



The Linguist

Volume 10 Issue 2

Letter from the Editors

Ciao a tutti! | Merhaba! | Halo semuanya!

We're so excited to present Volume 10, Issue 2 of The Linguist, Horace Mann's premier World Language magazine! This issue of The Linguist features a wide array of pieces written by your fellow classmates in seven different languages: Spanish, French, Chinese, Japanese, Latin, Portuguese, and Swahili. Every article includes an English translation so that everyone can read and enjoy the magazine's contents.

The mission of The Linguist is to feature the works of HM students written in various world languages. We hope to foster an environment for everyone to try their hand at crafting works beyond the four walls of the classroom and in turn, help HM Students further their appreciation for language. In an increasingly connected world, we believe this is all the more important.

We especially thank our club advisor, Mr. Hermeline, our Managing Directors, Menya Obia and Mich Obia, our Language Coordinators, Caleb Sharkey and Andrew Doft, as well as all the teachers who helped proofread our articles along with Mr. Hermeline: Dr. Duggan, Ms. Fu, Dr. Ladd, Ms. Kawahara, Mr. Moreira, Sr. Bustos and Dr. Morales.

As the last issue of the year, we encourage you all to continue learning languages into the summer, and experience the diversity of culture that the world has to offer. We hope you all can share these stories in future editions.

Please enjoy!

Emily Akbar, Molly Goldsmith,
and Kieran Singh

Editors in Chief

Emily Akbar
Molly Goldsmith
Kieran Singh

Managing Editors

Mich Obia
Menya Obia
Santi Simonian

Language Coordinators

Caleb Sharkey
Andrew Doft

Faculty Advisor

Mr. Jérôme Hermeline

Chinese Editors

Ms. Frances Fu

French Editors

Dr. Niamh Duggan
Mr. Jérôme Hermeline

Japanese Editors

Ms. Reiko Kawahara

Latin Editors

Dr. Cornelia Ladd

Portuguese Editors

Mr. Márcio Moreira

Spanish Editors

Dr. Osdany Morales
Sr. Fernando Bustos

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盘古开天辟地 - 中国神话故事

Pangu Creating the World - A Chinese Folktale

Daisy Liu, 9

Chinese

在很久很久以前，世界还只是一颗混沌的蛋，蛋里只有无尽的黑暗。不知从何时起，蛋里出现了一个浑身赤裸，有着如海藻般长发的男人：他的名字是盘古。

在沉睡了一万八千年后，盘古睁开了眼睛。他的眼前一片黑暗，于是他伸了伸手。他碰到了世界的壳子，于是他伸了伸腿。他依然碰到了世界的壳子。

盘古很恼火；他什么也看不见，只能摸到那个紧紧包裹着他身体的壳。他往身边摸索着，碰到了一把尖锐的斧子。盘古抄起了那把斧子，凿开了世界。

于是壳子里轻的东西上升成了天，重的东西下沉成了地。盘古眼睛微微睁开，新奇地望着这一切。他终于可以看见了，而他看见混沌归于秩序。

盘古喜欢这个新秩序，可是他害怕天与地终究又会合二为一，于是他脚踩着地，手撑着天，每天长高一丈，而天也随着他一丈一丈的升高，地随着他一丈一丈增厚。

终于，在一万八千年后，天和地永远的分开了。盘古累倒在地，眼睛弯弯的望着他创造的世界。他闭上了眼睛，再也没有醒来过。

盘古的身体替他完成了创造世界的重责大任。他的左眼变成太阳，右眼变成月亮，一缕缕长发变成一颗颗星星，四肢和身体变成陡峭的山峰和平缓的山丘，鲜血变成奔腾的大江大河，骨髓变成树木花草，肌肉供给它们养料，牙齿变成石头和金属，汗水变成雨水，永远滋养着大地，呼出的气变成白云和不可捉摸的风。

盘古最终融入了他深爱的世界。

English

A very long time ago, the world was only chaos contained in something in the likeness of an egg, and inside the egg there was only eternal darkness. From one day on, however, there appeared in the egg a man with long, entwining hair like kelp: his name was Pangu.

Pangu opened his eyes after sleeping for eighteen thousand years. He could only see darkness, so he extended his hand. He touched the world's shell. He still felt the shell when he moved his legs.

Pangu became enraged; he could see nothing, and he could only touch the shell that tightly confined his body. He groped around the little space beside him and felt a sharp ax. He held the ax and chopped the world open.

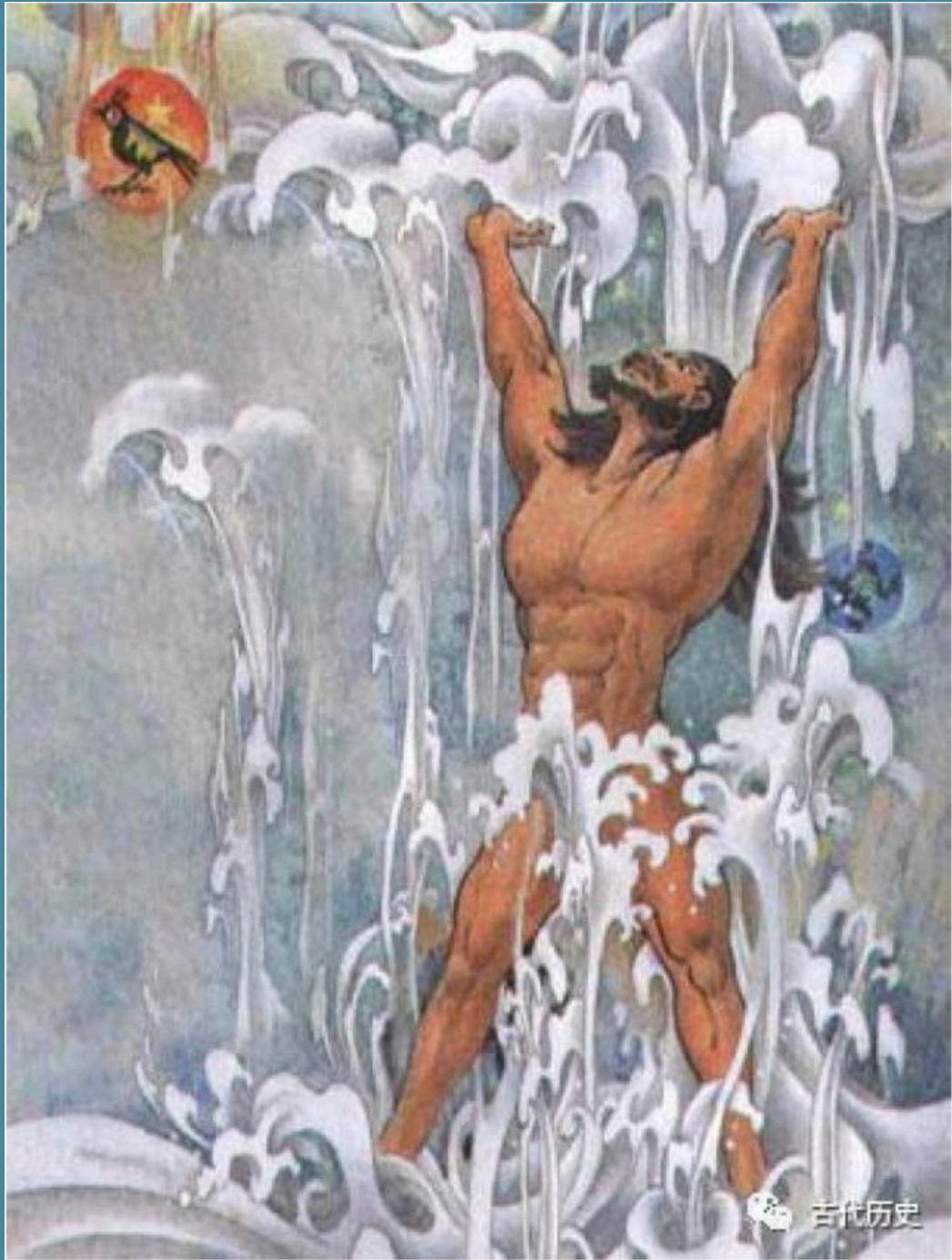
And so the light stuff in the shell floated up into the sky, and the heavy matter dropped down to become the earth. Pangu's eyes widened to look at all this. He could finally see, and he saw chaos becoming order.

Pangu liked this new order, but the thought of the sky and the earth becoming one again frightened him, so he planted his feet to the ground, extended his hands to the sky, and grew twelve feet each day so that the sky and the earth grew higher and thicker with him.

Finally, after another eighteen thousand years, the sky and the earth were separated forever. Pangu fell to the ground, thoroughly exhausted, and smiled, looking at the world he created. He closed his eyes and never woke up again.

Pangu's body finished the deed of creating the world for him. His left eye became the sun, his right eye the moon, his long strands of hair stars, his limbs and body the tall mountains and slight slopes. His blood became the running rivers and oceans, his bone marrows sprouted into trees and flowers and grass, and his muscles became the rich soil that nurtured them. His teeth became rocks and metals, his sweat the rain forever wetting the earth, his breath the floating clouds and immeasurable winds.

Pangu finally melted into the world he so dearly loved.



如何来到与离开

How to Come and Go

Daisy Liu, 9

Chinese

在夜晚，化身一滴雨珠
落在夏日粗糙温暖的枝丫上
滑入树叶嫩绿色的弧度里
从重叠交错的手中跌落
跌入漆黑夜晚的泥土中
穿透腐烂的树叶
进入蚯蚓的洞穴
慢慢下潜着
直至于大地融为一体

或许会流入暗河
和其它水珠汇合
进入更深邃的地底；
可不要惊慌，
回家的路无处不在-
抓住头顶的泥土，
攀至地面。

太阳升起时
爬出地表的雨珠迎着蒸发
回到那雪白的云层和藏蓝的天。

English

At night, turn into a speck of rain-
Drop onto the rough and warm branches of Summer
Slip into the tender green curvatures of leaves
Fall from layers of intertwined hands
Into the dirt of a shadowed night.
Penetrate rotten leaves, and
Intrude upon an earthworm's cave -
Diving down slowly
Until finally merging into the earth.

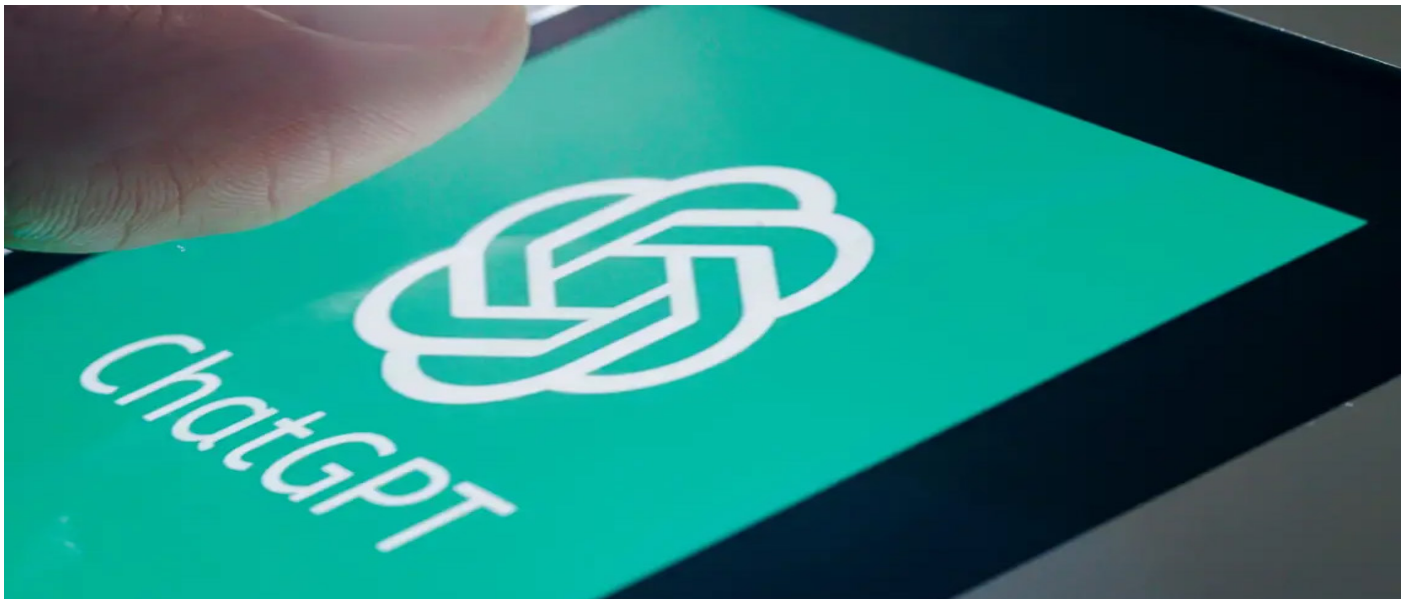
Perhaps it will flow into an underground river,
Merging with other droplets
Into the deeper underground
But do not panic so,
For the way home lies everywhere,
So cling to the brown ceiling, and
Ascend into the ground.

When the Sun rises,
The raindrop climbing out of the ground will float
Back into the angel-white clouds and ocean-blue sky.



Chat GPT

Chinese 4 Class



文章读后感

Reflection on an Article About Chat GPT

Olivia Coward, 11

Chinese

有关ChatGPT的文章读后感 by 柯欧丽

这篇文章主要是在解释ChatGPT是什么以及ChatGPT的坏处跟好处。ChatGPT是一个帮助人们回答问题的自然语言处理技术。作者说ChatGPT懂得用语言数据学习，并且能回答各种各样的问题。此外，作者也说，因为ChatGPT会不断发展和应用，所以很多人喜欢每天都用ChatGPT来帮助他们解决问题。ChatGPT的另外一个好处是它能很快地回答问题，也能用人们了解的自然语言回答问题。可是，虽然作者认为ChatGPT有很多好处，但是他提到ChatGPT也有一些坏处。比如说，有时候ChatGPT的回答不正确。在文章的最后，作者说ChatGPT应该会继续学习，继续发展。将来，ChatGPT会有更多应用，会对我们更有用。

从学生的角度而言，我觉得ChatGPT是一个功能强大的工具。可是从老师的角度来看，有的老师觉得ChatGPT很危险。这是因为有的学生用ChatGPT代替自己去做功课。他们自己不能学习，当然也就不会进步，最后反而害了他们自己。学生使用ChatGPT的解释是学生有过多的功课，没时间自己做完，只好向ChatGPT求救。另外有些学生说自己希望得到好成绩以至于有太多压力。学生觉得ChatGPT写的文章比学生写的文章好多，所以他们就直接使用ChatGPT帮助他们写文章。

我能了解老师对ChatGPT的考量，但是我还是觉得ChatGPT的好处比ChatGPT的坏处多。我相信不久的将来，ChatGPT能改善全体人类的生活。

English

This article mainly explains what ChatGPT is and its pros and cons. ChatGPT is a natural language processing technology that answers people's questions. The author of the article explains that ChatGPT understands language data and can use data to respond to various prompts. Furthermore, the author also states that because ChatGPT is constantly being developed, many people like to use ChatGPT on a daily basis to help them solve problems. Another benefit of ChatGPT is that the program can quickly answer questions and respond in a natural, understandable language. However, although the author touches on ChatGPT's various benefits, they also mention its drawbacks. For example, there are some minor errors in ChatGPT's responses, but sometimes answers can be completely incorrect. At the end of the article, the author says ChatGPT will continue to learn and evolve. In the future, ChatGPT will have a broader range of applications and will become more and more useful.

From a student's perspective, I think ChatGPT is a powerful tool. However, from a teacher's perspective, ChatGPT can be dangerous. Some students use ChatGPT to do their work instead of doing their homework themselves. They can't think for themselves, so they won't learn anything, which at the end of the day only hurts themselves. Students who use ChatGPT often do it because they have too much homework and can't finish it in time without help from AI. Another reason that students use ChatGPT is that some students feel too much pressure to get good grades. While not always true, these students believe that the essays that ChatGPT writes will earn a better grade than their own, leading them to rely on Chat GPT.

I understand the teachers' concerns about ChatGPT, but I also think the benefits of ChatGPT outweigh the drawbacks. In the near future, I believe that ChatGPT will improve all our lives.

ChatGPT 的好处和坏处。



Advantages and Disadvantages of Chat GPT

Johnathan Coleman, 12

Chinese

这篇文章主要是在说ChatGPT的好处。根据这篇文章的叙述，ChatGPT是一种基于深度学习的自然语言处理技术，‘它可以帮助人们在自然语言环境中进行交流，并解决问题’。我认为ChatGPT能帮助解答人们不知道的问题。根据作者的说法，ChatGPT通过大量的语言数据训练，可以对人类语言进行学习和理解。因为ChatGPT回答问题能回答得又快又好，所以越来越多的人使用ChatGPT。除此以外，ChatGPT回答问题又快又准确，它的回答也很容易被人们理解。不过，作者也提到，ChatGPT在一些特殊领域或者复杂问题上可能会出现一些错误或不准确的回答。我同意作者的这个说法，我觉得ChatGPT的回答有时很模糊。

这篇文章也说ChatGPT很有用。作者提到的主要例子是ChatGPT可以对人类语言进行学习和理解，从而能对用户的问题给出准确、合适的回答。作者觉得总的来说，ChatGPT在自然语言处理和人工智能领域中的发展前景非常广阔，它的应用范围也会越来越广泛。我觉得ChatGPT很酷，将来的发展也会变得非常重要。

可是ChatGPT也有坏处，我认为ChatGPT的坏处比好处多得多。有一

English

This article talks about the benefits of ChatGPT. According to this article, ChatGPT is a natural language processing technology based on deep learning that can help people communicate in natural language environments and solve problems. I think ChatGPT helps answer questions that people don't know. According to the author, through a lot of language data training, ChatGPT can learn and understand human language. Because ChatGPT answers questions quickly, more and more people use it. Because ChatGPT is fast and accurate. It is also easier to be understood by people. According to the author, it may give wrong or inaccurate answers in special fields or complex questions. Often, ChatGPT is very vague.

This article says that ChatGPT is very useful, but ChatGPT is also young. The main example that the author talks about supporting the main idea is how ChatGPT can learn and understand human language to give accurate and appropriate answers to user questions. The author feels that in general, ChatGPT has a very broad development prospect in the fields of natural language processing and artificial intelligence, and its application scope will become more and more extensive. I think ChatGPT is cool and will become very important. But generally, ChatGPT has disadvantages. ChatGPT has more disadvantages than advantages.

