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„Wenn ihr glücklich seid, bin ich glücklich“

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Interview mit Maurice van Daal, Direktor der ESLII.



Maurice van Daal ist seit vergangenem Herbst der Leiter der Europaschule in Mamer. Anfang März stellt er sich den Fragen von zwei Pupils' Voice-Journalisten und gewährt exklusive Einblicke in seinen Arbeitsalltag. Van Daals Büro ist bequem...

Summer Releases

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The books to look out for this summer

This summer is going to be an exciting time for readers. Over the past two years, BookTok has really taken off and with that the online book community has gained a lot of new members. These are the exciting new releases to look out for...

Sustainable Travel

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Can you still travel around the world and keep your conscience green?

We all hope that the COVID 19 pandemic is coming to an end and that it will be possible to travel freely again. It may now be a good time to re-think the way we travel, and given that summer holidays are quickly approaching, it may be worth reminding ourselves about sustainable tourism, developed on the basis of respect for the natural environment and local communities...

Maurice van Daal ist seit vergangenem Herbst der Leiter der Europaschule in Mamer. Anfang März stellt er sich den Fragen von zwei Pupils' Voice-Journalisten und gewährt exklusive Einblicke in seinen Arbeitsalltag. Van Daals Büro ist bequem, aber nicht riesig, die Wände werden von Bauplänen und einigen ausgedruckten Regelwerken geschmückt. Der Direktor begrüßt die Reporter und ihre Fotografin freundlich und bittet sie sogleich, gemeinsam mit ihm Platz zu nehmen. Er hat sich für dieses Gespräch Zeit im eng getakteten Terminkalender geschaffen und ist dementsprechend nicht gehetzt. Van Daal spricht ruhig und bedacht.

Pupils' Voice: Herr Van Daal, Sie sind erst seit ein paar Monaten Direktor an unserer Schule. Vielleicht könnten Sie uns am Anfang einen kurzen Einblick in Ihre bisherige Karriere geben.

van Daal: Ich habe in Amsterdam studiert; Latein, Griechisch, Philosophie, Archäologie und antike Geschichte. Danach war ich Lehrer in Amsterdam und in Zaandam. Später habe ich in Almere ein Gymnasium mitaufgebaut. In Gymnasien in Holland lernt man immer Latein und Griechisch. Almere ist eine neue Stadt in der Provinz Flevoland aus den 70ern, also eine relativ neue Siedlung mit vielen neuen Schulen. Von Almere bin ich an die europäische Schule in Mol gewechselt. Ich war als Lehrer für Latein und

„Wenn ihr glücklich seid, bin ich glücklich“

Interview mit Maurice van Daal, Direktor der Europäischen Schule Luxemburg II.

Clarissa Schweikle



Niederländisch als Fremdsprache tätig. 2008 bin ich schließlich Direktor in Groningen, im Norden von Holland, geworden. Dort war ich Rektor für 12 Jahre und habe viel mit anderen Schulen zusammengearbeitet.

PV: Und wie sieht Ihr Alltag als Schuldirektor aus?

D: Hier gibt es viel zu machen. Man lernt eine Schule erst kennen, wenn man ein Jahr dort gearbeitet hat. Dann weiß man ein bisschen, wie alles läuft. Ich bin erst vier Monate hier. Doch habe ich den Eindruck, ich sei schon zwei Jahre hier gewesen, weil es so viel zu tun gibt. Ich spreche viel mit Richard aus der Primaire, mit Lene Soekov aus der Secondaire, und auch mit ihren Assistenten. Ich habe viel zu tun mit Emmanuel Risse, dem stellvertretenden Finanzdirektor. Finanzen sind sehr wichtig an einer Schule, weil ohne sie nichts läuft. Und dann hat man natürlich auch viele Gespräche mit dem Elternverein, Eltern und Lehrern.

Zusammenarbeit mit Lux I ist eine Priorität. Heute Mittag muss ich in der Europäischen Investitionsbank anwesend sein, um über die Flüchtlinge aus der Ukraine zu reden. Einige Flüchtlinge werden vielleicht hier an unserer Schule unterrichtet werden. Wir müssen etwas tun, wir können nicht sagen, „Wir können nichts“. Die Organisation ist immer schwierig. Wir wissen, es gibt Probleme, die man nicht einfach lösen kann. Doch man muss sie angehen, eines nach dem anderen.

