, and that its young pieces can be very effective. This is incredibly important because all of the bad contracts the Nets were forced to take on in trades will expire this summer, and they are projected to have enough money in free agency to sign two max contracts to the roster. This Nets season has been one long recruiting pitch for those NBA superstars who will be looking for a max contract this summer—it has been one to prove that the Nets have a winning culture, a talented young team, and access to the major New York market without the disfunctional-ity of the tanking Knicks, whose record is currently 16-54. The Nets ‘is 41-40.

Regardless, the Nets have gone from being a bottom team to being a contender for the championship. They have improved their roster, but there’s still work to be done. It’s time for Nets fans to hope that their franchise will continue to improve and win a championship, and that their young players will continue to improve and take the team to the next level.

MEET ZION WILLIAMSON: LEBRON JAMES WITH A 45-INCH VERTICAL

By Brij Gautam ’20

Unless you’ve been living under a rock for the past year or simply not interested in sports, you’re probably familiar with the name Zion Williamson. Zion is currently projected to be the number one draft pick in the upcoming NBA Draft this summer. Standing six foot seven, and weighing in at 285 lbs, the guy is already built like a pro, and he’s only eighteen years old.

When he was five years old, Zion already had aspirations of playing basketball at the collegiate and pro level. When he turned nine, he started waking up at five o’clock in the morning to train. Zion was decent in middle school but didn’t really get noticed until his freshman year of High School. The summer before his Freshmen year, Zion grew six inches and sprouted up to six foot three. It was at that point when he developed the ability to dunk, arguably his signature move today. In High School, Zion garnered national attention by posting averages of 36.8 points, 13 rebounds, 3 steals, and 2.5 blocks his junior year. Zion helped his team win numerous tournaments and even saw Drake wearing his jersey in an Instagram post. He followed that season up with similar averages his Senior year making him a no doubt five-star recruit. All the top college programs wanted Zion, but in the end he committed to Duke and Coach K. Zion joined R.J. Barrett and Cam Reddish giving the Blue Devils the top three recruits from that year’s class.

Everyone wondered if Zion would be able to compete at the next level, so he showed the world that he could not only compete, but dominate. College basketball fans watched in awe as Zion shattered record after record on the court. In February, Zion and his teammates suited up for a rivalry game against North Carolina. At just 36 seconds into the game, Zion left with a knee injury as his foot broke through the bottom of his shoe. The college basketball world was set on fire that night, as everyone debated whether or not Zion should return this season. Many believed he had already established himself as the best player in the draft and shouldn’t risk further injury. Despite what people were saying, Zion was committed to helping his team win games. They had worked so hard this season, and weren’t ready to give up. Zion returned just in time for the AAC tournament, a tournament that Duke won thanks to his contributions. Leading up to the NCAA tournament, it seemed like everyone was picking Duke to win the whole thing. Zion lead the team to victory in each of the first three rounds before meeting Michigan State in the Elite Eight. It was an other close game that came right down to the wire. Down by five with 14 seconds left, Duke’s second best player R.J. Barrett missed a potential go-ahead three point shot. Duke was able to get the ball back and was fouled, giving him two free throws. He chucked big time by missing the first, and chucked even harder on the second. He made the shot despite not intending to. Had Duke given the ball to Zion, I think they’d go on to win the thing.

With Duke out of the tournament, the spotlight was put on Zion and his future. The New York Knicks, Cleveland Cavaliers, and Phoenix Suns each had the best odds of getting the number one draft pick with 14%. In my opinion, a guy like Zion fits best on the New York Knicks. If the Knicks manage to land marquee free agents like Kyrie Irving and Kevin Durant, they would have themselves quite the big three. As seen in his playing days at Duke, Zion works well with other stars and loves sharing the ball. As a fan of the sport, I would love to see Zion on the Knicks because it would really shake up the league. No matter where he goes, he’ll instantly make them a much better team. He reminds me of LeBron James because not only are they built similarly and play the same position(s). Zion: 6 ft 7 in, 285 lbs; LeBron: 6 ft 8 in, 250 lbs but Zion also possesses the same leadership qualities and intangibles. With a year of college under his belt, Zion is better prepared for the NBA compared to James was after coming straight out of high school. Although Zion could work on his ball handling and three point shot, he has the potential to have a LeBron James type career. Let’s just hope that injuries don’t derail his career, because Zion Williamson is a generational talent. Knicks fans, pray that the draft lottery works out, because he could be the catalyst for the formation of a championship team.
CLIMATE CHANGE AND RENEWABLE ENERGY

By Lucas Pombo ’22

At the beginning of this year, the world witnessed a scale of disaster that was unprecedented. The devastating hurricanes, earthquakes, and wildfires demonstrate the dangers we face from the effects of climate change. As a result, we must take urgent action to mitigate the impact of climate change and transition to a more sustainable future.