天，我使用ChatGPT来回答数学问题。ChatGPT无法准确回答数学问题，它需要很多不必要的信息。我觉得ChatGPT的另外一个坏处跟学校里的年轻人有关，越来越多的年轻人使用ChatGPT，而不是自己来完成学校的作业。对年轻学生来说，ChatGPT让作弊变得更容易。总的来说，我认为ChatGPT不应该成为学生用来学习的唯一工具，因为ChatGPT总是很快给出答案，而且不容许学生有足够的时间了解他们正在学习的内容。我想ChatGPT应该还会有更多新的版本，我认为创建一个只有图像的ChatGPT版本会更方便。

总的来说，中国人和美国人都喜欢使用ChatGPT，在技术学习方面，它会越来越重要。虽然我不同意作者的某些看法，我也不认为ChatGPT完全准确和可靠。不过，我同意作者说的：「在自然语言处理和人工智能领域中的发展前景非常广阔，ChatGPT的应用范围也会越来越广泛」。

One day, I used ChatGPT to answer math questions. ChatGPT needs to be able to answer math questions accurately, it requires more and more unnecessary information. I think ChatGPT is bad with young people in schools because young people can use ChatGPT instead of completing their homework on their own. For younger students, ChatGPT makes cheating easier. In general, I think it's important that ChatGPT doesn't become the only tool students use to learn. Because ChatGPT always gives answers quickly and doesn't allow students enough time to understand what they are learning. I think there should be more new versions of ChatGPT, and I think it would be more convenient to create an image-only version of ChatGPT.

In general, both Chinese and Americans like to use ChatGPT, and it will become increasingly important in terms of technical learning. While I disagree with some of the author's views, I also don't think ChatGPT is completely accurate and reliable. However, I agree with what the author said: "The development prospects in the fields of natural language processing and artificial intelligence are very broad, and the application scope of ChatGPT will become more and more extensive."

ChatGPT 在日常生活 以及学生生活中的运用

ChatGPT's Use in Daily Life and Student Life

Aryan Palla, 12

Chinese

ChatGPT是一种基于深度学习的自然语言处理技术和人工智能。它可以帮助回答人们的问题，不但为人们提供更多信息，而且也为人们的日常生活和职业生活提供帮助。人们给了ChatGPT大量的数据进行练习，这样ChatGPT就可以观察人类的语言，直到开始识别出一种规律。

作者说“越来越多的人开始使用ChatGPT作为日常生活中的信息获取和交流工具”，可是我认为人们使用 ChatGPT 是因为他们不想做自己的工作，而且他们知道 ChatGPT 会给他们还算不错的答案。调查显示，四成的大学生使用过 ChatGPT。如果学生一直使用 ChatGPT 那么他们将失去自己撰写论文或提出想法的能力。虽然 ChatGPT 是一个非常强大的工具，可以在很多方面帮助人们，但对于学生来说，他们需要在没有 ChatGPT 帮助的情况下完成工作，进而来学习这些技能。

作者认为ChatGPT在自然语言处理和人工智能领域中的发展前景非常广阔以及附有潜力。我相信由于ChatGPT还在不断改进和完善的过程中，它的确具有潜力被用于营销、写作、编码，甚至其他基于数学和科学领域的计算，以便帮助人们完成工作。ChatGPT也可以提高公共和私营部门的工作质量，并为每个人创造一个更美好的社会。

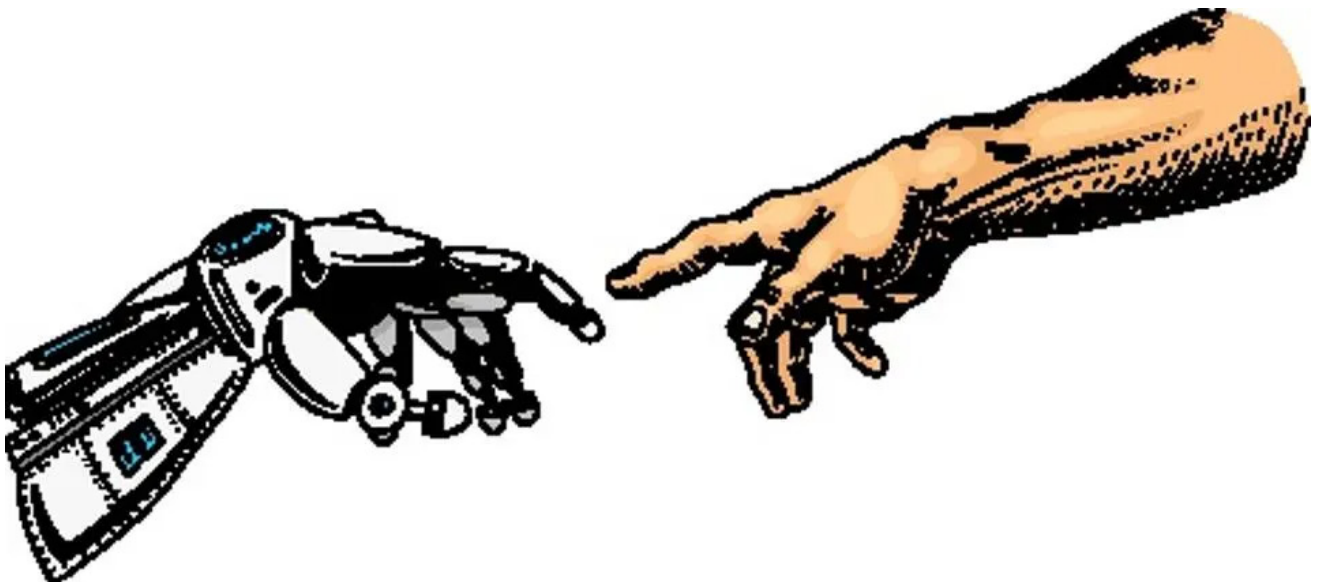
我同意作者的观点，ChatGPT应该得到发展和优化，但我认为它应该更多地受到政府的监管。如果它不受监管，它可能会变得过于强大，人们可能会利用ChatGPT来进行金融犯罪。如果我能够参与

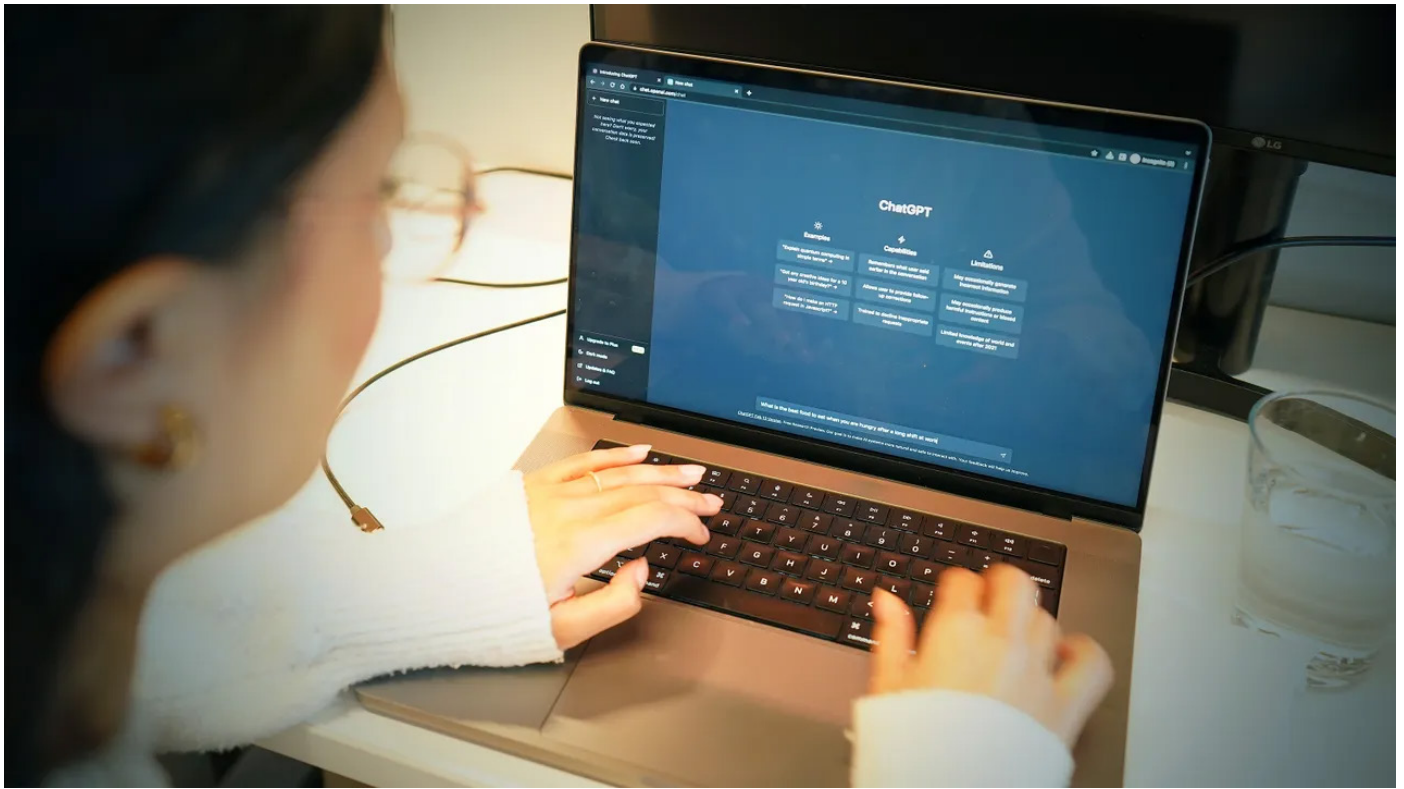
ChatGPT的开发，我会确保政府参与ChatGPT的开发和优化过程，并且由于我能以第三方参与，也可以验证ChatGPT不会变得不能控制或者太强大。我还会对用户采取必要的措施进行更严格的限制，以确保他们不会出于恶意原因使用 ChatGPT。

根据我个人的经验，去年我在上中文课的时候，使用并且教导 ChatGPT 做出传统的中国诗；我还让ChatGPT帮我想出一个trash-ketball篮球队的名字，ChatGPT 帮我想出来的篮球队名是“Swish Kebabs”。如果没有它的帮忙，我没办法想出那么好笑的篮球队名字。在这些应用上，ChatGPT真的很有用。我们自己想的球队名字一点都不好笑。

不过，ChatGPT 也有一些缺点，它在一些特殊领域或者复杂问题上可能会出现错误，或者给出不正确的回答。此外，由于它是根据西方语言数据进行训练的，因此它倾向于给出有利于西方世界的答案，而不是以东方世界的观点考量的答案。

在中国，虽然人们只能有限度的使用ChatGPT，可是在中国，每天都有越来越多的人工智能企业。美国也有越来越多的人工智能企业，在美国大家都可以使用ChatGPT。根据Pew Reserach Center 调查显示，目前有三成的美国人使用ChatGPT。总的来说，我认为 ChatGPT 有很大的发展潜力，但它需要不断得修正以及改变。





English

ChatGPT is a natural language processing technology based on deep learning and artificial intelligence. ChatGPT can help answer people's questions, provide them with more information, and provide assistance in their daily and professional lives. They gave it data to practice on so it could observe human speech and language until it began to recognize patterns.

The author said that "more and more people are starting to use ChatGPT as an information acquisition and communication tool in daily life" but I think people use ChatGPT because they don't want to do their own work, and they know that ChatGPT will give them good answers. It's easy to go online and ask ChatGPT, and it is being used by more and more students. According to surveys 40% of College students use ChatGPT. If students use ChatGPT all the time then they will lose their ability to write essays or come up with ideas themselves. It is a very powerful tool that can help people in every aspect, but for students they need to first do the work without the help of ChatGPT to learn these skills.

The author believes that ChatGPT has a very broad development prospect in the fields of natural language processing and artificial intelligence. I believe that since ChatGPT is still in the process of continuous improvement and improvement, it has the potential to be used in marketing, writing, coding, and even other math and science based fields to help employees with their work. ChatGPT can improve the quality of work in the public and private sector and create a better society for everyone.

I agree with the author that ChatGPT should be developed and

optimized, but I think it should be regulated by the government more. If it stays unregulated it may become too powerful and people could use it to help them commit violent or financial crimes. If I were involved in the development of ChatGPT I would make sure that the government was involved in the development and optimization process of ChatGPT and I would have a third party involved that could also verify that ChatGPT was not getting too powerful. I would also have more severe restrictions on what users can do to make sure that they are not using ChatGPT for nefarious reasons.

In my personal experience, I have used ChatGPT for our Chinese Project last year. I also used ChatGPT to help me come up with a trashketball team name. The name of our Trashketball team name is "Swish Kebabs." If I didn't have ChatGPT, I couldn't come up with a trashketball team name. It's useful. If I didn't have ChatGPT, our name wouldn't be funny at all.

There are also some drawbacks to ChatGPT, it may have some errors or inaccurate answers in some special fields or complex questions. Also, because it was trained on Western language data, it has a bias towards giving answers about the western world as opposed to the east.

Although people in China have restrictions on using ChatGPT, everyday China has more and more AI companies. The US also has more and more AI companies, but in the US everyone can use ChatGPT. According to the Pew Research Center, 30% of Americans use ChatGPT. In general I think ChatGPT has a lot of potential but it needs some changes.

Recette de Crêpes

Crepe Recipe

Nicole Au, 11

French

Les crêpes sont mon plat français préféré de tous les temps. Ils sont sucrés et vous pouvez les préparer comme vous le souhaitez. J'aime la façon dont vous pouvez ajouter les garnitures de votre choix à vos crêpes comme des fraises, des bananes, du Nutella, de la crème fouettée et même de la glace. Même s'il faut quelques essais pour s'habituer à la confection de crêpes, je vous garantis que cette recette vous donnera l'impression de manger d'authentiques crêpes françaises à Paris.

Ingrédients

Pour faire 6 à 7 crêpes :

167 g de farine tout usage
67g de farine à pâtisserie
4 grands œufs
20g de sucre
4g de sel de mer
667g de lait
30g de beurre
10g de pâte de vanille

1. Faites chauffer la moitié du lait (333.5g) dans une casserole avec le beurre à feu doux jusqu'à ce que le beurre fonde*
2. Fouettez les œufs dans un bol séparé
3. Ajoutez le lait froid et la pâte de vanille aux œufs
4. Versez le lait/beurre chaud dans le mélange lait/œuf froid
5. Tamisez les deux farines (la farine tout usage et la farine à pâtisserie) dans un bol séparé
6. Ajoutez le sucre et le sel de mer
7. Incorporez les ingrédients secs au mélange liquide
8. Passez le mélange au tamis fin
9. Versez une fine couche uniforme de pâte sur une crêpière ou une grande poêle et faites cuire à feu doux

10. Attendez que la crêpe soit brun clair.
Utilisez une spatule pour retourner la crêpe de l'autre côté

11. Une fois que l'autre face de la crêpe est également brun clair, utilisez la spatule pour transférer la crêpe dans un plat

12. Ajoutez des garnitures (j'adore ajouter du Nutella et des fraises)

13. Pliez la crêpe en deux puis à nouveau en deux

14. Bonne dégustation !





English

Crepes are my all-time favorite French food. They are sweet and you can make them any way you like. I love how you can add whatever toppings you want into your crepes such as strawberries, bananas, Nutella, whipped cream, and even ice cream. Even though it takes a few tries to get used to cooking crepes, I guarantee that this recipe will make you feel like you are eating authentic French crepes in Paris.

1. Warm half the milk (333.5g) in a pot with the butter on low heat until the butter melts*
2. Whisk the eggs in a separate bowl
3. Add the cold milk and the vanilla paste to the eggs
4. Pour the warmed milk/butter into the cold milk/egg mixture
5. Sift both flours in a separate bowl
6. Add the sugar and salt
7. Whisk the dry ingredients into the liquid mixture
8. Strain it through a fine sieve
9. Pour a thin even coat of batter onto a crepe pan or a large pan and cook at low heat
10. Wait until the crepe is light brown and then use a spatula to flip the crepe over to the other side

Ingredients

Makes 6-7 crepes:

167g all-purpose flour
 67g pastry flour
 4 large eggs
 20g sugar
 4g sea salt
 667g milk divided
 30g butter
 10g vanilla paste



11. Once the other side of the crepe is also light brown, use the spatula to transfer the crepe to a plate
12. Add toppings (I love adding Nutella and strawberries)
13. Fold the crepe in half and then in half again
14. Enjoy!



Les Jeux olympiques de Paris 2024 : digne de son or ?

The 2024 Paris Olympics: Worthy of its Gold?

Emily Akbar, 11

French

« Seul, nous allons plus vite mais ensemble, nous allons plus loin. »
La devise des prochains Jeux olympiques de Paris en 2024 est claire : il s'agit d'une nouvelle célébration de l'unité et de la réussite.

Les Jeux Olympiques d'été 2024 se dérouleront du 26 juillet au 11 août à Paris, la principale ville hôte, et dans d'autres villes de France. Parmi les villes environnantes, on trouve Saint-Denis, Le Bourget, Nanterre, Versailles et Vaires-sur-Marne. Environ 10 500 athlètes issus de 206 Comités Nationaux Olympiques (CNO) participeront aux Jeux.

Les Jeux de cette année à Paris marquent la 33e édition des Jeux olympiques d'été officiels. En fait, les premiers Jeux olympiques remonteraient à il y a 3 000 ans et prennent leurs racines en Grèce dans le Péloponnèse. Dans la Grèce antique, les Jeux olympiques faisaient partie d'un festival religieux en l'honneur de Zeus, le père des dieux et déesses grecs. Tous les quatre ans, les athlètes masculins de toute l'Europe venaient dans ce sanctuaire pour s'affronter

dans des sports allant du lancer de javelot à la lutte. Bien que les historiens ne connaissent pas la date précise du début des Jeux, la date de 776 avant J.-C. est souvent citée dans les sources écrites. Certains historiens notent que les Jeux ont commencé en 776 avant J.-C. lorsque Koroibos, un cuisinier de la ville d'Elis, a gagné une course à pied de 200 mètres de long, également connue sous le nom de stadion.

Bien que les Jeux Antiques à Olympie en Grèce se soient déroulés de 776 avant J.-C. à 393 après J.-C., le retour des Jeux olympiques à l'ère moderne a pris 1503 ans. En effet, en 1894, le Français Pierre de Coubertin a lancé son projet de rénovation des Jeux Olympiques et en 1896, les premiers Jeux de l'ère moderne se déroulent à Athènes, en Grèce.