Und sonst? Ich arbeite viel mit Celine, der Sekretärin.

Ich finde es schade, dass ich nicht alle Lehrer persönlich kenne, ich glaube, dass ist bei 350 Lehrern nicht wirklich möglich. Aber trotzdem: ich bin in der Secondaire, ich bin in der Primaire. Ich hoffe, dass ich in den kommenden Jahren noch mehr Leute kennenlernen.

PV: Anhand Ihrer ersten Eindrücke können Sie kurz beschreiben, inwiefern sich unsere Schule von Ihren bisherigen Stationen unterscheidet. Was gefällt Ihnen besonders gut, und wo sehen Sie eventuell noch Verbesserungsbedarf?

D: Das finde ich schwierig zu sagen. Die Europäische Schule Lux II ist eine großartige Schule, weil die Möglichkeiten für Schüler im Vergleich zu meinen alten Schulen größer sind. Auch der internationale Spirit ist gut. Als ich an der Europaschule in MOL als Lehrer gearbeitet habe, fand ich es sehr schön, dass man zusammenarbeitet, mit französischen, und deutschen Lehrern. Wir haben Lateinklassenfahrten nach Rom, Sizilien, Athen und Albanien organisiert. Man muss zusammenarbeiten.

Ich denke, die Atmosphäre ist gut, aber ich weiß natürlich nicht, wie genau ihr sie als Schüler einschätzt. Wenn ihr glücklich seid, bin ich glücklich. Leider kenne ich hier noch nicht so viele Schüler. In allen vorherigen Schulen habe ich auch noch unterrichtet. Doch hier ist es unmöglich. Außerdem finde ich spannend, dass man mit verschiedenen Unterrichtssystemen arbeiten muss. Es ist natürlich einfach, sich in eine eigene Sprachsektion zurückzuziehen, aber man muss zusammenarbeiten. Außerdem gefällt mir, dass

Primaire und Secondaire am selben Campus unterrichtet werden.

PV: Welche Projekte wollen Sie auf den Weg bringen, um gerade diese gesamt schulische Schüलगemeinschaft zu stärken?

D: Natürlich sollte Zusammenarbeit gestärkt werden. Zudem muss im IT-Bereich noch einiges geschehen. Ihr wisst wahrscheinlich selbst Bescheid. Ich kann noch nichts versprechen, aber ich persönlich finde es sehr seltsam, dass man kein vernünftiges Wifi-Netzwerk in der Schule hat. Auch das Kommunikationstool zwischen Administration und Lehrerschaft muss reformiert werden. Es ist sehr rigide, müsste flexibler sein. Das werden wir ändern in Zukunft. In einem europäischen Kontext: Ihr seid Schüler im System. Ihr habt Unterricht bei den Lehrern. Wer inspiziert die Lehrer? Der Direktor, der Inspektor. Ich vermisse die Stimme der Schüler.

An meiner ehemaligen Schule war es normal, dass jährliche Gespräche mit jedem Lehrer gab. Die Schüler sollten per Computer ihre Meinung über den Lehrer teilen. Es gab einen Fragenkatalog, der dann auch mit den Lehrern besprochen wurde. Ich weiß, dass sich Lehrer manchmal vor dem Feedback der Schüler fürchten, aber prinzipiell sind die Schüler nett und ehrlich. Es waren immer sehr konstruktive Rückmeldungen für die Lehrer. Aber ich weiß, dass man hierüber verschieden denkt.

PV: Sie haben einige Probleme in unserer Schule bereits angesprochen. Ein Großteil der Schüler- und Lehrerschaft sieht die Administration durchaus kritisch. Woran könnte dies liegen? An einer fehlgeleiteten Kommunikation?