One of the most promising solutions to this crisis is the adoption of renewable energy sources. These sources of energy, such as solar, wind, and hydroelectric power, are clean and inexhaustible, making them ideal for a future powered by sustainable resources.

Solar power, for instance, is a technology that has been rapidly advancing in recent years. Arizona, for example, has a surplus of solar power that is not being used, due to the fleeting nature of solar energy. This surplus energy is paid to be exported to California, which receives it as a compensation for taking the strain of California's surfeit. However, this surplus energy is expensive to transport and is often wasted due to the difficulty of storing large amounts of electricity.

To address this issue, California is exploring the possibility of building energy storage facilities, such as batteries, which can help smooth out the fluctuations in energy production and demand. These storage systems can also be charged with energy from other sources, such as wind or hydropower, to create a more stable and reliable energy grid.

In addition, governments around the world are implementing policies to encourage the adoption of renewable energy. This includes tax incentives, grants, and regulations that incentivize the use of clean energy. For example, the United States has implemented the Inflation Reduction Act, which provides incentives for the adoption of renewable energy technologies.

Despite these efforts, there are still challenges to be overcome. One of the main issues is the intermittency of renewable energy sources. Solar and wind energy are dependent on weather conditions, making them less predictable than traditional power sources. As a result, energy storage and transmission infrastructure must be improved to ensure a stable supply of energy.

Another challenge is the high cost of renewable energy technologies. While the cost of these technologies has been decreasing, they are still more expensive than traditional power sources in many cases. However, with increasing investments and technological advancements, the cost of renewable energy is expected to continue to decline, making it more competitive over time.

In conclusion, renewable energy is a critical solution to the crisis of climate change. While there are still challenges to be addressed, the benefits of a clean energy future are clear. By investing in renewable energy technologies and implementing policies to support their adoption, we can create a sustainable future for generations to come.

East of Eden

By Caroline Adams ’21

The eastern United States is often portrayed as the heartland of the nation, a place of natural beauty and cultural significance. Yet, the region is also characterized by a history of conflict and division.

The United States eastern seaboard is a region rich in natural beauty and cultural heritage. From the rolling hills of the Appalachian Mountains to the picturesque beaches of the Carolinas, the eastern states offer stunning landscapes and a diverse mix of cultures and traditions.

However, the region is also marked by a history of conflict and division, particularly during the Civil War and subsequent civil rights struggles. The Eastern Seaboard was a battleground in the Civil War, with battles fought in places such as Gettysburg and Antietam. The region was also the site of some of the most significant civil rights battles of the 20th century, with the Selma-to-Montgomery March and the Voting Rights Act among the most notable.

Despite these challenges, the eastern United States remains a vibrant and dynamic region, with a rich history and cultural identity. The region continues to evolve, adapting to changing times while preserving its cultural heritage.

Gone are the sweet ages of gentility. Doomed are we to walk this path serpentine.

Yet Westward lie lands of hostility.

Doomed are we to walk this path serpentine.
Continued from Page 6

Cap-and-trade work, how does it implement CCS, and how does that help us avoid the $44 trillion cost of reducing emissions? First, cap-and-trade works by capping the total amount of carbon that an economy can generate. The government then distributes permits to companies, according to production of goods by value, so that $1 of production can create a certain amount of carbon. Companies can trade their permits, according to their carbon needs, so carbon-intensive industries (like airlines and cars) have the price of carbon inherently baked into the payment cost, and the cost can change according to need. CCS fits into this because, as a carbon-negative industry, it can also sell permits, offsetting the negative emissions it makes. If a CCS company can capture 1,000 tons of carbon, then it can sell permits allowing 1,000 tons of carbon to be produced. The great part about this scheme is that the government can then lower the amount of permits in circulation by reducing the carbon cap. Eventually, the government could buy permits and not use them, such that the economy produces less carbon than it absorbs. We could get our economy carbon-negative, only by paying for the carbon we use, and we could buy ourselves time to transition to future such a more gradualy. We even know that such a system won’t cause chaos: because it exists in the Canadian province of British Columbia. Because we don’t even need to convert, simply absorb the carbon we produce, we can avoid the $44 trillion cost of being clean, and still save the planet.