Bien qu'il n'y ait pas de lancer de disque, les Jeux de cette année à Paris seront tout aussi passionnants. Il y aura 28 sports « principaux », ainsi que de nouveaux ajouts tels que le break (break-

dance), le skateboard, l'escalade sportive et le surf—trois sports qui ont fait leurs débuts en tant que sports optionnels aux Jeux Olympiques de 2020.

En hommage à la fierté nationale, l'emblème des Jeux Olympiques est une représentation de Marianne (le symbole national de la France) avec la flamme olympique formée par l'espace négatif de ses cheveux. Dessiné par Sylvain Boyer, l'emblème sera partagé avec les Jeux Paralympiques, reflétant ainsi l'ambition commune des deux événements. Tony Estanguet, membre du Comité international olympique, a expliqué que l'emblème symbolise « la puissance et la magie des Jeux ». La présence de Marianne en tant que figure féminine commémore également les Jeux Olympiques d'été de 1900 à Paris, qui ont été les premiers à permettre aux femmes de s'affronter.

Non seulement l'emblème célèbre l'histoire et les idéaux français, mais les mascottes de cette année sont des Phryges. Inspirées des bonnets rouges traditionnels des Phrygiens, ces mascottes sont un symbole historique français de liberté, apparaissant dans de célèbres peintures nationales comme *La Liberté guidant le peuple* d'Eugène Delacroix.

Bien que les Jeux soient une expérience passionnante pour les athlètes et les téléspectateurs, tout le monde ne profitera pas des spectacles qu'ils offriront. En effet, pour préparer la ville avant les Jeux, le gouvernement français a commencé à transférer les sans domicile fixe dans les rues et à évacuer les camps de migrants. Plus précisément, le gouvernement français a établi 10 centres régionaux temporaires pour reloger les sans domicile fixe dans des villes telles que Toulouse, Bordeaux, Angers ou Strasbourg. Début octobre, la préfecture de Paris a même interdit les projets de distribution de

nourriture par des associations dans certains quartiers, mais la décision a finalement été annulée une semaine plus tard par le tribunal administratif après que 30 associations s'y sont opposées.

En fait, plus de 60 organisations françaises ont condamné les efforts du gouvernement en les qualifiant de « nettoyage social ». Elles estiment que le gouvernement tente d'améliorer l'image de la ville aux dépens des sans domicile fixe et des migrants. « Le Revers de la Médaille » est un collectif d'associés qui condamnent ces projets. Paul Alauzy, porte-parole du groupe, a déclaré : « Il y a une pression pour créer ce qu'ils appellent une "ville propre", et faire le travail de "harcèlement et de nettoyage". Nous savons que cela vise également des groupes de personnes que le gouvernement considère comme indésirables. »

En avril 2024, Unibéton, le plus grand groupe de sans-domicile fixe de Paris, a été expulsé du site que 400 migrants (principalement originaires du Tchad et du Soudan) occupaient depuis trois ans. La zone est destinée à faire partie du village olympique. Un réfugié tchadien a déclaré : « Je pense que les réfugiés jettent une ombre négative sur les Jeux olympiques. C'est pourquoi ils ont décidé de nous expulser. »

Aucune solution n'étant proposée aux personnes expulsées des squats, les personnes vivant dans la rue n'ont plus aucune sécurité à l'approche des Jeux.

Bien que les Jeux Olympiques soient une occasion passionnante pour les pays du monde entier de s'affronter dans des épreuves palpitantes, les Jeux de cette année à Paris doivent s'attaquer au « nettoyage social » des groupes de sans domicile fixe afin que tout le monde puisse profiter des Jeux.



La police française vide les refuges pour sans-abri avant les Jeux olympiques

English

“Alone we go faster, but together we go further.” As the motto for the upcoming 2024 Paris Olympics, the message is clear: another celebration of unity and achievement.

The 2024 Summer Olympics will take place from the 26th of July to the 11th of August in Paris, as the main host city, and in other cities around France. Some surrounding locations include Saint-Denis, Le Bourget, Nanterre, Versailles, and Vaires-sur-Marne. Around 10,500 athletes from 206 National Olympic Committees (NOCs) will take part in the Games.

This year’s Games in Paris marks the 33rd Official Summer Olympics. In fact, the first Olympic Games are said to date back 3,000 years ago, with its roots in the Peloponnese region of Greece. In Ancient Greece, the Olympics Games were part of a religious festival in honor of Zeus, the father of the Greek gods and goddesses. Held in Olympia, male athletes from across Europe came to this sanctuary to compete in sports from javelin throwing to wrestling every four years. Although historians do not know the precise date of the start of the Games, the date 776 BC is often cited in written sources. Some historians note that the Games started in the year 776 BC when Koroibos, a cook from the city of Elis, won a 600-foot long foot race, also known as the stadion race.

Although the Ancient games in Olympia, Greece, occurred from 776 BC to 393 AD, it took 1503 years for the Olympics to return to the modern day. Indeed, in 1894, Frenchman Pierre de Coubertin launched his project to renovate the Olympic Games, and in 1896, the first Games of the modern era were held in Athens, Greece.

Although there will be no discus throwing, this year’s Games in Paris will be just as exciting. There will be 28 “core” sports, as well as new additions such as breaking (break-dancing), along with skateboarding, sport climbing, and surfing—three sports that debuted as optional sports in the 2020 Olympics.

As an homage to its national pride, the emblem of the Olympics is a representation of Marianne (the national symbol of France), with the Olympics flame formed in the negative space by her hair. Designed by Sylvain Boyer, the emblem will be shared with the Paralympic Games, reflecting the shared ambition for both events. International Olympic Committee member Tony Estanguet explained that the emblem symbolized the “power and magic of the Games.” Marianne’s presence as a female figure also commemorates the 1900 Summer

Olympics in Paris, which were the first to allow women to compete.

Not only does the Emblem celebrate French history and ideals, but this year’s mascots are The Phryges. Inspired by traditional red Phrygian bonnets, these mascots are a historic French symbol of freedom and liberty, appearing in famous national paintings like Eugène Delacroix’s Liberty Leading the People.

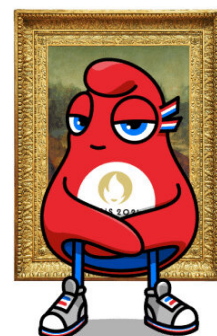
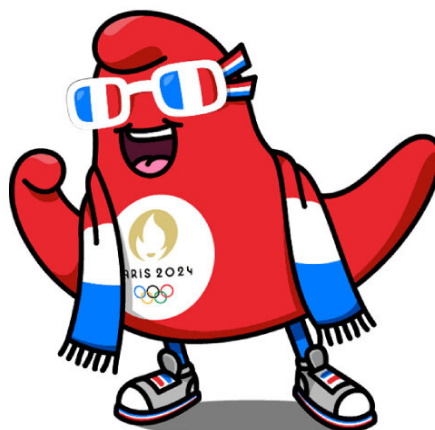
Although the games are thrilling experiences for athletes and viewers, not everyone profits from the spectacles of the Games. Indeed, in efforts to prepare the city ahead of the Games, the French government has started relocating the homeless from its streets and evacuating migrant camps. Specifically, the French government has established 10 temporary regional centers to relocate the homeless across cities such as Toulouse, Bordeaux, Angers and Strasbourg. In early October, the Paris prefecture even banned food distribution projects by associates in certain neighborhoods, but the decision was ultimately overturned a week later by the administrative court after 30 associations fought back.

In fact, more than 60 French organizations have condemned the government’s efforts as “social cleansing.” They express that the government is attempting to boost the city’s image at the expense of the homeless and migrants. “Le Revers de la Médaille”, or “The Other Side of the Medal” is a collective of the associates who condemn these projects. Paul Alauzy, the spokesperson for the Group, has noted, “There’s a push to create what they call a “clean city”, and do the work of “harassment and cleaning. We know this also targets groups of people the government deems undesirable.”

In April, 2024, Paris’s largest homeless group Unibéton was displaced where 400 migrants (primarily from Chad and Sudan) had occupied the site for three years. The area is intended to be part of the Olympic Village. One Chadian refugee remarked, “I believe refugees cast a negative shadow on the Olympics. That’s why they’ve decided to expel us.”

With no solutions offered for those evicted from squats, individuals living on the streets no longer have any security in the midst of the upcoming Games.

Although the Olympic Games are an exciting opportunity for countries all around the world to compete in thrilling events, this year’s Games in Paris needs to address its “social cleansing” of homeless groups so that everyone can enjoy the Games.





Residents of the Unibeton squat in Paris protested their eviction, demanding housing for all those displaced.



Poèmes

Poems

Français 2
2023-2024

J'aime faire du sport

I like to play sports

John Hurd, 9

French

J'aime jouer au foot

J'aime le ballon, le but et le stade

J'aime l'action, les équipes et l'excitation

J'aime faire du ski

J'aime la neige blanche, et les grandes montagnes

J'aime l'air froid et le ciel bleu

J'aime jouer au football américain

J'aime le ballon marron ovale et les casques des
équipes

J'aime le courage des joueurs et des mascottes

J'aime le grand stade et les passionnés énergiques

J'aime jouer au golf

J'aime la petite balle blanche et les clubs de golf

J'aime l'herbe verte et les bunkers sablonneux

English

I like to play soccer

I like the ball, the goal, and the stadium

I like the action, the teams, and the excitement

I like to go skiing

I like the white snow and the big mountains

I like the cold air and the blue sky

I like to play american football

I like the brown oval ball and the helmets of the
teams

I like the courage of the players and the mascots

I like the big stadium and the energetic fans

I like to play golf

I like the small white ball and the golf clubs

I like the green grass and the sandy pits

Mon nom

My name

Anonymous

French

Quand j'étais petite
Je détestais mon nom
Je pensais qu'il était trop long
Trop
Difficile
Trop
Différent
Je souhaitais un autre nom
Un nom américain

Quand j'étais petite
Je détestais mon nom
Je détestais les introductions
Comment tu t'appelles ?
Je détestais les
Répète s'il-te-plaît ?

Quand j'étais petite
Je détestais mon nom
Dans mon app Notes
J'ai une liste avec les mauvaises orthographes
Maintenant, j'essaye d'ignorer un peu plus
Ces mauvaises prononciations
Je comprends, parce que mon nom est difficile

Quand j'étais petite
Je détestais mon nom
Maintenant, je sais
Qu'il est différent
Et différent n'est pas mauvais
Il est beau
Et quand les autres ont du mal avec mon nom
Ce n'est pas mauvais

Quand j'étais petite
Je détestais mon nom
Mais
Maintenant j'aime mon nom
Un petit peu

English

When I was little
I hated my name
I thought it was too long
Too
Difficult
Too
Different
I wished for another name
An American name

When I was little
I hated my name
I hated introducing myself
What is your name?
I hated the
Can you repeat that please?

When I was little
I hated my name
In my Notes app
I have a list of all of the incorrect
spellings of my name
Now I try not to care as much
About the mispronunciations
I understand because my name is hard

When I was little
I hated my name
Now I know
It is different
But different is not wrong
It is beautiful
And people struggling with it
Isn't a bad thing

When I was little
I hated my name
But
Now I like my name
Just a little bit

Le garçon et les chats

The boy and the cats

Charlie Friedland, 10

French

Le garçon est bon.

Le garçon a un téléphone.

Le garçon est malade et fatigué.

À tes souhaits !

Il y a deux chats.

Ils parlent tout le temps.

Ils sont mignons.

Avec leurs ronrons.

Tu as un animal ?

Je me sens mal.

Je suis allergique.

C'est typique.

English

The boy is good.

The boy has a phone.

The boy is sick and tired.

Bless you!

There are two cats.

They talk all the time.

They are cute.

With their purrs.

You have a pet?

I don't feel well.

I am allergic.

It is typical.



Une Représentation vraiment plaisante de la « cantate du café »” de J.-S. Bach à The Lost Draft

A Thoroughly Enjoyable Performance of JS Bach’s Coffee Cantata at The Lost Draft

Caleb Sharkey, 11

French

Il y a quelques semaines, je suis allé à une représentation de *Schweigst stille, plaudert nicht*, mieux connue sous le nom de la « cantate du café », de J.-S. Bach. Cette représentation agréable n’a pas eu lieu dans une salle de concert ou de récital, mais, à juste titre, au Lost Draft, un charmant café intimiste de SoHo. Vous êtes certainement familier avec le nom du compositeur allemand J.-S. Bach (1685-1750), et vous avez tout aussi probablement entendu certaines de ses vastes œuvres, qui incluent des compositions sacrées et laïques pour clavier, orchestre, voix et ensembles de chambre. Bach, largement considéré comme l’un des compositeurs les plus importants de l’histoire de la musique classique, était extraordinairement prolifique. Par exemple, il a composé près de 300 cantates. Ces compositions de style narratif pour voix et accompagnement instrumental étaient généralement écrites pour être utilisées dans les services religieux, mais la « cantate du café » est l’une de ses rares cantates laïques.

La cantate est remarquablement pertinente, même aujourd’hui. C’est comique, léger, et son sujet est quelque chose que nous connaissons tous trop bien : la dépendance à la caféine. Pendant la majorité de la cantate, composée pour une flûte, deux violons, un alto, un clavecin et une basse continue, il s’agit d’un conflit entre un père mécontent (une basse) et sa fille (une soprano), qui est obsédée par la caféine. Il y a une troisième partie vocale pour le narrateur, un ténor.

Le père essaie, sans succès, de la soudoyer pour qu’elle renonce à sa dépendance au café. Il lui offre de l’argent, des vêtements et des bijoux, en vain : elle est têtue. Quand il lui propose, comme dernière ruse, de lui trouver un mari riche, elle semble finalement prête à céder et à abandonner sa bien-aimée dépendance au café. Mais, quand il part pour lui chercher un futur mari, elle décide secrètement d’insérer dans le contrat de mariage une stipulation où elle pourra préparer du café quand elle le souhaitera.

À première vue, la cantate peut paraître frivole, mais elle contient un message historiquement significatif, parce qu’elle reflète la popularité croissante du café en Europe pendant la vie de Bach. Celui-ci utilise magistralement des attaques

légères sur ce produit, avec son ingéniosité compositionnelle, pleinement exposée tout au long de la pièce. La cantate inclut des menuets, des récitatifs, des airs et des canons qui mettent en valeur la virtuosité musicale caractéristique de Bach.

La production que j’ai vue était d’On Site Opera, une organisation qui présente des opéras propres au site dans des lieux non traditionnels. Cette compagnie d’opéra a produit des productions dans des lieux comme le Zoo du Bronx, le Musée d’Histoire Naturelle, et la soupe populaire des Saints Apôtres. J’ai trouvé très intelligente l’idée de mettre en scène la cantate du café dans un véritable café, et la troupe a pleinement utilisé le lieu. Les accessoires utilisés pour le spectacle étaient de véritables tasses à café, des soucoupes et des tables où les client.e.s s’assoient d’habitude, et le spectacle était rendu encore meilleur par des pauses périodiques pour la dégustation du café. Le narrateur, joué par Bernard Holcomb, un ténor hors du commun, jouait également le rôle du barista pour la soirée et circulait dans la salle, nous servant à tous de délicieux échantillons de cafés qui étaient des spécialités de The Lost Draft. Le talent était généralement de premier ordre : le rôle de soprano-fille était joué par Christine Lyons, et celui de basse-père était joué par Philip Cokorinos. Peut-être que la meilleure partie de la production a été le libretto, savamment





traduit, mis à jour et réinventé par le directeur musical d'On Site Opera, Geoffrey McDonald, qui a donné vie à la cantate pour un public moderne avec son utilisation de tournures de phrases contemporaines et de références hilarantes de notre époque, comme les sites de rencontres en ligne, que le père consultait lorsqu'il cherchait un mari approprié pour sa fille.

Les voix puissantes des chanteurs étaient accompagnées par un ensemble talentueux de flûte, violon, violoncelle et guitare (McDonald avait réorchestré la musique pour cet ensemble). Je pensais que la musique était l'un des aspects les plus forts de la production. Les musiciens, membres de l'American Modern Ensemble, maîtrisaient non seulement chacun de leurs instruments, mais s'alig-

naient parfaitement avec les chanteurs, même sans chef d'orchestre. J'ai été étonné par la vaste gamme vocale du ténor Holcomb; il semblait frapper l'insaisissable do aigu du ténor sans effort et plusieurs fois. La basse Cokorinos dominait des gammes très difficiles techniquement tout en restant continuellement dans la peau de son personnage du père désagréable et sévère, mais extrêmement amusant. Christine Lyons, qui jouait la fille, était phénoménale. Son intonation et sa musicalité étaient exemplaires et, tout au long de la production, elle exprimait le caractère entêté, indépendant et très attachant du personnage. En général, c'était une excellente représentation, et je suis très heureux d'y être allé.

English

A few weeks ago, I attended a performance of J.S. Bach's *Schweigt stille, plaudert nicht*, better known as the *Coffee Cantata*. This thoroughly enjoyable performance was not held at a concert or recital hall, but, fittingly enough, at *The Lost Draft*, a lovely, intimate coffee shop in SoHo. The name of the German composer J.S. Bach (1685-1750), is almost certainly familiar to you, and you're just as likely to have heard, or have even performed, some of his vast works, which include sacred and secular compositions for keyboard, orchestra, voice, and chamber ensembles. Bach, widely regarded as one of the greatest composers in Western classical music history, was extraordinarily prolific. His cantatas alone number close to 300. These narrative-style compositions for voice and instrumental accompaniment were typically written for use in religious services, yet the *Coffee Cantata* is one of his few secular cantatas.

It is, moreover, remarkably relevant even today. It is comedic, light, and addresses a topic near and dear to all of our hearts: addiction to caffeine. The majority of the cantata, scored for flute, two violins, viola, harpsichord, and basso continuo, consists of conflict between a disgruntled father (a bass) and his caffeine-obsessed daughter (a soprano). A third voice part is scored for the narrator, a tenor.

The father, unsuccessfully, tries to bribe her into renouncing her coffee addiction. He offers her money, fine clothing, and jewelry, to no avail; she is unmoved. When he offers, by way of a final bribe, to find her a wealthy husband, she finally seems willing to relent and relinquish her beloved coffee habit. But as he rushes off to find the lucky groom, she secretly decides that she will insert into the marriage contract a stipulation that she be permitted to brew coffee whenever she wants.