D: Ich weiß nicht, da musst du mir Beispiele geben, dann kann man etwas verändern. Ich weiß natürlich, wer für die Secondaire zuständig ist, Ms. Soekov und Mr. O'Coimin. Wir sind eine Schule, mit Schülern und Lehrern. Was sind die Probleme? Besprecht sie! Vielleicht kann die Schulleitung etwas besser kommunizieren. Besser erklären, warum und wie man etwas macht. Bei unseren Projekten mangelt es manchmal an Kommunikation.

PV: Auch Leistungsdruck ist ein großes Thema, viele fühlen sich in diesen Krisenzeiten überarbeitet. Welche Lösungen gäbe es dafür?

D: Es gibt immer Leistungsdruck in der Schule. Die Schüler brauchen deswegen Hilfe. Wir sind mit den entsprechenden Behörden in Kontakt, wir müssen mehr machen. Die Schüler müssen sich an der Schule gut fühlen. Es gibt Probleme, ich war auch in der Klassenkonferenz anwesend. Ich finde aber, dass sehr freundlich über die Schüler gesprochen wird; nicht nur über deren Leistungen. Auch über mögliche Erklärungen.

PV: Ein weiterer Kritikpunkt ist die fehlende Selbstbestimmung für Schüler. Das liegt an der hierarchischen Struktur. Jede Schule muss ein System haben, aber hier ist es stark ausgeprägt. Benötigen wir eine so strikte Hierarchie?

D: Man hat hier eine kleine Hierarchie. Ein Direktor und seine zwei Stellvertreter, die sehr selbstständig arbeiten, sind für 2600 Schüler zuständig. Man kann sagen, es ist das System. Ich sage, das System muss menschlich sein. Man kann wenig daran ändern, auch in Brüssel ist es so. Ich kenne keine perfekte Lösung. Am Ende muss man immer entscheiden. Und das macht dann die Schulleitung, dafür sind wir ja da.

PV: Dann wollten wir einen Punkt ansprechen, den Sie schon erwähnt haben, nämlich das partizipative Element. Wie kann man Schüler in Systementscheidungen einbinden? Was sind da die Möglichkeiten? Wer sind die besten Ansprechpartner?

D: Der Ansprechpartner in der Secondaire ist Mr. O'Coimin. Obwohl ich seinen Tagesablauf nicht kenne, weiß ich, dass er mit Schülern und Komitees spricht. Die Komitees sind das Grundgerüst der Schule. Ich hoffe, dass möglichst viele Schüler sich engagieren, Initiative ergreifen und Ideen einbringen. Das finde ich sehr wichtig. Man muss den Schülern die Möglichkeit geben, in den Strukturen mitzusprechen. Ich treffe meine Entscheidungen nicht allein, sondern ich bespreche

sie mit Schülern, Lehrern und den Stellvertretern. Die Schüler müssen eine unüberhörbare Stimme haben.

PV: Könnte man das Gremium des Schülerkomitees stärker miteinbinden?

D: Kurzfristig und auch für die Zukunft sollte man die Schüler mitnehmen. Das Pupils Committee ist in die Struktur der Schule eingebunden. Schüler können einen tollen Beitrag zur Schule leisten. Aber es bleibt ein hierarchisches System, in dem sehr viele Akteure aus allen 27 Länder tätig sind. Weil so viele Länder beteiligt sind, weil wir so groß sind, wird es hierarchisch. Es fühlt sich anders an als eine Schule in meiner Heimat.

PV: Können Schüler bei Wünschen oder Fragen an Sie herantreten?

D: Warum nicht? Es ist immer die Frage: Was tut man, wie verhandelt man, was sind die Möglichkeiten, es ist ein bisschen ein Spiel. Wenn ein(e) Schüler(in) mit mir sprechen will, soll er/sie kommen. Ich weiß, dass ich nicht alle Probleme lösen kann, ich weiß, dass ich nicht alles tun kann. Ich kann nicht das Blaue vom Himmel versprechen, aber ich kann kommunizieren. Wir benötigen Gespräche.

PV: Wie lange dauert der Entscheidungsprozess von Anfang bis Ende?