Word Search

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So, obviously, cap-and-trade, especially implemented with CCS, would help the planet and the economy. How specifically by cost, doing nothing at all is the next-best option, by a total of $42 trillion. Because the market is so wide, the poverty created by adaptation is probably a worse impact than simply adapting our cities to higher sea levels and more disasters. As a result, doing nothing is really the next-best option after cap-and-trade. Some-what after that comes a carbon tax (still politically unfeasible), and then what we are doing now. We can’t let ourselves get caught up in a frenzy, and simply act rationally. We have a system that is workable. We should use it. But if we don’t, not doing anything is better than doing it wrong. We can’t afford to do climate change policy wrong. The cold truth is that doing nothing is terrible, but less terrible than all other options except cap-and-trade, which is beneficial. Unfortunately, that isn’t doable. So, unless we can push for the impossible, we really should do absolutely nothing. Any action that isn’t CCS that also helps the environment is astronomically expensive. So the solution is clear: if we don’t act properly, we shouldn’t act at all. Since acting properly is politically impossible, we should do nothing. From a policy standpoint, I’m glad that the direction our laws are going are not that bad, at least compared to the alternatives. So if you want the government to act; do your research first. It’s the least you can do for both the environment and the economy.

CRYPTO KEN KEN

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Search Words

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BERLIN & BRUSSELS & BUDAPEST & BUENOS AIRES & CAIRO \\
COPENHAGEN & DAMASCUS & DUBLIN & HANOI & HAVANA \\
HELSEINKI & KUWAIT & LONDON & LUXEMBOURG & MADRID \\
MALAGA & MANILA & MONACO & MOSCOW & NEW DELHI \\
OTTAWA & PYONGYANG & RIYADH & SAN SALVADOR & SANTIAGO \\
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CRYPTO Puzzles are regular Ken Ken puzzles that have been encrypted. Each digit has been substituted with a letter. To solve the puzzle, you must deduce what digit each letter stands for while working out the solution. In the solved puzzle, each row and each column will contain all of the digits 1 thru 5 (or the corresponding numbers).
Loyola’s track team is coached by Mr. Donacik and Ms. Gilfillan. The team has practice after school at Central Park every day. The practices vary each day of the week so that the runners can challenge themselves in different ways. “Hard” work-outs consist of jogging for two miles to a track on the Upper West Side, sprinting up a hill multiple times, and jogging two miles back to school. On “easy” days, runners jog for twenty-five to forty minutes on the Central Park Bridle Path. Although the work-outs are rigorous, they make each and every member of the team a better runner. The fundamentals Mr. Donacik and Ms. Gilfillan’s track team follows are based off the ideas that setting goals, working hard, and challenging yourself are crucial to becoming a better athlete.

Track meets typically occur most Thursdays of the season, where Loyola runners compete with runners from other schools in 200, 400, 800, 1500, 3000, 1600 and 3200 meter races. The daily training and weekly meets prepare the runners for Champs, which closes the track season. Every hard-day, work-out, and meet is leading up to Champs, preparing each Loyola runner to become better in hopes of qualifying for Champs. Champs is where the runners are to truly push themselves beyond their limits, both physically and mentally. Mr. Donacik employs the “mind over body” theory, which states that one can do whatever one puts one’s mind to. Runners can truly achieve anything and overcome any obstacles as long as they believe in themselves.

Run Hard! Run Smart! Go Loyola! Photo courtesy of the Loyola Yearbook

**CARA’S CONUNDRUMS - ANSWERS**

By Cara Mulrooney

1. Inkstand - kst is in the middle. “In” is the beginning, and “and” ends the word.
2. One is stacking his mind, while the other is finding his stock.
3. 1955 is not the year he was born it was the hospital room he was born in.
4. e n t. They represent the first letter when writing the numbers one thru ten.
5. S propel (No S = Parsley)
6. Because it was framed.
7. A clock
8. When there are two beats (beets) to the measure.
9. Smoke
10. FIVE - Remove the 2 letters F and E from five and you have IV.