At first glance, the cantata may seem frivolous, but it contains a historically significant message, as it reflects the growing popularity of coffee in Europe during Bach's life. Bach masterfully couples his light-hearted jabs at the increasingly popular commodity with his characteristic





compositional ingenuity, fully on display throughout the work. The cantata includes minuets, recitatives, arias, and canons that showcase Bach's signature musical craftsmanship.

The production I had the good fortune to see was by On Site Opera, an organization that presents site-specific operas in non-traditional venues. This opera company has produced performances at such venues as the Bronx Zoo, the Museum of Natural History, and Holy Apostles Soup Kitchen. I thought the idea of staging the Coffee Cantata at an actual coffee shop was very clever, and the troupe made full use of the venue. The props used for the performance were actual coffee cups, saucers, and tables where customers ordinarily sit, and the performance was further enhanced with periodic breaks for coffee tasting. The narrator, played by Bernard Holcomb, a knockout tenor, doubled as our "barista" for the evening, and circulated around the room, pouring all of us delicious samples of The Lost Draft's specialty coffees. The talent was, overall, top-notch: the soprano-daughter role was performed by Christine Lyons, and the basso-father was played by Philip Cokorinos. Perhaps the best part of the production was the libretto, expertly translated, updated, and

reimagined by On Site Opera music director Geoffrey McDonald, who brought the cantata to life for a modern audience with his use of contemporary turns of phrase and hilarious references from our day, such as online dating sites, which the father consulted when searching for a suitable groom for his daughter. The singers' powerful voices were accompanied by a talented ensemble of flute, violin, cello and guitar, for which McDonald had reorchestrated the score. I thought the music was one of the strongest aspects of the production. The musicians, members of the American Modern Ensemble, were not only in command of each of their instruments, but aligned perfectly with the singers, even without a conductor. I was astonished by tenor Holcomb's vast vocal range; he seemed to hit the tenor's elusive "high C" effortlessly, and repeatedly. Bass Cokorinos dominated very technically challenging scales while continuously staying in character as the ornery and stern, yet extremely amusing, father. Christine Lyons, who played the daughter, was phenomenal. Her intonation and musicality were exemplary, and throughout the production, she exuded the headstrong, independent, and highly endearing nature of the character.

In all, this was a great performance, and I am very glad to have attended.



Critique de film: Les Émotifs Anonymes

Film review: “Romantics Anonymous”

Maya Rangarajan, 9

French

Les Émotifs Anonymes est un film français plein de charme qui nous transporte dans un monde où les émotions et les rencontres inattendues jouent un rôle central. Réalisé par Jean-Pierre Améris, ce film peint une histoire d'amour maladroite entre deux personnes timides et réservées.

L'histoire se concentre sur Angélique, une talentueuse chocolatière qui excelle dans son métier mais lutte contre l'anxiété dans sa vie quotidienne. Craignant les interactions sociales, elle trouve refuge dans sa passion pour le chocolat, qui lui permet d'exprimer ses émotions en créant des nouvelles confectons. Lorsqu'elle rencontre Jean-René, un homme tout aussi timide et introverti qu'elle, une histoire d'amour commence à se développer.

Ce qui rend ce film si spécial, ce sont les nombreux moments humoristiques et émouvants qu'il offre. Chaque scène est remplie de moments mémorables qui nous font sourire. Les personnages sont trop gauches, ce qui les rend encore plus humains et sympathiques. De la première rencontre maladroite aux situations comiques, chaque moment est rempli de plaisanteries.

En regardant ce film dans notre cours de français, nous avons été enchantés par sa simplicité et sa sincérité. C'est une comédie romantique très charmante qui a captivé notre attention. De plus, le film offre une perspective intéressante sur la timidité et l'anxiété sociale, tout en nous faisant rire. Il nous rappelle que l'amour peut être dans les endroits les plus inattendus et que la véritable beauté réside dans l'acceptation de soi-même et des autres.

L'aspect visuel du film mérite également d'être mentionné. Les décors sont beaux et les costumes sont choisis avec soin. De plus, la musique accompagne parfaitement chaque scène, et renforce les émotions ressenties par les personnages et les spectateurs.

En conclusion, Les Émotifs Anonymes est un film qui réchauffe le cœur avec ses moments drôles et touchants. C'est un véritable plaisir qui ravira les amateurs de comédies romantiques, tout en offrant une réflexion sur les émotions humaines et les rencontres inattendues.





English

"Romantics Anonymous" is a charming French film that takes us into a world where emotions and unexpected encounters play a central role. Directed by Jean-Pierre Améris, this film portrays a clumsy love story between two shy and reserved individuals.

The story focuses on Angélique, a talented chocolatier who excels in her profession but struggles with anxiety in her daily life. Fearing social interactions, she finds solace in her passion for chocolate, which allows her to express her emotions by creating chocolates. When she meets Jean-René, a man equally shy and introverted, a romance begins to unfold.

What makes this film so special are the many humorous and heartfelt moments it offers. Each scene is filled with memorable moments that make us smile. The characters are endearing in their clumsiness, making them even more human and likable. From the awkward first encounter to the comedic situations, each moment is filled with laughs.

Watching this film during our French class, we were enchanted by its simplicity and sincerity. It's a charming romantic comedy that captivated our attention. Additionally, the film offers an interesting perspective on shyness and social anxiety, while still making us laugh. It reminds us that love can emerge in the most unexpected places and that true beauty lies in self-acceptance and acceptance of others.

The visual aspect of the film also deserves mention. The settings are beautiful and the costumes are carefully chosen. Furthermore, the music perfectly accompanies each scene, enhancing the emotions felt by the characters and the audience.

In conclusion, "Romantics Anonymous" is a film that warms the heart with its funny and touching moments. It's a true pleasure that will delight fans of romantic comedies, while also offering a reflection on human emotions and unexpected encounters.





Japanese Sumie Ink Paintings & Haikus

Japanese Seminar



Bennett Feng, 12

Shadows dance
Cicadas buzz and sing
In the bamboo grove

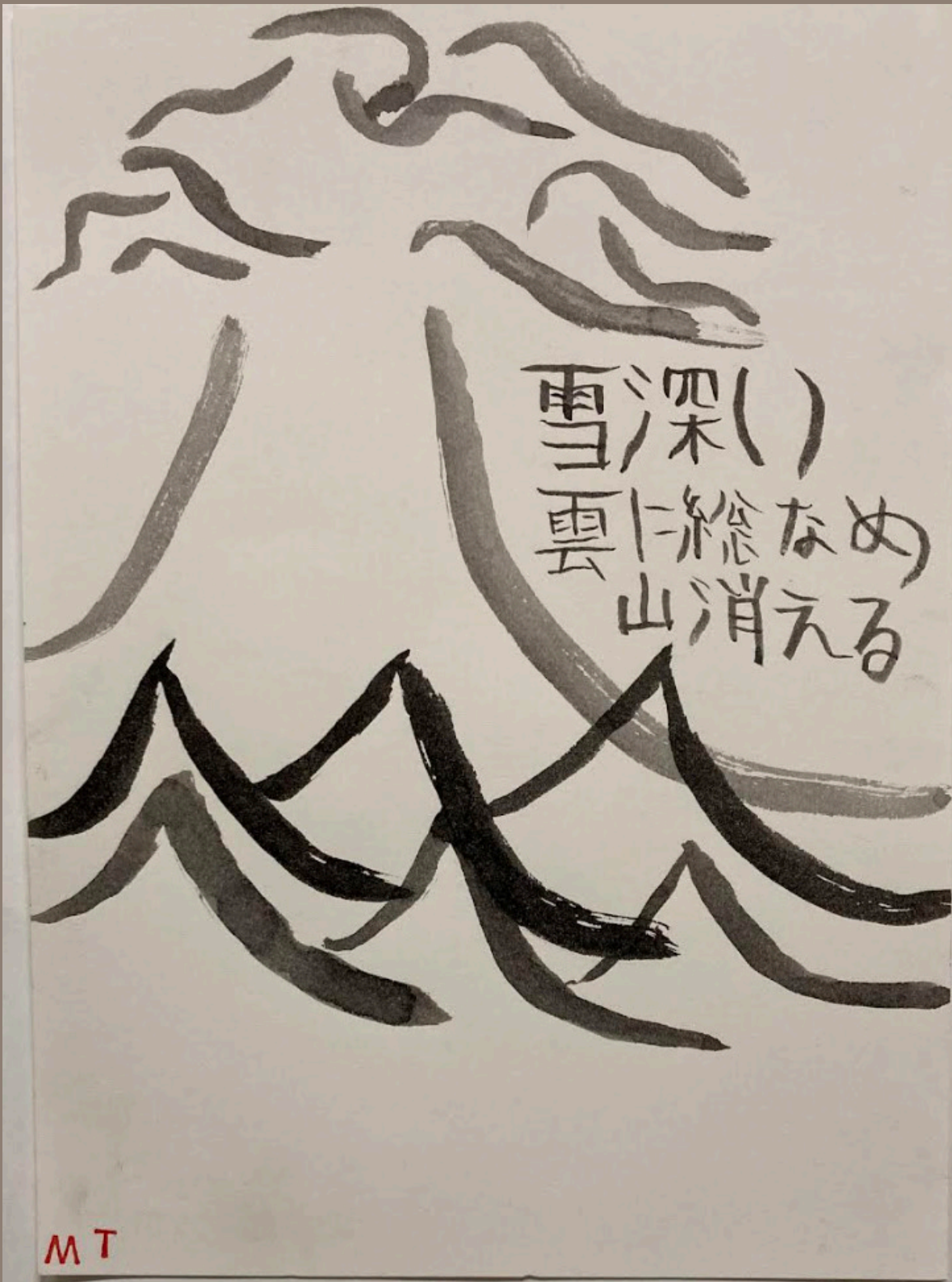
Tyler Rosenberg, 12

The river turns to ice

Hot tea

The snow is coming



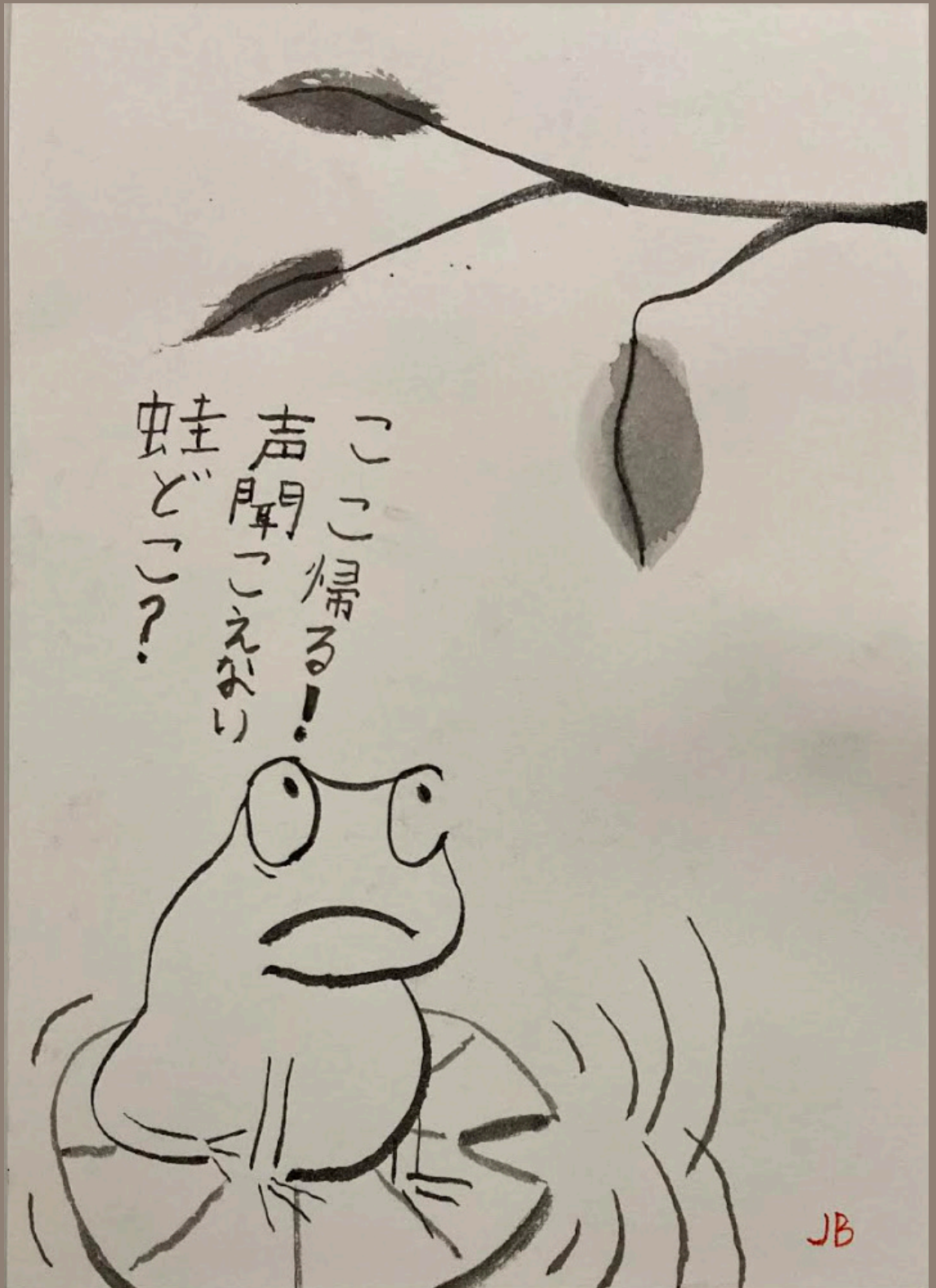


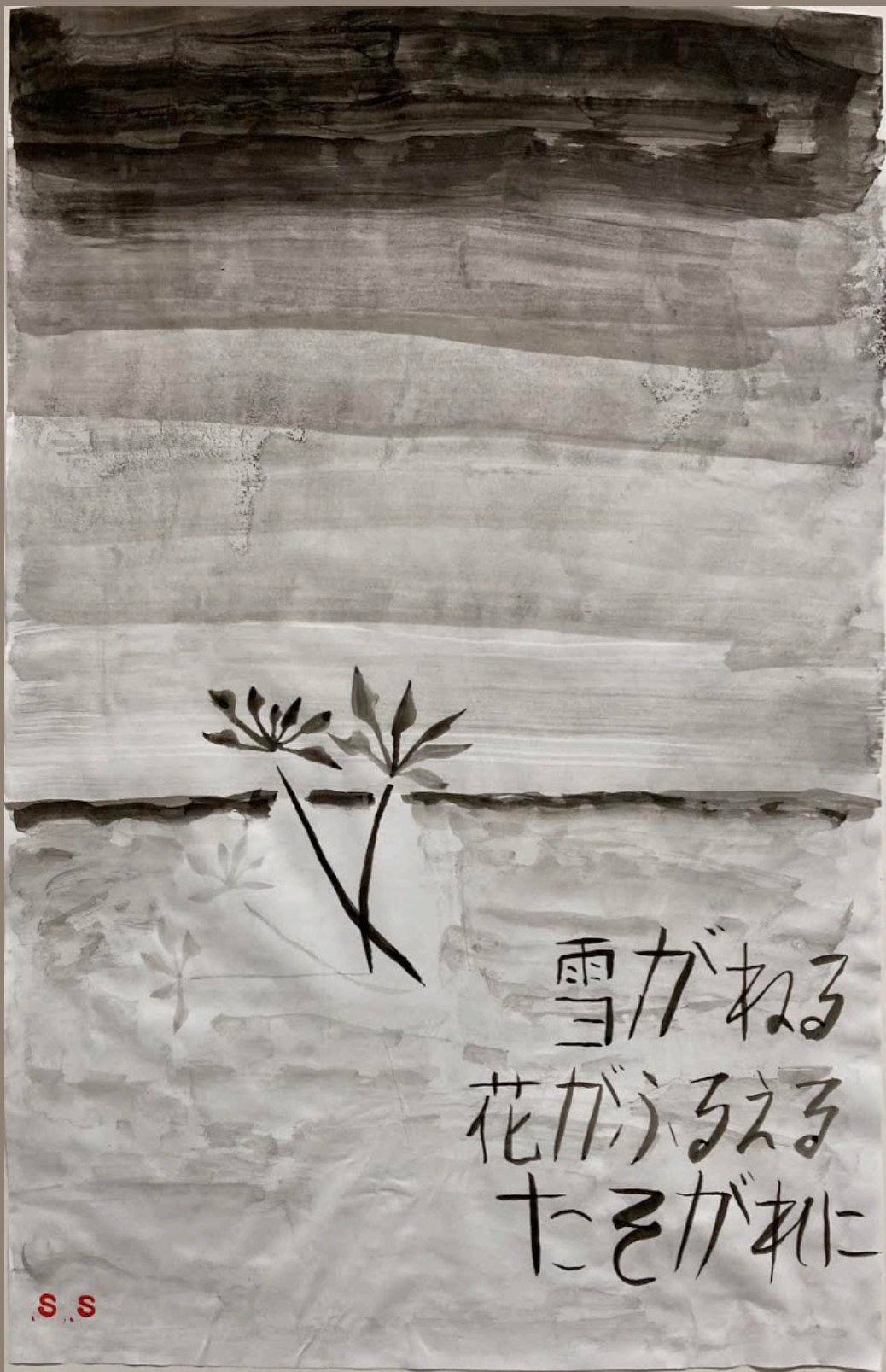
Maxwell Taylor, 12

Covered in deep snow
Being swept away by clouds
Mountains disappear

Joshua Borut, 11

Where are you frog?
I can't hear your voice
Come back!