D: Manchmal kann es sehr schnell gehen. Doch meist müssen Entscheidungen wohlüberlegt sein. Der Entscheidungsprozess hängt auch von der Dringlichkeit der behandelten Sache ab. Häufig müssen wir zuerst ein Rahmenwerk schaffen, in dem wir dann arbeiten. Es kann nicht immer einen festen Zeitrahmen geben. In meiner Position kann man immer einfach und schnell falsche Entscheidungen treffen.

PV: Vielen Dank für dieses Gespräch.

Jan Hübel & Marc Küster (S7DE)
Melinda Koch (S4DE)

Mental Health Month

Since the beginning of time many people have struggled with mental illnesses. And to this day many people try to help others who struggle. One way to help was creating a Mental Health Awareness month. What is it and what is the purpose of this month?

It all began in the United States of America in 1949 when the Mental Health America Organization created a month to bring awareness to Mental Health issues. To do so they created outreach programs each year in association with other organizations, and every year the outreach programs have different themes. Some examples are:

2022: Back to basics. Meaning that this years program focuses on providing basic information on Mental health.

2021 and 2020: Tools2thrive. They focused on “providing practical tools that everyone can use to improve their mental health and increase their resiliency regardless of their personal situation.” Which means that they want to give people “tools” that will help (for example) calm them down when needed.



2019: 4mind4body. “It focused on what individuals can do to be fit for their own futures.”

These outreach programs have helped a lot of people with their mental health issues, and that is the true purpose of this month. It isn't only to raise awareness for mental illness. But it is to help the people who have really hard times mentally and who feel like there is sometimes no light at the end of the tunnel. I personally have had a few struggles with mental health in the past and I definitely know people who have as well. That's why this topic is so important to me. If you as a reader are struggling, you should know you aren't alone and that there are many ways to help your problems.

Josephine Brassey (S3NLA)
Alexia Cosmatchi (S6ENA)

Schools across Europe

Comparing Luxembourg and Helsinki

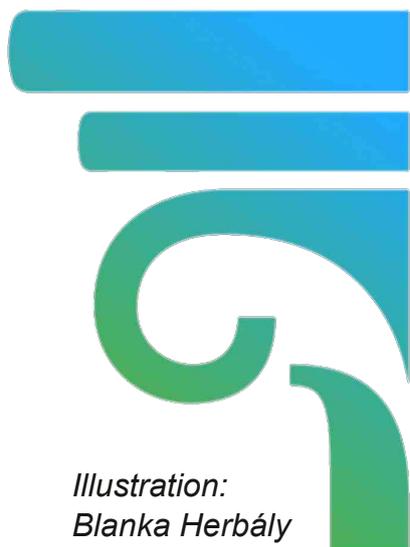


Illustration:
Blanka Herbály

The European School system consists of 14 schools, including at least 12 accredited ones. Accreditation means that these schools meet the educational requirements of European Schools within their own countries' pedagogical frameworks. The accredited schools have the same system of class grades, secondary school having seven grades- baccalaureates and have several language sections, at least one in English, French or German. To gain more understanding, I interviewed Sam Ahola and Joel Lindberg, who have both been to the European School in Helsinki (ESH), and now study in the Kirchberg European School (ESL1).



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When and for how long did you study in Helsinki's European school?

Lindberg: 'I studied there for 2 years, from 2019 to 2021, during the fourth and fifth grades of secondary school'

Ahola: 'I was there for 4 years from 2010 to 2014, from nursery school's second grade to primary school's third.'

What similarities and differences does it have, compared to Lux 1?

L: 'The similarities are the internationality and the educational system. The difference is that Luxembourg has more classes and activities with the other language sections.'

A: 'It's very similar to our school, although it isn't an official part of the European school chain, it still follows the same syllabus. The only big difference is the size of the school. We were a little under 300 students there, which made moving back to Luxembourg quite overwhelming'

What took the most getting used to?

L: 'Maybe the different style of teaching in Helsinki, since the classes were so small.'

A: 'It took a lot of getting used to the sizing of

each school, since I did go to maternelle here, so each time I swapped schools, the change between 300 to 3000 students was huge.'

What do you feel are the best and worst things about Helsinki's school?