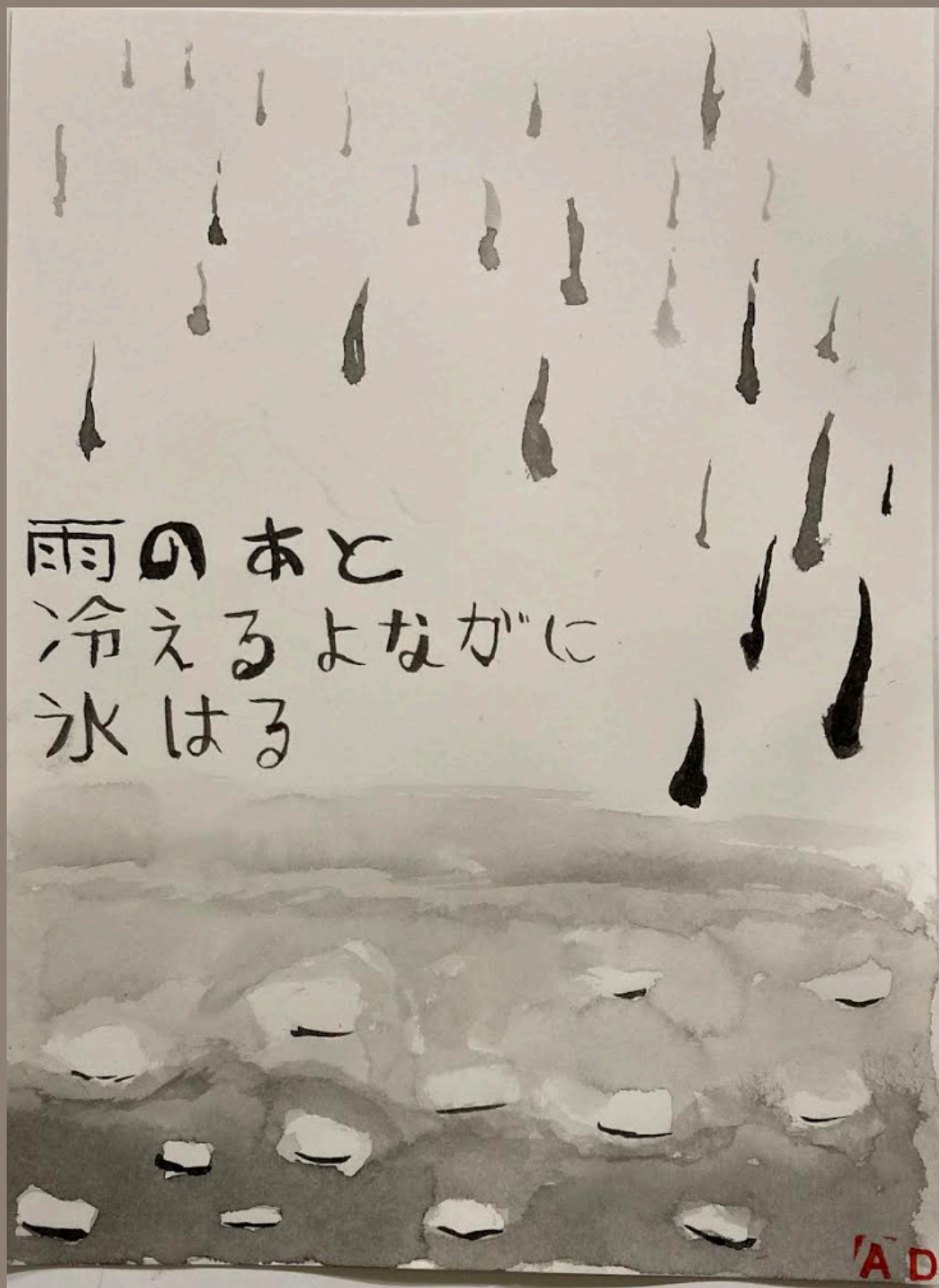


Santiago Simonian, 12

As snow sleeps
Flowers tremble
In the twilight

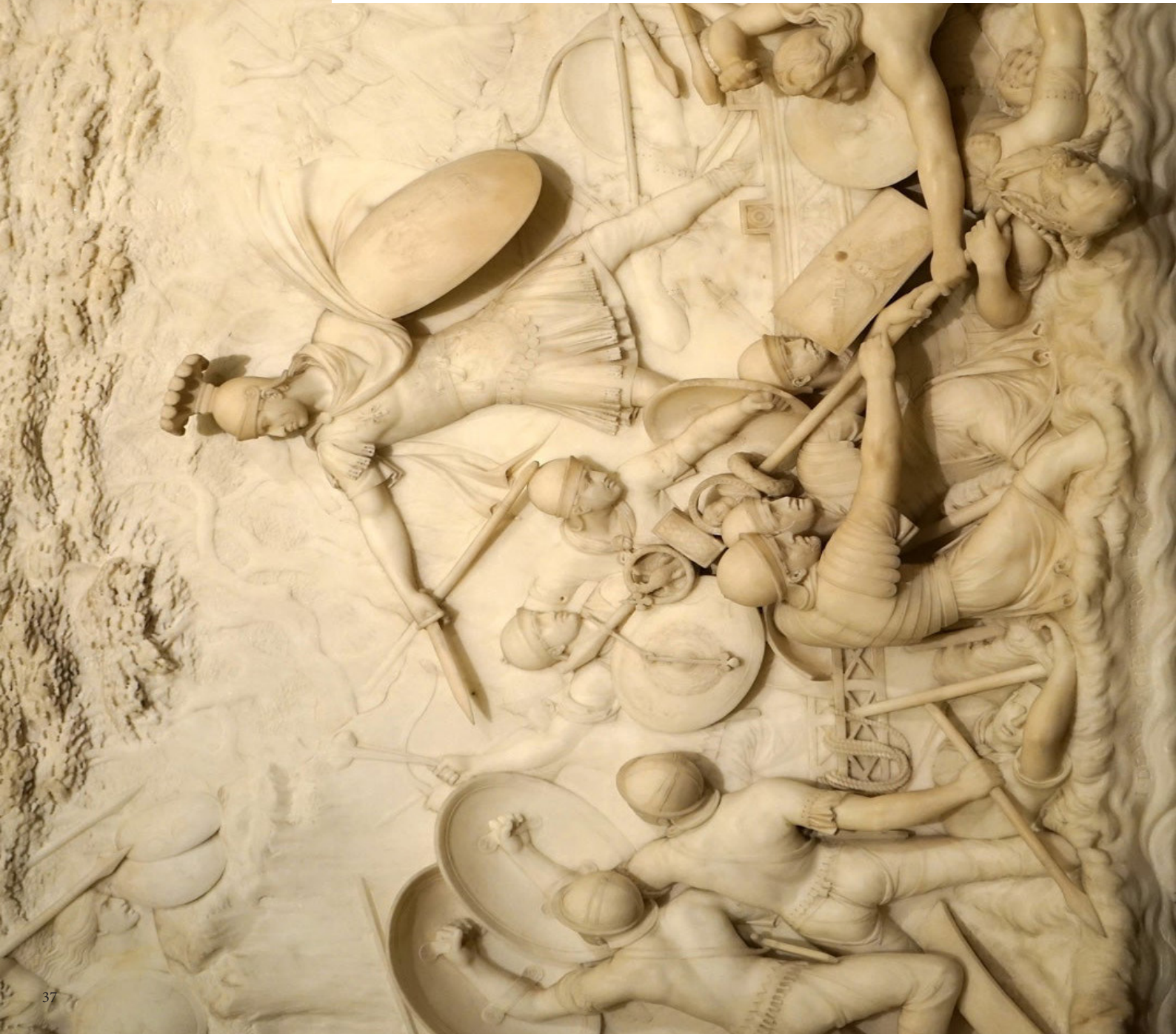
Aman Desai, 12

After the rain
In the cold long night
Ice is forming





Latin Seminar & Latin E Classes



Sonnet 120

As part of the HM Shakespeare Video Project in celebration of Shakespeare's birthday at the end of April, the Latin Seminar and Latin E classes translated Sonnet 120 and then filmed the students reading their individual lines.

Latin

Quod quondam inhumana eras nunc me iuvat
 Et pro illo dolore quem tum sensi
 Caput demittendum est propter meam culpam
 Nisi animus meus aut aereus aut ferrum tunsum esset
 Nam si tu a mea inhumanitate commota es
 Sicut ego tua, pessimum infernum tempus passus es
 Et ego, tyrannus, nihil otii cepi
 Ut ponderarem quo modo quondam tuo scelere paterer
 O, utinam nostra luctosa nox admonuisset
 Meum altissimum sensum quam summa vi verus dolor iceret
 Et mox tibi, ut tu mihi tum detulisti,
 Unguentum humile quod sinus saucios sanat!
 Sed quod tuum peccatum nunc mercedem fit
 Redemit mea tuam, tua me redimere debet.

Oliver Meyer

Raghav Poddar

Maxwell Taylor

Liam Kisting

Mira Bansal

Ellie Campbell

Matteo Monti

Matteo Monti

Kaavya Girdhar

Stephanie Lee

Milo Mandelli-Valla

Ariella Frommer

Karolina Fic

Karolina Fic

English

That you were once unkind befriends me now,
 And for that sorrow which I then did feel
 Needs must I under my transgression bow,
 Unless my nerves were brass or hammered steel.
 For if you were by my unkindness shaken
 As I by yours, you've passed a hell of time,
 And I, a tyrant, have no leisure taken
 To weigh how once I suffered in your crime.
 O, that our night of woe might have remembered
 My deepest sense how hard true sorrow hits,
 And soon to you as you to me then tendered
 The humble salve which wounded bosoms fits!
 But that your trespass now becomes a fee;
 Mine ransoms yours, and yours must ransom me.



Carnaval: Uma Celebração da Cultura Brasileira

Carnaval: A Celebration of Brazilian Culture



Emily Akbar, 11

Portuguese

O samba ecoa pelas ruas. Penas e lantejoulas coloridas brilham sob a luz do sol. Os dançarinos giram e saltam enquanto os tambores rufam ruidosamente. Como a maior celebração do ano, este festival de samba, danças eléctricas e fantasias magníficas fazem a magia do Carnaval brasileiro.

O Carnaval é celebrado anualmente durante alguns dias antes do início da Quaresma, o período de quarenta dias de jejum que antecede a Páscoa. É considerada a última festa antes de todos iniciarem os seus deveres religiosos durante a Quaresma. Por volta de 1850, os portugueses trouxeram o Carnaval para o Brasil, inspirados pelos bailes de máscaras parisienses. No entanto, os brasileiros transformaram o Carnaval em uma festa única, incluindo elementos culturais africanos e indígenas. Como resultado, o Carnaval agora inclui muitos desfiles, fantasias complexas, música de samba, dança e festas extravagantes. Embora o Carnaval seja celebrado em todo o país, a festa do Rio de Janeiro é a mais popular, recebendo mais de 500.000 estrangeiros a viajar todos os anos para festejar.

O coração do Carnaval é o samba. De origem africana, o samba é conhecido pelos seus passos rítmicos rápidos e pelo seu balanço. Durante o Carnaval as melhores escolas de samba atuam em frente de milhões de pessoas no Sambódromo, uma grande passarela que exhibe estes desfiles. As multidões dançam à medida que surgem os gigantescos espectáculos e os dançarinos com penas e fantasias elaboradas desfilam.

Mesmo do lado de fora da passarela, é possível ouvir os tambores e os trompetes enquanto as escolas de samba tocam. O evento não é apenas muito divertido, mas as escolas de

samba também competem para ganhar; um painel de cerca de 40 jurados avalia cada fantasia, música e dança. Especificamente, as escolas são pontuadas em nove categorias, incluindo fantasias, bateria, canto, harmonia, enredo e evolução. No final, os jurados decidem o campeão na quarta-feira de cinzas. No ano passado, a escola de samba Imperatriz Leopoldinense ganhou a competição. Em seu espetáculo a escola causou polémica ao homenagear o personagem Lampião, do início do século XX, considerado por muitos um bandido. Contudo, o espetáculo incluiu uma grande estátua dourada de Lampião, esqueletos e fantasmas.

A maioria das escolas de samba começou como bandas de rua, que depois se transformaram nas escolas atuais. Com uma relação próxima com as suas comunidades, as escolas de samba ajudam os pobres das áreas circundantes. Em resposta, a comunidade ajuda as escolas de samba a construir os carros

alégóricos, a criar as fantasias e a garantir a sua segurança.

Além do samba, o Carnaval é a época das maiores festas no Brasil. Um dia antes do Carnaval oficial, muitos brasileiros vão a festas glamourosas, como o Baile Mágico no Copacabana Palace Hotel, onde muitos usam fantasias luxuosas. No entanto, a maioria opta por ir a festas de rua chamadas blocos. Aqui, multidões dançam samba e cantam junto com as bandas de bairro. Numa festa famosa, conhecida como a festa dos Barbas, os festeiros são ensopados de água por caminhões de bombeiros!

No geral o Carnaval é uma celebração vibrante do património cultural do Brasil, representando a mistura das culturas africana, europeia e indígena. Com fantasias extravagantes, música animada e danças excitantes, o Carnaval encarna o espírito do Brasil.



English

Samba music echoes through the streets. Colorful feathers and sequins sparkle in the sunlight. Dancers spin and jump as the drums loudly thum. As the biggest celebration of the year, this festival of groovy samba music, electric dancing, and magnificent costumes make the magic of the Brazilian Carnival.

Carnival (Carnaval in Portuguese) is held for a few days annually before the beginning of Lent, the forty day period of fasting before Easter. It is considered as the last celebration before everyone begins their religious duties during Lent. Around 1850, the Portuguese brought Carnival to Brazil, inspired by Parisian masquerade balls. However, Brazilians have shaped Carnival into a unique festival, including African and Indigenous cultural elements. As a result, Carnival now includes lots of parades, intricate costumes, samba music, dancing, and extravagant parties. While Carnival is celebrated everywhere in the country, Rio de Janeiro's celebration is the most popular, with over 500,000 foreigners traveling to celebrate each year.

At the heart of the Carnival is the samba. With African origins, samba is known for its fast rhythmic steps and swaying. During Carnival, the top samba schools perform in front of millions at the Sambodromo, a large stadium that showcases these parades. Large crowds dance as giant displays emerge and dancers with feathers and elaborate costumes perform.

Even from outside the stadium, you can hear the drums and trumpets play as the samba schools perform. Not only is the event very entertaining, but the samba schools also



safety.

compete to win; a panel of around 40 judges evaluate each costume, song, dance. Specifically, schools are scored on nine categories, including costumes, drumming, song, harmony, plot, and evolution. Ultimately, the judges decide a champion on Ash Wednesday. Last year, samba school Imperatriz Leopoldinense won the competition. In their performance, they sparked controversy when they paid tribute to early 20th century figure Lampião, who many considered a bandit. Nonetheless, their performance included a large gold-colored statue of Lampião and skeletons and ghouls.

Most samba schools have started as street bands, which have then developed into schools today. With a close relationship to their communities, samba schools help the poor in surrounding areas. In response, the community helps the samba schools build the floats, create costumes, and ensure their

Besides the samba, Carnival is the time for the biggest parties in Brazil. A day before the official Carnival, many Brazilians go to glamorous parties, such as the Magic Ball in Copacabana Palace Hotel where many wear luxurious costumes. However, most choose to go to street parties called blocos. Here, large crowds dance to samba and sing along to neighborhood bands. In one famous party known as the Barbas party, partygoers are soaked in water by fire trucks!

Overall, the Carnival is a vibrant celebration of Brazil's cultural heritage, representing the mix of African, European, and Indigenous cultures. With extravagant costumes, lively music, and exciting dances, the Carnival embodies the spirit of Brazil.



Plan para una Tragedia Moderna, a partir de Federico Garcia Lorca

Blueprint for a Modern Tragedy, after Federico Garcia Lorca

Angel Zhao, 9

Spanish

“Nueva York de cieno,
Nueva York de alambres y de muerte.
¿Qué ángel llevas oculto en la mejilla?”
~ Oda a Walt Whitman, Lorca

En el mito urbano de esta ciudad del siglo XXI
solo había cuerpos. Su gente solo quiso ser fantasma.

Aquí, el horizonte fue perforado por
rascacielos inconclusos—vigas de acero alcanzando
nada, nada
tocándolas de vuelta. Miembros de acero haciendo
un chiste a las pacientes ramas verdes ahogadas en sus sombras;
la Belleza no existe en lo eterno sino en aquellos
sorprendidos en un rápido escape o en un súbito adiós,
las ramas en caída perpetua, en perpetuo marchitar las hojas.
¡Esta es la ciudad del eterno día, la frustración
y la altura del hombre hecho a sí mismo! Esta es la ciudad
privada de sueños—
esta lástima,
esta pena.

Las farolas nutren esta ciudad a su semejanza. Sentarse
al escritorio de una oficina y hacer interminables llamadas
desde un teléfono fijo, esperando
por el día en que el bucle del cable se desenrede, hasta
volverse su propio sedal. Desear
que las palabras lanzadas al descuido
puedan pescar de vuelta la tierna noche,
enrollarse en los jóvenes espectros del placer. Las farolas
que pueden competir con las estrellas, en alerta, en
fidelidad, en
belleza y en todo lo que no puede saberse.

¡Entiérrenme! Entiérrenme, déjenme
aquí, con los a veces
y nunca bellos árboles, con el cielo
que acapara su amada miseria. Oh, línea del horizonte, línea de la
vida,
¿Qué es este infierno artificial, celda de torreones de esqueletos platea-
dos,
qué, estos carceleros que brillan
febriles de envidia? Oh, soledad, preciosidad,
por qué incesantemente cruzas los cables de teléfono,

por qué te aferras al ladrido asustado
de estas inertes, infantiles,
directas a la muerte bellezas.

Ciudad mía, mi leyenda presente,
cuán horrible, cuán desesperanzada, cuán desierta.
La trama de huesos en tus calles, la agonía pintada en tus espíritus—
Oh, te desearía muerta.
Oh, te desearía bella.





English

“Ah, filthy New York,
New York of cables and death.
What angel do you carry, concealed in your cheek?”
~ Ode to Walt Whitman

In the urban myth of this twenty-first century city
all there was were bodies. All anyone wanted to do was be a ghost.

Here, the horizon was punctured by
unfinished skyscrapers— metal beams reaching
for nothing, nothing
reaching back. Metal limbs making
a mockery of the patient green boughs drenched in their shadows;
Beauty exists not in what is eternal but those
caught in a quick departure and a sudden farewell,
the ever falling branches, the ever fading leaves.
This is the city of eternal day, frustration
and man-made height! This is the city
deprived of dreams—
this pity,
this sorrow.

The streetlamps raised this city in their likeness. To sit
at an office desk and make endless phone calls
from a landline phone, hoping
one day the coil could be pulled to its unraveling, to

become its own fishing rod. To wish
that these carelessly thrown words
can bait back the tender night,
reel in the youthful specters of joy. Streetlamps
who could rival the stars, in wakefulness, in
faithfulness, in
beauty and all that cannot be known.