L: 'The best thing about ESH was that the classes were small, so it was easier to get to know classmates and students in the same grade and easier to focus on the teaching. The worst thing was that administrative things often didn't work in the school.'

A: 'The best part about the European school in Helsinki was how friendly everyone was with each other. Everyone knew everyone and we could leave our bags in the corridors and know that no one would steal anything'

And how about Kirchberg's European school?

L: 'The best thing about Luxembourg is that I've lived and gone to school here for longer, so I'm used to this. The worst thing is that there are less activities, like daytrips or longer trips with your class.'

A: 'The best part about ESL though, is how huge our school is. We have resources for a lot more, which makes everything a bit easier. the one thing that I do dislike about ESL, is the lack of prom. The current s4-s5 students had prom this year, meanwhile s6-s7 had nothing. if I was still in ESH, my prom would've been 3 weeks ago (in early April).'

Finally, which school do you prefer?

L: 'I can't say which one I like more but studying in different schools gave a wider understanding of European schools and was an interesting experience.'

Anni Myllymaki (S6FIA)
Mia Tuason (S6ENA)

July 2022 Horoscope



Make sure you always get the full story on everything you do, every contract you get into and every new person you meet so as to be clear on what's happening. Deception about some parts of your life could be an issue.



You'll be speaking without thinking and it could land you in trouble. Better to keep a low profile. Being confident is half the battle this month.



You will find yourself extremely attractive to the opposite sex. Be cautious and watch out for fair-weather friends. Investments can be profitable this month.



Arrangements that you make at school open many doors. Nothing is what it seems in love though, so avoid making hasty decisions before you have seen all the facts.



Your confidence is strong, and love is favoured. This is a great month to right any wrongs and to say how you really feel about all that has transpired.



Use your charm, but don't sign or agree to anything. Romance will unfold if you take trips or get together with friends.



Physical activities will keep you fit. A good deal will come through. Your obviously unique way of doing things has caught the eye of someone in a higher position.



A new avenue is opening up which will provide much happiness in the future. Trips and new places you may visit now will bring out new possibilities for you. Look out for exciting new things in romance and love.



If you belong to a group, you may be given a leadership role. Studying, reading, and bookkeeping are especially important. Actions you do this month help you make a better future academically and romantically.



You appear not to have enough time to do all that you want to do. Delegating work seems like a good idea. Ideas of moves need talking through with a someone close to you.



You may have to make some changes. Be prepared to use your charm and intellect in order to get your way. Don't wait for opportunities to find you this month but get out and discover them for yourself.



Opportunities for travel and socializing are evident. Communicate quietly about the way you feel to your friends and family. Don't draw too much attention to yourself at school.

'If We Were Villains' by M.L. Rio

A BookTok book deserving of the hype?

Oliver Marks has just served ten years for a murder he may or may not have committed.

Enigma, thrill, suspense... what more could you ask for? 'If We Were Villains' (2017) is American author M.L. Rio's debut novel that follows a fictional murder mystery that took place in 1997.

On the day of Oliver's release, he is greeted by the detector who put him in prison. Detective Colborne is retiring and wants to know what really happened a decade ago. Following seven friends that have made ruins of each other, are deeply flawed, yet tightly knit together.

At the Dellecher Classical Conservatory in Broadwater, Illinois, Oliver noticed that his talented classmates seem to play the same characters onstage and off - villain, hero, temptress - though he was always a supporting role. But when the teachers decide to switch up the casting, a good-natured rivalry turns ugly, and the play spills dangerously over into real life.

When tragedy strikes, one of the
The rest face their greatest
convincing the police, and
blameless...

Most of the novel takes
and final year at the
the time period shifts.
following the structure
theatrical piece,
Each act opens with a
then slips back into the past as
between the regular narrative
characters' slow slip into madness
a role behind; the lack of differentiating realities so subtle that you start to feel mad yourself.
By doing this, Milo also successfully blends prose and play, applying Shakespearean conventions,
for instance, a tragic hero with a tragic flaw, an anti-hero, etc.



seven friends is found dead.
acting challenge yet:
themselves, that they are

place during Oliver's 4th
Conservatory, although
The novel itself is written
of a typical Shakespearean
divided into acts and scenes.
prologue, set in the present,
the first scene starts. The shift
and the play cues reflects the
that ensues from the inability to leave

If 'We Were Villains' is a one-of-a-kind adventure with an unforgettable cast. It is not hard to fall in love with each of these characters (well, most of them at least), because of how deeply flawed they all are, yet still loveable. Complex plot-twists, group work and suspicions. Who to trust? Misleading relationships. Misleading speculations. Two hidden lovers, who held each other in plain sight, though their bodies remained forever separate.