Bury me! Bury me, leave me
here, with the sometimes
and never beautiful trees, the sky
who hoards her beloved misery. O landline, lifeline,
What is this artificial hell, this prison cage of towering silver skeletons,
These jailors who shine
sick in jealousy? O loneliness, loveliness,
Why do you ceaselessly traverse these telephone cables,
why do you still cling to the terrified bark
of these inane, infantile
death-bound beauties?

My city, my present day legend,
how ugly, how hopeless, how deserted.
Your carcass-lined streets, your agony painted spirits—
O, I wish you were dead.
O, I wish you could be beautiful.

La Brecha Riesgosa del Darién

The Dangerous Darién Gap

Andrew Doft, 11

Spanish

La región del Darién se extiende por sesenta millas de densa jungla entre las fronteras de Colombia y Panamá. Es la única conexión entre Sudamérica y Centroamérica, pero no hay carreteras ni infraestructura alguna; las cuestiones climáticas y las poblaciones indígenas han hecho que cualquier desarrollo sea poco práctico y poco ético. Aparte de las preocupaciones políticas, los monzones y las inundaciones repentinas azotan la región, que carece por completo de apoyo médico o aplicación de la ley. Además, los crímenes violentos, generalmente violaciones y atracos, atormentan a los forasteros. Ha habido varios intentos de construir una carretera a través de la zona, pero han sido aplastados por grupos ambientalistas y de derechos humanos. Sigue siendo el tramo que falta de la Carretera Panamericana, que va desde Alaska hasta Argentina y Chile.

Sin embargo, a pesar de todos los peligros de la región del Darién, cientos de miles de migrantes lo cruzan cada año; es su único camino terrestre hacia Estados Unidos. Según se informa, los migrantes tendrían que pagar entre 140 y 300 dólares estadounidenses para viajar sólo unas pocas millas, y estarían hacinados en condiciones extremadamente incómodas. Peor aún, cualquier reforma resulta casi imposible debido al Clan del Golfo, la banda narcotraficante más poderosa de Colombia, que controla la región.

Recientemente, funcionarios colombianos arrestaron a muchos de los capitanes de barcos que transportaban migrantes al comienzo de la región del Darién, momento en el que se quedaron solos. Se estima que unos 2.000 migrantes utilizaban los servicios de los capitanes cada día; ahora, miles de migrantes esperan cruzar entre Colombia y Panamá. La Defensoría del Pueblo de Colombia advirtió que el inesperado exceso de personas que buscan cruzar “saturará el sistema de salud, el suministro de alimentos, entre otras cosas.” Mientras tanto Biden como Trump visitan la frontera sur antes de las elecciones y hacen promesas con respecto a la inmigración, la crisis en la región del Darién no muestra signos de disminuir.





English

The Darién Gap spans sixty miles of dense jungle in between the borders of Colombia and Panama. It is the only connection between South America with Central America, but there are no roads or infrastructure whatsoever—climate issues and Indigenous populations have made any development both impractical and unethical. Aside from political concerns, monsoons and flash floods plague the Gap, which is entirely devoid of medical support or law enforcement. Further, violent crimes, usually rapes and muggings, bedevil any outsiders. There have been various attempts to build a highway through the Gap, but they have been squashed by human rights and environmentalist groups. It remains the missing part of the Pan-American Highway, which runs from Alaska to Argentina and Chile.

Despite all the dangers of the Darién Gap, though, hundreds of thousands of migrants cross each year—it is their only land-based path to the United States. Migrants reportedly had to pay

between \$140 and \$300 to travel only a few miles, and they were closely packed in exceedingly uncomfortable conditions. Even worse, any reform is made next to impossible by the Clan del Golfo (Gulf Clan), Colombia's most powerful drug gang, which controls the Gap.

Recently, Colombian officials have arrested many of the boat captains who were ferrying migrants to the beginning of the Darién Gap, at which point they were on their own. An estimated 2,000 migrants were using the captains' services each day; now, thousands of migrants wait to cross between Colombia and Panama. The Colombia Ombudsman's Office warned that the unexpected excess of people looking to cross will "overwhelm the health system, food supply, among other things." As both Biden and Trump visit the Southern border ahead of the election and make promises with regard to immigration, the crisis at the Darién Gap shows no signs of abating.



El Movimiento Cubano de Alfabetización: un momento de cambio y orgullo por la identidad cubana

The Cuban Literacy Movement: A Moment for Change and Pride in the Cuban Identity

Cassandra Ortiz, 11

Spanish

“Mi madre era una de las maestras. Ella se levantaba temprano todos los días para enseñar a los analfabetos con las otras mujeres. Algunos días tenía que dejar nuestra ciudad e ir al campo a enseñar”. El comienzo de la década de 1960 fue un momento decisivo de cambio y unidad para la comunidad cubano. Durante la década de 1950, Fulgencio Batista gobernó Cuba; Más tarde transformó su régimen en una dictadura y llevó a Cuba a una época de inestabilidad económica y social antes de que los cubanos lo derrocaran. Fidel Castro y su gobierno rápidamente asumieron el poder y, en 1961, estaban decididos a convertirlo en el “Año de la Educación” para aumentar las decrecientes tasas de alfabetización, que Batista descuidó durante su régimen. La fotografía tomada por Liborio Noval, fotógrafo de Castro durante su carrera política, captura la marcha final de estudiantes y maestros después de la Campaña de Alfabetización Cubana, el proyecto de Castro para ayudar con las bajas tasas de alfabetización. Representa el comportamiento eufórico que experimentó el pueblo cubano después de luchar contra el analfabetismo por demasiado tiempo.

Antes del comienzo del régimen de Castro, Cuba vivió con un gobierno corrupto durante el segundo reinado de Batista, que no proporcionó recursos adecuados a los cubanos. Fulgencio Batista fue un presidente que los cubanos adoraron durante su primer mandato; acogieron su regreso al poder en marzo de 1952 al deponer al presidente Carlos Prío Socarrás. Sin embargo, Batista “regresó como un dictador brutal, controlando la universidad, la prensa y el Congreso, y malversó enormes sumas de dinero de la creciente economía.” No le importaba el bienestar de sus ciudadanos, dividiendo así las comunidades urbanas

y rurales, especialmente con la diferencia en las tasas de alfabetización entre los habitantes de las ciudades y los del campo, que eran del 41,7% al 11%, respectivamente. Sus esfuerzos por controlarlo todo y robar a la economía causó que la gente se sintiera resentida con él. Esto encendió las motivaciones de los cubanos para luchar y rebelarse contra su gobierno corrupto durante la Revolución Cubana de 1953, que “fue impulsado por un llamado a la igualdad, particularmente entre” las comunidades urbanas y rurales. La revolución ayudó a unir socialmente al pueblo de Cuba, pero eso no cambió su situación de la falta de educación. Para solucionar este problema, después de que Fidel Castro asumió el poder en 1959, él y su gobierno intentaron unir los distintos sectores de la sociedad y aumentar las tasas de alfabetización. El ascenso de Castro al poder dio a los cubanos un sentimiento de orgullo y nacionalismo del que faltaban durante mucho tiempo, específicamente a través del Movimiento Cubano de Alfabetización.

La Campaña de Alfabetización Cubana fue una campaña de ocho meses creada por Fidel Castro y su partido de gobierno para aumentar la educación en 1961. Fue poderosa y, aunque muy politizada, conectó a los cubanos para que se enseñaran unos a otros a leer y escribir. Los cubanos del gobierno de Fidel trabajaron con la población urbana alfabetizada “y había construido cuidadosamente un manual de alfabetización que enseñaba a los campesinos el valor y la importancia de la revolución como parte de su programación de alfabetización.” Castro utilizó los ideales de la Revolución Cubana para conectar al pueblo y promover aún más su llamado a una educación equitativa. Como en la fotografía de Noval, Figura 1, muchos grupos se unieron para convertirse en

maestros y eliminar el analfabetismo en todo el campo. El gobierno puso a estos maestros en áreas rurales para comprender a los “campesinos rurales” a quienes enseñaban a romper las barreras sociales. La campaña también tenía un objetivo para crear una identidad colectiva con una actitud de coraje, inteligencia y un sentido de orgullo nacionalista. La fotografía tomada por Noval muestra la euforia que tuvieron los diferentes grupos de personas durante el movimiento. Los maestros viajaron lejos durante ocho meses para enseñar a los analfabetos y sus esfuerzos tuvieron éxito. Sus dos tareas principales eran: identificar a los analfabetos y a los potenciales alfabetizadores, y preservar y fortalecer sus vínculos a través del trabajo político y técnico.

Abel Prieto, político y educador cubano, describió su experiencia en el movimiento y cómo “Fidel dijo que el pueblo de Cuba tenía que darse cuenta de que tenía una deuda con los analfabetos del país y que debía sacrificarse para poder pagarla.” El país no estaría completamente unificado sin que la afortunada gente alfabetizada de la ciudad comprendiera las luchas que soportó la población rural debido a su falta de privilegios educativos. Como se muestra en la fotografía, no sólo se educaba a los jóvenes; el movimiento literario era para todas las personas, incluidos niños y ancianos. Como dijo la inmigrante cubana Lourdes Caro-Orüe, “a él [Castro] no le importaba quién eras ni qué edad tenías. Todos estaban aprendiendo a leer”. Noval captura esta mezcla de jóvenes y mayores que se unieron para cambiar la trayectoria de la vida de los demás, sin importar si les estaban enseñando o enseñando. Como se ve en la alegría de los rostros de las fotografías, la gente deseaba leer y escribir para romper los ciclos generacionales de analfabetismo que maldecían a sus familias, lo que el gobierno pudo utilizar para promover su campaña. Se colgaron muchos posters diferentes, como los de la Figura 2, en las calles de Cuba para ganar fuerza para la campaña implementada por su nuevo gobierno salvador. Las fajines Alfabetizadas, usadas por los cubanos recién educados en la fotografía de Noval, pueden representar al Congreso Nacional de Alfabetización, que utilizó su propaganda para promover la alfabetización. La politizada campaña de alfabetización de Castro afectó dramáticamente las

tasas de alfabetización en toda Cuba y conectó al pueblo con un sentido interno de orgullo nacionalista, que permanece intacto hoy.

La Campaña de Alfabetización Cubana cambió la vida de muchos cubanos analfabetos al lograr romper ciclos generacionales de analfabetismo, que conducían a la pobreza y mejoraban la forma de vida. “El 22 de diciembre de 1961, Cuba había completado su campaña contra el analfabetismo y, para celebrarlo, los brigadistas participaron en una gran celebración en La Habana.” Este es el evento que Liborio Noval pudo capturar en su fotografía, específicamente con los fajines y los lápices para marcar la finalidad del movimiento. La campaña enseñó a leer y escribir a 707.212 personas, mientras que las 271.995 personas restantes que no adquirieron conocimientos básicos de alfabetización constituían sólo el 3,9% de la población total. A nivel político, el número parecía muy buena para el ascenso de Castro al poder, pero a nivel social, la campaña impactó a las generaciones futuras. Recientemente, un documental de Catherine Murphy, titulado *Maestra*, que comparte los testimonios personales de ocho mujeres jóvenes que reconocen el aspecto político del movimiento pero también describen la importancia de construir conexiones entre la gente rural y rural. Como compartió Murphy en una entrevista: “La Campaña de Alfabetización es conocida y celebrada en Cuba y América Latina, pero bastante desconocida fuera de la región... por lo que muchos cubanos de la generación más joven no han escuchado tanto las historias personales, que dan una mirada más íntima a la experiencia.” Estas conexiones rompieron efectivamente el ciclo de analfabetismo generacional y finalmente pudieron pasar por las calles cantando alabanzas por su nueva capacidad para comprender palabras escritas. Estas “nuevas habilidades para leer y escribir de repente les dieron oportunidades para encontrar sus experiencias en un contexto histórico y expresar de manera más articulada quiénes eran y quiénes querían llegar a ser.” Esto no fue algo que se terminó después de la campaña, y el gobierno cubano continuó invirtiendo fuertemente en el capital humano de la educación para adultos y jóvenes. La alegría que los cubanos sentían por la alfabetización no se debía únicamente a poder leer un libro. Pudieron tener una voz más



fuerte en la sociedad con más personas dispuestas a escucharlos. A partir de todo esto, el gobierno cubano también siguió reconociendo los esfuerzos y financiando la educación para que el analfabetismo no siguiera azotando al país. El Movimiento Cubano de Alfabetización dejó un impacto en muchos cubanos de hoy y, a pesar de tener motivaciones políticas, logró brindarles a los cubanos más oportunidades de las que nunca habían tenido.

La Campaña de Alfabetización Cubana de 1961, implementada por Castro y su gobierno revolucionario, envió brigadas de alfabetización al campo, construyó escuelas y enseñó a los analfabetos a leer y escribir. Este programa alfabetizó a unos 700.000 cubanos en ocho meses y le dio al gobierno de Castro una victoria en su conexión con los cubanos. Sin embargo, Castro evolucionó hasta convertirse en un

dictador aún peor que Batista, y les quitó el recién adquirido sentido de nacionalismo a los cubanos y lo reemplazó con miedo y paranoia. La educación no ha obtenido ningún otro incentivo que el de mantener las tasas de alfabetización del país. A pesar de una educación más débil, en 2012 la tasa de alfabetización de Cuba alcanzó el 99,75% y se ha mantenido como uno de los países más alfabetizados del mundo gracias a la campaña, cuya misión era garantizar una educación completa, no solo para los jóvenes. La campaña de alfabetización cubana se convirtió en modelo de inspiración para muchos proyectos educativos en todo el mundo. Como en la fotografía tomada por Liborio Noval, la campaña vivió como un momento celebrado y significativo para que los cubanos se sintieran orgullosos de su identidad y cambiaran la trayectoria de sus vidas.



English

“My mother was one of the teachers. She would get up early every day to teach the illiterate with the other women. Some days, she would even have to leave our city and go to the countryside to teach.” The early 1960s was a defining moment of change and unity for the Cuban people. During the 1950s, Fulgencio Batista governed Cuba; he later changed his regime to a dictatorship and drove Cuba to a time of economic and social instability before the Cubans overthrew him. Fidel Castro and his government promptly took over, and, in 1961, they were determined to make it the ‘Year of Education’ to raise the decreasing literacy rates, which Batista neglected during his regime. The photograph taken by Liborio Noval, Castro’s photographer during his political career, captures the final march of the students and teachers after the Cuban Literacy Campaign, Castro’s project to help with the low literacy rates. It represents the elated behavior the Cuban people experienced after struggling with illiteracy for too long.

Before the beginning of Castro’s regime, Cuba lived with a corrupt government under Batista’s second rule, which did not provide adequate resources for the Cubans. Fulgencio Batista was a president the Cubans loved during his first term; they widely welcomed his return to power in March 1952 by deposing President Carlos Prío Socarrás. However, Batista “returned as a brutal dictator, controlling the university, the press, and the Congress, and he embezzled huge sums from the soaring economy.” He did not care about the well-being of his citizens, thus dividing the urban and rural communities, especially with the difference in literacy rates between the city dwellers and the countryside, which were 41.7% to 11%, respectively. His efforts to control everything and steal from the economy made the people resent him. This sparked a fire in the Cubans’ motivations to fight back and rebel against his corrupt

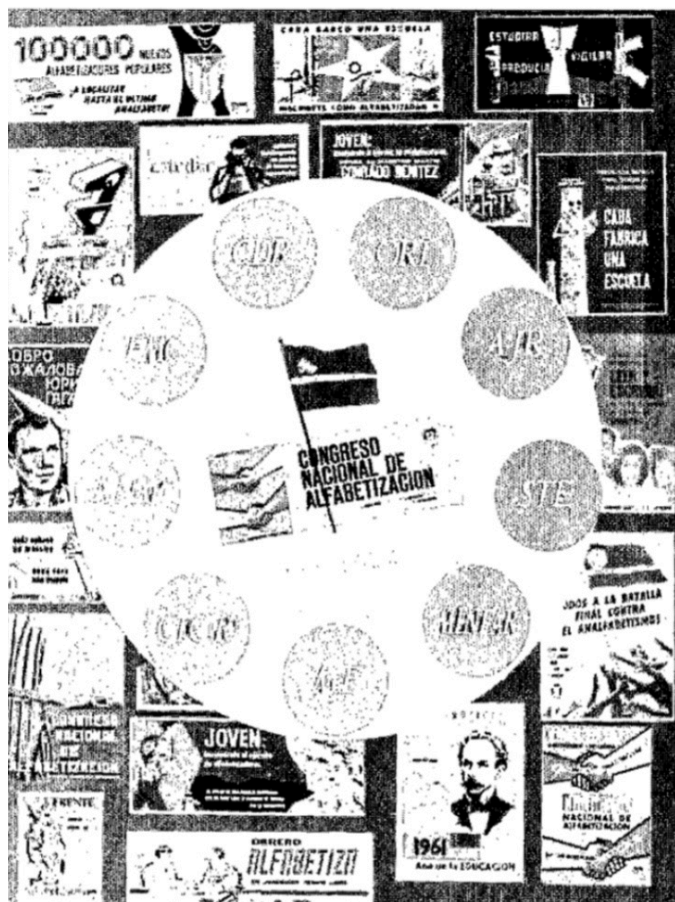
government during the 1953 Cuban Revolution, which “was driven by a call for equality, particularly among” the urban and rural communities. The revolution helped to unite the people in Cuba socially, but that did not change their situation with regards to their lack of education. To fix this, after Fidel Castro assumed power in 1959, he and his government tried to unite the separate sectors of society and increase literacy rates. Castro’s rise to power gave Cubans a sense of pride and nationalism, which they lacked for a long time, specifically through the Cuban Literacy Movement.

The Cuban Literacy Campaign was an eight-month-long campaign created by Fidel Castro and his government party to increase education in 1961. It was powerful, and while highly politicized, it connected the Cubans to teach each other to read and write. The Cubans in Fidel’s government worked with the urban literate population “and had carefully constructed a literacy primer that taught peasants the value and importance of the revolution as part of their literacy programming.” Castro utilized ideals from the Cuban Revolution to connect the people and further promote his call for equity education. As in the photograph by Noval, Figure 1, many groups banded together to become teachers and eliminate illiteracy throughout the countryside. The government placed these teachers in rural environments to understand the “rural peasants” they were teaching to break down social barriers. The campaign also aimed to create a collective identity with an attitude of courage, intelligence, and a sense of nationalist pride. The photograph taken by Noval showcases the euphoria that all the different groups of people had during the movement. The teachers traveled far for eight months to teach the illiterate, and their efforts proved successful. Their main two jobs were to: identify the illiterates and the potential literacy

workers, and to preserve and strengthen their bond through political and technical work. Abel Prieto, a Cuban politician and educator, described his experience in the movement and how “Fidel said that the people of Cuba had to realize that they owed a debt to the illiterates of the country and that they had to sacrifice in order to pay it.” The country would not be fully unified without having the fortunate literate city folk understand the struggles the rural people endured from their lack of educational privilege. As shown in the photograph, it was not only the youth being educated; the literary movement was for all people, including children and the elderly. As Cuban immigrant Lourdes Caro-Orüe said, “he [Castro] did not care who you were or how old you were. Everyone was learning how to read.” Noval captures this mix of young and old folk who banded together to change the trajectory of each others’ lives, no matter if they were being taught or doing the teaching. As seen in the joy in the faces in the photographs, people desired to read and write to break the generational cycles of illiteracy that cursed their families, which the government was able to use to further their campaign. Many different posters, such as in Figure 2, were hung throughout the streets of Cuba to gain traction for the campaign implemented by their new savior government. The Alfabetizado sashes, worn by the newly educated Cubans in Noval’s photograph, can represent the Congreso Nacional de Alfabetización, who used their propaganda to promote literacy. Castro’s politicized literacy campaign dramatically affected literacy rates throughout Cuba and connected the people with an inner sense of nationalist pride, which remains intact today.

The Cuban Literacy Campaign changed the lives of many illiterate Cubans as it managed to break generational cycles of illiteracy, which led to poverty and bettered the way of life. “By December 22, 1961, Cuba had completed its campaign against illiteracy, and in celebration of this, the brigadistas took part in a big celebration in Havana.” This is the event Liborio Noval was able to capture in his photograph, specifically with the sashes and pencils to mark the finality of the movement.

Figure 2



The campaign taught 707,212 people to read and write, while the remaining 271,995 who did not acquire basic literacy skills constituted only 3.9% of the total population. On a political level, the number looked very good for Castro’s rise to power, but on a social level, the campaign impacted future generations. Recently, a documentary by Catherine Murphy, titled *Maestra*, looked at the lives of eight young women who participated in this campaign to share their stories with the world. As Murphy shared in an interview: “The Literacy Campaign is known and celebrated in Cuba and Latin America, but quite unknown outside the region... so many younger generation Cubans have not heard the personal stories as much, which take a more intimate look at the experience.” ‘Maestra’ shares the personal testimonies of eight young women who acknowledge the political aspect of the movement but also describe the importance of building connections between the rural and country people. These connections effectively broke the cycle of generational illiteracy, and they could finally pass the streets singing praises over their new ability to understand written words. These “new abilities to read and write suddenly gave them opportunities to find their experiences in historical context and to express more articulately who they were and who they wanted to become.” This was not something that stopped after the campaign, and the Cuban government continued to invest heavily in the human capital of education for adults and youth.” The joy the Cubans had from literacy was not just from being able to read a book. They were able to have a stronger voice in society with more people willing to listen to them. From all of this, the Cuban government also continued to recognize the efforts and fund education so illiteracy would not continue to plague the country. The Cuban Literacy Movement left an impact on many Cubans today, and despite having political motivations, it managed to provide Cubans with more opportunities than they had ever had.

The 1961 Cuban Literacy Campaign, implemented by Castro and his revolutionary government, sent literacy brigades into the countryside, built schools, and taught the illiterate how to read and write. This program brought basic literacy skills to about 700,000 Cubans in eight months and gave the Castro government a victory in connecting with the Cubans. Nevertheless, Castro evolved into an even worse dictator than Batista, and he took away the Cubans’ newly found sense of nationalism and replaced it with fear and paranoia. Education has garnered no incentive other than maintaining the country’s literacy rates. Despite weaker education, in 2012, Cuba’s literacy rate reached 99.75% and has remained one of the most literate countries in the world thanks to the campaign, whose mission was to ensure complete education, not just for the youth. The Cuban literacy campaign became a model of inspiration for many educational projects around the world. As in the photograph taken by Liborio Noval, the campaign lived on as a celebrated and meaningful moment for Cubans to take pride in their identity and change the trajectory of their lives.

Figure 1



Más allá de nuestro planeta: los misterios del universo

Beyond Our Planet: The Mysteries of the Universe

Alexa Foudy, 10

Spanish

El universo siempre ha fascinado a los humanos. Tanto los diminutos quarks como los masivos cuerpos celestes capturan nuestro interés. Los científicos han estado investigando varios misterios del espacio que han desconcertado a investigadores y a los entusiastas del espacio por igual. Estos misterios nos recuerdan que todavía hay mucho por aprender y descubrir más allá de nuestro planeta.

Uno de los mayores misterios en el universo es la materia oscura, que se cree que constituye aproximadamente el 27% de él. Sin embargo, sigue siendo invisible e indetectable. Los científicos han inferido su presencia a partir de sus efectos gravitacionales sobre la materia visible y la luz, pero aún no están seguros de su verdadera naturaleza. Además, la energía oscura, responsable de la expansión del universo, aún no se comprende completamente. Es una pregunta en cosmología que necesita ser abordada.

Los agujeros negros son uno de los fenómenos más increíbles en el universo. Estas regiones del espacio-tiempo tienen efectos gravitacionales tan fuertes que nada, ni siquiera la luz, puede escapar de ellos. El estudio de los agujeros negros ha planteado muchas preguntas sobre la naturaleza del espacio-tiempo, el comportamiento de la materia bajo condiciones gravitacionales extremas y el destino de los objetos celestes que entran en un agujero negro. Aunque recientes escaneos del horizonte de sucesos de un agujero negro han proporcionado ideas significativas, muchos misterios que rodean a estos cuerpos cósmicos están por resolver.

Las ráfagas rápidas de radio son otro misterio en el espacio que ha desconcertado a los



Oumuamua

científicos. Estas potentes señales de radio desde el espacio son breves e intensas, durando sólo unos pocos milisegundos, lo que dificulta la identificación de su origen. Aunque se ha observado que algunas ráfagas rápidas de radio se repiten, los científicos aún no están seguros sobre la naturaleza de los objetos que las producen.

Recientemente, los investigadores han descubierto objetos interestelares como Oumuamua y Borisov (nómadas celestiales), lo que ha generado debates entre los astrónomos sobre sus orígenes. Estos visitantes de otros sistemas estelares brindan una oportunidad para estudiar materia de partes distantes de la galaxia. Los científicos siguen aprendiendo sobre la naturaleza de estos objetos interestelares, su prevalencia en la Vía Láctea y su posible papel en la creación de planetas con materia orgánica.

Las ideas sobre alienígenas surgieron a partir de observaciones de un extraño patrón de atenuación alrededor de una estrella distante. Esto sigue siendo controvertido en la comunidad científica. Aunque algunos estudios han propuesto explicaciones naturales para el comportamiento observado, la búsqueda de inteligencia extraterrestre y signos tecnológicos sigue siendo un área activa de investi-

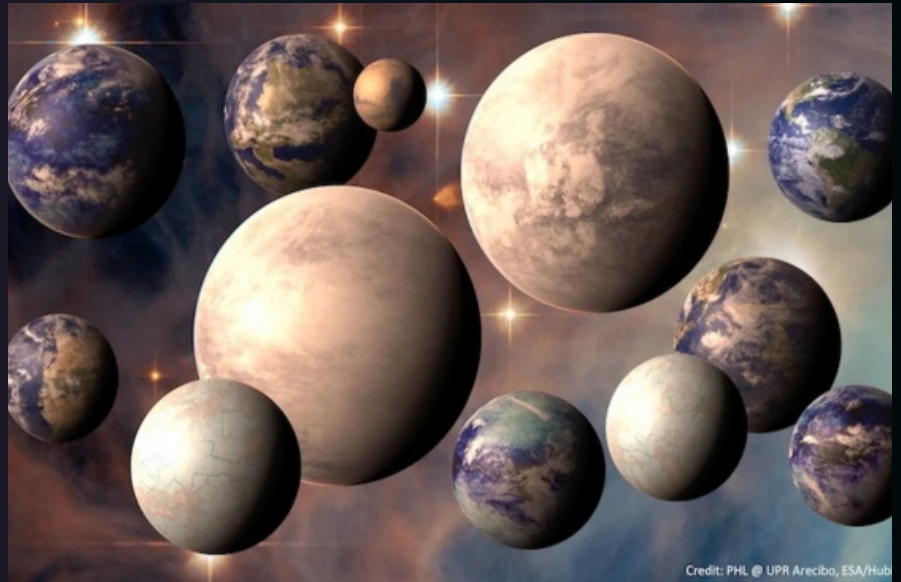
gación que genera debate sobre nuestro lugar en el universo.

El estudio de exoplanetas, o planetas fuera de nuestro sistema solar, también ha sido un área significativa de investigación en años recientes. El descubrimiento de miles de exoplanetas ha planteado preguntas sobre la vida extraterrestre en el universo y la habitabilidad potencial de otros planetas. Los científicos están utilizando técnicas avanzadas como fotometría por tránsito (medición de la curva de luz) y velocidad radial (indicación del aumento o disminución de distancia entre objetos) para detectar exoplanetas y analizar sus propiedades, ayudándonos a comprender la diversidad de sistemas planetarios.

La teoría general de la relatividad de Einstein predijo las ondas gravitacionales (ondas en el espacio-tiempo causadas por la aceleración de objetos masivos), pero resultó difícil encontrarlas hasta hace poco. En 2015, el Observatorio de ondas Gravitatorias por Interferometría Láser (LIGO) detectó las primeras ondas gravitacionales provenientes de la colisión de dos agujeros negros, abriendo un nuevo campo en astronomía y proporcionando una nueva forma para estudiar los fenómenos más extremos del universo.

Finalmente, estudiar la radiación cósmica de fondo, el resplandor del Big Bang, ha proporcionado evidencia significativa sobre la historia temprana y la evolución del universo. Las mediciones de su temperatura y polarización han permitido a los científicos probar varios modelos y teorías cosmológicas, incluyendo la inflación, el multiverso, la naturaleza de la materia oscura y energía oscura, y la teoría del Big Bang.

El universo contiene innumerables misterios, desde las estructuras cósmicas más significativas hasta las partículas cuánticas más pequeñas. Estos misterios espaciales resaltan el trabajo continuo de científicos, astrónomos e investigadores para descubrir los secretos del universo. Aunque algunas preguntas han sido respondidas o abordadas, muchas siguen siendo un misterio, manteniendo nuestra curiosidad y exploración del cosmos. A medida que avanza la tecnología y el conocimiento, tendremos descubrimientos que remodelarán nuestra comprensión del universo e inspirarán a las futuras generaciones a seguir explorando el espacio.



Planets similar to earth that could have Extraterrestrials

English

The universe has always fascinated humans. From tiny quarks to massive celestial bodies, it captures our interest. Scientists have been researching various space mysteries that have puzzled them and space enthusiasts. These mysteries remind us that there is still much to learn and discover beyond our planet.

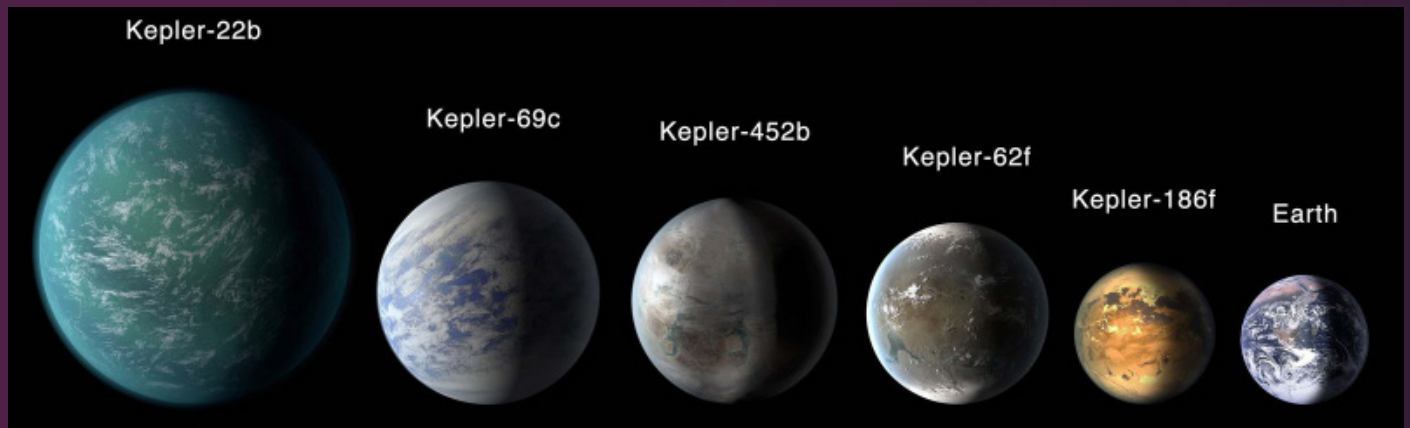
One of the biggest mysteries in the universe is dark matter, which is believed to make up about 27% of it. However, it remains invisible and undetectable. Scientists have inferred its presence from its gravitational effects on visible matter and light, but they are still unsure about its true nature. Additionally, dark energy, which is responsible for the universe's

expansion, is still not fully understood. It is a question in cosmology that needs to be addressed.

Black holes are one of the most unbelievable phenomena in the universe. These regions of spacetime have such strong gravitational effects that nothing, not even light, can



Interpretation of the observable universe



Exoplanets

escape from them. The study of black holes has raised many questions about spacetime's nature, matter's behavior under extreme gravitational conditions, and the fate of celestial objects that enter a black hole. Although recent imaging of a black hole's event horizon has provided significant insights, many mysteries surrounding these cosmic bodies continue.

Fast radio bursts are another mystery in space that has puzzled scientists. These powerful radio signals from space are brief and intense, lasting only a few milliseconds, making it difficult to pinpoint their origin. Although some fast radio bursts have been observed to repeat, scientists are still unsure about the nature of the objects that produce them.

Scientists have recently discovered interstellar objects such as Oumuamua and Borisov

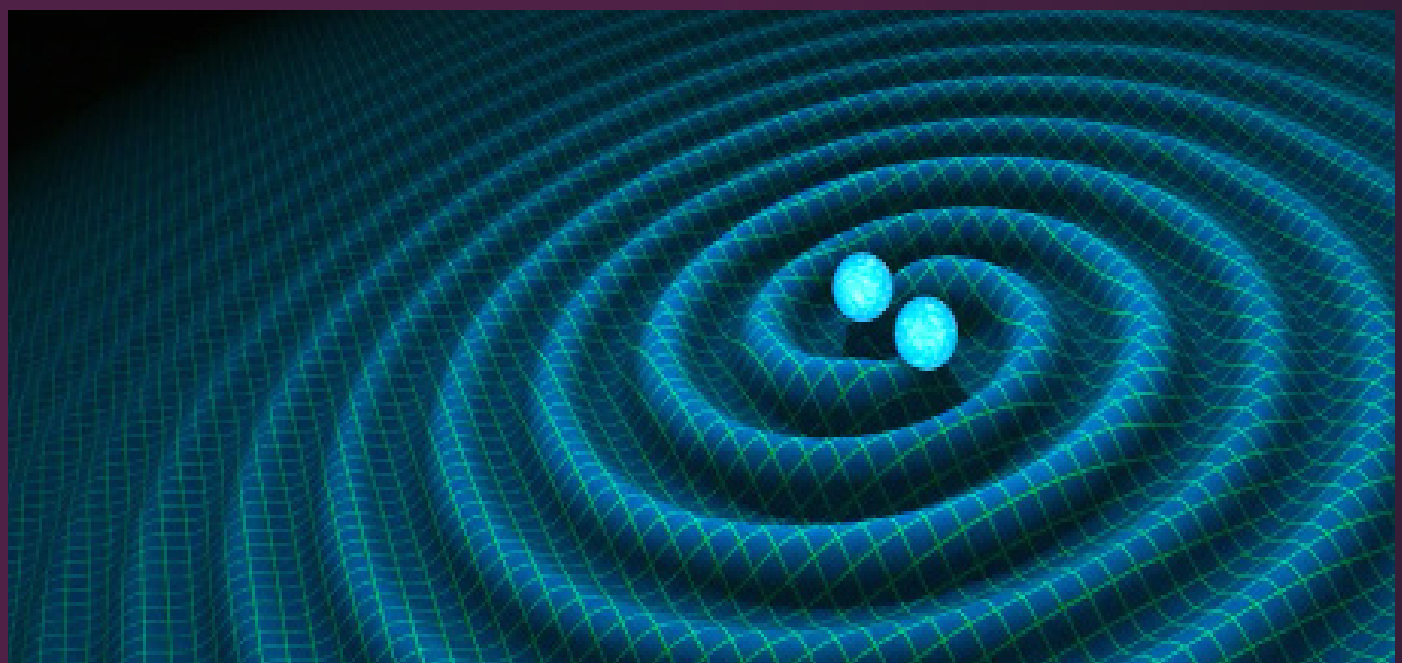
(celestial nomads), which have started arguments among astronomers about their origins. These visitors from other star systems provide an opportunity to study material from distant parts of the galaxy. Scientists are still learning the nature of these interstellar objects, their prevalence in the Milky Way, and their potential role in creating planets with organic material.

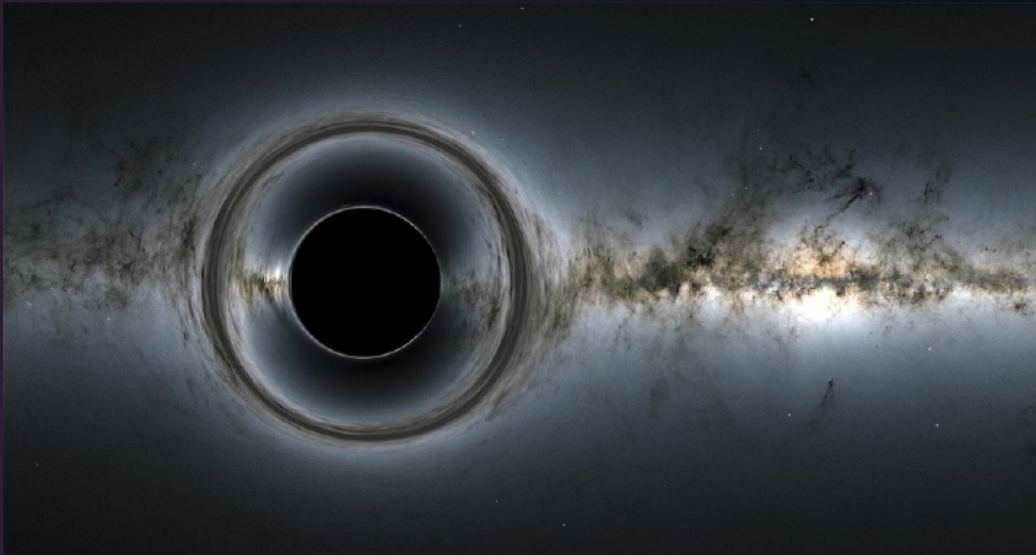
The alien ideas emerged from observations of a strange dimming pattern around a distant star. It continues to be controversial in the scientific community. Although studies have proposed natural explanations for the observed behavior, the search for extraterrestrial intelligence and technological signs continues to be an active area of research, creating discussions about our place in the universe.

The study of exoplanets, or planets outside our solar system, has also been a significant area of research in recent years. The discovery of thousands of exoplanets has raised questions about extraterrestrial life in the universe and the potential habitability of other planets. Scientists are using advanced techniques such as transit photometry (measures the light curve) of stars and radial velocity (indicates the increasing or decreasing distance between the objects) to detect exoplanets and analyze their properties, helping us understand the diversity of planetary systems.

Einstein's theory of general relativity predicted gravitational waves (ripples in spacetime caused by the acceleration of massive objects) but remained difficult to find until recently. In 2015, the Laser Interferometer Gravitational-Wave Observatory (LIGO) detected the first gravitational waves from the collision of

Interpretation of Gravitational Waves





Black Hole

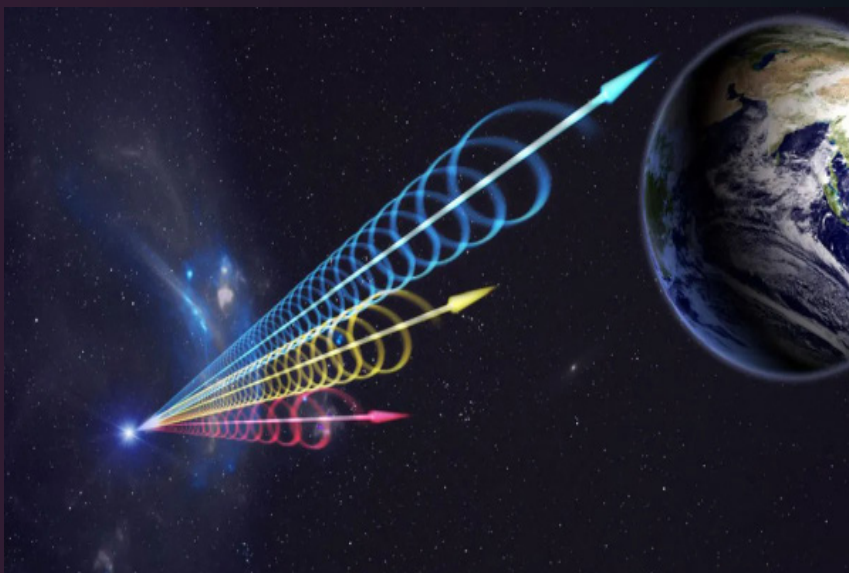
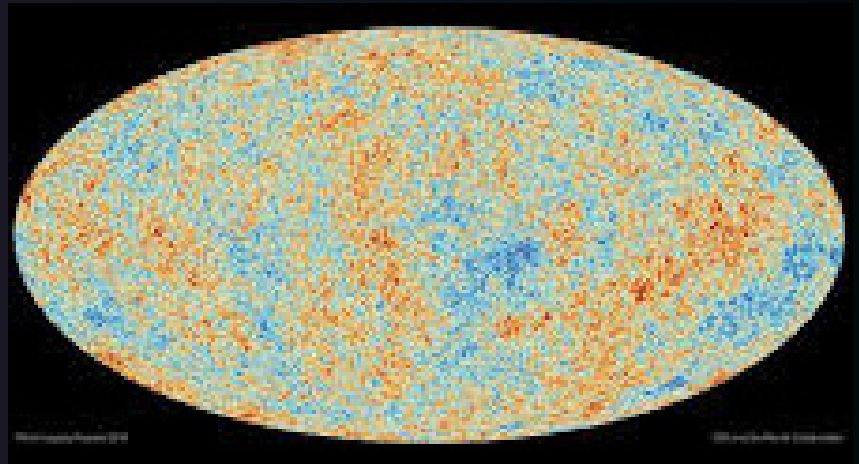
two black holes, opening up a new field of astronomy and providing a new way to study the universe's most extreme phenomena. Finally, studying the cosmic background radiation, the afterglow of the Big Bang, has provided strong evidence of the universe's history and growth. Measurements of temperature and polarization have allowed scientists to test many cosmological models and

theories, including inflation, the multiverse, the nature of dark matter and dark energy, and the Big Bang theory.

The universe contains countless mysteries, from the most significant cosmic structures to the smallest quantum particles. These space mysteries highlight the ongoing work of scientists, astronomers, and researchers to discover the universe's mysteries.

While some questions have been answered or approached, many remain a mystery, maintaining our curiosity and exploration of the cosmos. As technology and knowledge continue to advance, we will have discoveries that will reshape our understanding of the universe and inspire future generations to

Diagram of Cosmic background radiation in the Universe



Interpretation of fast radio bursts hitting earth

Mapitio ya Rally ya Kenya 2023

A Review of the 2023 Kenya Rally

Mich Obia, 11

Swahili

Rally ni aina ya mchezo wa pikipiki ambapo mbio zinaendeshwa kwenye barabara za umma na kozi kwa ujumla hazijulikani kwa madereva hapo awali. Ndani ya gari la mkutano ni dereva na navigator. Navigator hukaa karibu na dereva na huelekeza dereva kwa kusoma seti ya maelezo kwa dereva. Vidokezo hivi vina kile kilicho mbele, mahali pa kugeukia, ukali wa zamu, na viziuzi vipi vya kutazama. Dereva hudhibiti gari huku kusikiliza maagizo ya navigator. Kilele cha mbio za hadhara ni Ubingwa wa Dunia wa Rally unaosababishwa na FIA. WRC ina matukio ya hadhara ya siku tatu hadi nneyanayoendelea kwenye nyuso kuanzia changarawe na lami hadi theluji na barafu. Kila mkutano wa hadhara kawaida hugawanywa katika hatua 15-25 maalum ambazo huendeshwa dhidi ya saa. Katika mkutano wa hadhara, wanari-

adha hawashiriki mbio moja kwa moja karibu na kila mmoja katika mzunguko, badala yake kila gari huanza kwa muda uliowekwa na kukusanya pointi kulingana na nani aliyemaliza kwa muda mfupi zaidi.

Siku ya 1, Otto Tanak wa Kifini alichukua uongozi wa mapema kwa muda wa haraka zaidi kwa ujumla, akimpita Ogier kwa sekunde 0.1. Katika WRC-2, Oliver Solberg alivamia kwa muda wa kasi zaidi kwa sekunde 3.7 mbele ya mshindi wa mwaka jana Kajetan Kajetanowicz.

Siku ya 2, kosa la mseto la mshindi mara tisa wa WRC Sebastien Ogier kwenye hatua ya tatu lilimshuhudia Mfini Kalle Rovenperä akipanda hadi nafasi ya kwanza. Lakini alasiri, Ogier alitwaa tena uongozi kwa kubeba tairi moja pekee na kumaliza kwa sekunde 22.8 mbele ya Rovenperä iliyoshika nafasi ya pili. Drama ilitokea wakati Elyvn Evans





alipomaliza wa tatu baada ya kunusurika na hofu wakati gari lake lilipogonga mti na gari la Thierry Neuville kugonga mchomo ulioharimu muda wake asubuhi. Mchana, masaibu yaliendelea kwa Neuville huku gari lake likipata uharibifu wa kusimamishwa mbele kwa upande wa kushoto ambao ulimfanya ashindwe kuendelea na hatua ya 6. Hili lilikuwa pigo kubwa kwa changamoto yake ya ubingwa.

Siku ya mwisho, mchezaji wa kuigiza uliendelea asubuhi huku Ogier amepoteza uharibifu wake na mkia wake kutokana na kugonga mti na vumbi likaingia kwenye gari lake lakini bado alimaliza sekunde 8.1 mbele ya Rovenperä kwenye hatua ya 15.

English

Rally is a type of motorsport where races are conducted over public roads and courses are generally not known to the drivers beforehand. Inside the rally car are the driver and the navigator. The navigator sits next to the driver and navigates the driver by reading off a set of notes to the driver. These notes contain what lies ahead, where to turn, the severity of the turn, and what obstacles to look out for. The driver controls the vehicle while listening to the navigator's instructions. The pinnacle of rally racing is the World Rally Championship governed by the FIA. WRC contains three to four-day rally events driven on surfaces ranging from gravel and tarmac to snow and ice. Each rally is usually split into 15–25 special stages which are run against the clock. In rallying, racers don't race directly next to each other in a circuit, rather each car starts at set time intervals and accumulate points based on who finished in the shortest time.

The Kenya Rally, known as Safari Rally, is a race held for rally cars in Naivasha, a town with scenic views of Lake Naivasha located an hour from Nairobi. The 2023 version of the Safari Rally ran from June 22 to June 25. The Safari Rally was first held in 1953 as a celebration of the coronation of Queen Elizabeth II and it joined the World Rally Championship in 1973, the premier rally series in the world. The Safari Rally is notorious as being the toughest race on the World Rally Championship schedule, containing 19 special stages. The race is 356.98 km (221.82 mi) long featuring many natural obstacles including mud, rocks, river crossings and even animals. The 2023 race was held during Kenya's rainy season during March and often the track turned into thick, slippery mud. Because of the natural obstacles, the rally cars had to be modified to include hood lights that warn wildlife in the area and snorkels that ran from the hood of the

Hatua ya mwisho ya siku hiyo ilikuwa jukwaa la nguvu, inayoitwa Hells Gate, ambapo wakimbaji wanaweza kumaliza ili kupata pointi za ziada za ubingwa. Thierry Neuville alimaliza wa kwanza na kudai pointi 5 kusaidia ubingwa wake kukimbia. Ogier alinusurika kwenye kioo cha mbele kili-chovunjwa kutoka kwa mwamba na kushinda mbio zote kwa sekunde 6.7 mbele ya Rovenperä. Ogier ilishinda hatua saba na kukusanya pointi 25 za juu zikiwemo pointi 3 za bonasi kwa kumaliza nafasi ya tatu katika hatua ya nguvu. Rovenperä na Katsuta Takamoto walishinda hatua tano naye Otto Tanak na Thierry Neuville walishiriki ushindi katika awamu zilizosalia. Mwishoni, Timu ya Mashindano ya Toyota Gazoo ilichukua nafasi nne za juu huku Ogier mwanzoni, Rovenperä ya pili, Evans katika nafasi ya tatu na Katsuta na ya nne.

car onto the top of the car. Snorkels protect the engine from ingesting mud or dust, which affects combustion and severely damages the engine.

On Day 1, the Finnish Otto Tanak took the early rally lead with the fastest time overall, outpacing Ogier by 0.1 seconds. In WRC-2, Oliver Solberg stormed to the fastest time by 3.7 seconds ahead of last year's winner Kajetan Kajetanowicz.

On Day 2, a hybrid fault for nine time winner of WRC Sebastien Ogier on stage three saw the Finnish Kalle Rovenperä move up to first place. But in the afternoon, Ogier reclaimed the lead by carrying only one spare tire and finished with a 22.8 second lead over second place Rovenperä. Drama occurred when Elyvn Evans finished third after surviving a scare when his car crashed into a tree and Thierry Neuville's car hit a puncture costing him time in the morning. In the afternoon, the woes continued for Neuville as his car suffered front-left suspension damage which left him unable to continue on stage 6. This was a huge blow to his championship challenge.

On the final day, drama continued in the morning as Ogier lost his spoiler and tailgate from crashing into a tree and dust entered his car but still finished 8.1 seconds ahead of Rovenperä at stage 15. The last stage of the day was the power stage, called Hells Gate, where racers can finish to get extra championship points. Thierry Neuville finished first and claimed 5 points to help his championship run. Ogier survived a smashed windscreen from a rock and won the entire race by 6.7 seconds ahead of Rovenperä. Ogier won seven stages and collected the maximum 25 points including 3 bonus points for finishing third in the power stage. Rovenperä and Katsuta Takamoto won five stages and Otto Tanak and Thierry Neuville shared wins in the rest of the stages. At the end, the Toyota Gazoo Racing Team took the top four places with Ogier at first, Rovenperä at second, Evans at third and Katsuta and fourth.

Makumbusho

Kiptum

Remembering Kiptum

Menya Obia, 11

Swahili

: 01:09

Ulimwengu wa mbio ulishtushwa mapema Februari na kifo cha Kelvin Kiptum, mwanariadha mwenye kasi zaidi duniani wa mbio za marathon.

Kabla ya taaluma ya kukimbia ya Kiptum alikuwa mchungaji wa mbuzi na fundi umeme aliyefunzwa. Katika wakati wake wa mapumziko angefuata wakimbiaji wengine bila viatu katika misitu ya Chepkorio, Kenya. Kisha alianza mazoezi akiwa na umri wa miaka 13 mwaka wa 2013 na akamaliza mbio zake za nusu marathon, akimaliza wa 10, mjini Eldoret, Kenya. Kwa kasi hadi mwaka jana, huko Chicago, Kiptum alikimbia mbio za marathon za kasi zaidi duniani saa 2:00:35. Kwa wasio wakimbiaji muda huu hauna maana kwa hivyo kwa marejeleo, wastani wa muda wa kumaliza mbio za marathoni kwa wanaume ni 4:21:03, karibu saa mbili zaidi

ya muda wa Kiptum. Pamoja na kuvunja rekodi, uchunguzi unakuja. Mamia ya wanariadha wa Kenya wamepigwa marufuku kushiriki mbio za marathoni kutokana na madai ya kutumia dawa za kusisimua misuli, wa hivi majuzi ni Titus Ekiru, Betty Wilson Lempus na Diana Kipyokei. Mnamo mwaka wa 2022 pekee wanariadha 27 wa mbio za marathon wa Kenya walisimamishwa kwa makosa ya kutumia dawa za kusisimua misuli na tangu 2015 zaidi ya wanariadha 300 wa Kenya wamesimamishwa kutumia dawa za kulevya, na kuchafua sifa ya Kenya. Kiptum hata hivyo hakuwahi kushutumiwa kwa kutumia dawa za kusisimua misuli na hakuwa na kusimamishwa kwa dawa. Siri yake ya mafanikio: mafunzo ya mara kwa mara.

Baada ya kumaliza mbio nyingi za nusu marathoni, mnamo 2022, alishinda marathoni yake ya kwanza huko Valencia, Uhispania kwa muda wa 2:01:53. Alikimbia kwa

sekunde 28 kwa kasi zaidi mwaka uliofuata mjini London, akishikilia mara ya 2 kwa kasi zaidi katika historia, sekunde 16 pungufu ya Eluid Kip-

choge wa Kenya. Ilimchukua Kiptum majaribio 3 pekee kuvunja muda wake wa 2:01:09. Alipofanya hivyo huko Chicago, Kipchoge alisema, "Nilifurahi kuona rekodi ikivunjwa...Natarajia kuona rekodi zikivunjwa kwa sababu nimewaonyesha njia." Ingawa Kipchoge alikimbia maili 26.2 kwa saa ndogo huko Vienna mnamo 2019, haikuhesabiwa kuwa rekodi kwa sababu hakukimbia katika hali halisi ya mbio za marathon kwani alitumia wapita njia kumsaidia katika mbio zote. Kwa kiwango cha Kiptum, angeweza kuwa mtu wa kwanza kuvunja wakati ambao haukufikirika, sub 2hr marathon. Alikuwa akipanga jaribio la kufanya hivyo Aprili hii huko Rotterdam, Uholanzi na pia kushinda mbio za Olimpiki huko Paris msimu huu wa joto.

Kiptum alifariki Februari 11, 2024, akiwa na umri wa miaka 24 tu katika ajali ya gari huko Kap-tagat, Kenya. Alichelewa mkewe Aseneth Jeruto Ruto na watoto wake wawili, Precious na Caleb. Urithi wake wa kukimbia utakumbukwa milele.

02:00:35



English

The running world was shocked in early February by the death of Kelvin Kiptum, the world's fastest marathon runner.

Before Kiptum's professional running career he was a goat herder and an electrician. In time he would run barefoot like Chepkorio, started training at 10 years old in his first half-marathon, finishing 10th, forward to Kiptum ran the world's fastest marathon at 2:00:35. For non runners this time is meaningless so

for reference, the average male marathon finishing time is 4:21:03, almost two hours more than Kiptum's time. With breaking records however, comes scrutiny. Hundreds of Kenyan track and field athletes have been prohibited from marathons due to doping allegations, recent ones include Titus Ekiru, Betty Wilson Lempus and Diana Kipyokei. In 2022 alone 27 elite Kenyan marathon runners were suspended for doping offenses and since 2015 over 300 Kenyan runners have had drug suspensions, tarnishing Kenya's running reputation. Kiptum however was never accused of doping and had no drug suspensions. His secret for success: constant training.

After completing numerous half marathons, in 2022, he won his first marathon in Valencia, Spain with a time of 2:01:53. He ran 28 seconds faster the next year in London, holding the 2nd fastest time in history, 16 seconds short of Kenya's Eluid Kipchoge. It took Kiptum only 3 tries to break his time of 2:01:09. When he did so in Chicago, Kipchoge commented, "I was happy to see the record

being broken...I am looking forward to seeing records being broken because I have shown them the way." While Kipchoge ran 26.2 miles in sub 2hr in Vienna in 2019, it didn't count as a record because he didn't run in actual marathon conditions as he used pacesetters to help him throughout the race. At Kiptum's rate, he could've been the first person to break the once inconceivable, sub 2hr marathon time. He was planning an attempt to do so this April in Rotterdam, Netherlands and to also win the Olympic Marathon in Paris this summer.

Kiptum died on February 11, 2024, at the mere age of 24 in a car accident in Kaptagat, Kenya. He is survived by his wife Aseneth Jeruto Ruto and his two children, Precious and Caleb. His running legacy will forever be remembered.

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