This book was a real page-turner and I strongly recommend it to readers who are interested in thrillers, entangled plotlines, and mystery plots, as well as Shakespeare. Having read Shakespeare is not required but I recommend having some prior knowledge of plays like 'Julius Caesar,' 'King Lear,' 'Macbeth,' 'Romeo and Juliet' and 'Pericles, Prince of Tyre.' The characters frequently refer to lines from certain Shakespearean plays and are extremely useful for a better

understanding of what is truly happening, as well as spotting hidden meanings. My last page is severely annotated, definitely a 5-star read.

Shakespeare's plays are not only mentioned or alluded to, but his writing is almost characteristic of the characters themselves. 'If We Were Villains' is a love letter to Shakespeare.

Eleonore Andre (S6ENB) *Mia Tuason (S6ENA)* *Illustration: Blanka Herbály*

NEW RELEASES SUMMER 2022

The books to look out for this summer

This summer is going to be an exciting time for readers. Over the past two years, BookTok has really taken off and with that the online book community has gained a lot of new members. These are the exciting new releases to look out for.

The Making of Her - Bernadette Jiwa August 2022

The setting is in Dublin in 1996. This story will explore issues of motherhood and adoption. It is based around a mother who tries to reconnect with a daughter she left behind long ago.

Meant to be Mine - Hannah Orenstein June 2022

This book is about a young woman, Gloria, who can predict when people will meet their soulmates. Then, while attending her sister's engagement, she sits next to a musician and she thinks that she's met her soulmate.

Stuck With You - Ali Hazelwood Official release - June 2022

This new release is coming from the bestselling author of *The Love Hypothesis* and is centered around Mara, Hannah and Sadie. They are all women in STEM. Sadie gets stuck in an elevator with a man who broke her heart, Erik.

Nora Goes Off Script - Annabel Monaghan Expected in - June 2022

Nora Hamilton is a romance screenwriter who falls into a complicated relationship with an actor who is cast in her movie when he asks to stay over at her place for 7 days. She has just been through a rough divorce and is unsure about whether she is ready for love again.

These books are all highly likely to be really popular on TikTok and are bound to quickly become bestsellers. Make sure to be on the lookout for these!

Ioana Haratau (S6ENA)

Fashion throughout the 20th century

And how it evolved

Since the beginning of time, fashion has been a way for each and every one of us to express ourselves, how we feel, or how wealthy we are. One could even say it's a way for us to communicate and understand each other more. And although it's a concept that plays a big role in our everyday lives, people sometimes forget its importance. Fashion is, among other things, something used to represent the historic period we are living in, and it shows us how people lived during their time and why they wore what they wore that kind of clothes. To get a clearer idea of this, we will be looking at what fashion looked like in all over the 20th Century.

1900s - 1910s

During the beginning of this decade, the Edwardian era, it was still quite common among women to wear boned corsets; these were worn under tailored skirts and blouses. Similarly, men wore tailored, short-fitting trousers and button-up dress shirts. They were also accustomed to wearing different coats throughout the day, notably "manteaux automobiles" (also known as car coats) which were worn mostly during the winter.

The start of World War I in 1914 heavily influenced the change in women's fashion; their clothing became more practical as they had to prepare to start working. They were introduced to shirtwaists and tailored suits which were all presented in dark colours, reflecting the depressing time they were living through. Suits became popular among men, entering a more formal and stricter era.

1920s - 1930s

With WWI being over, "luxurious" fabrics became more affordable and it became extremely common for people to make their own clothes at home. Women started experimenting with different out-of-the-box styles in the 1920s, such as flapper dresses, usually worn with strings of pearls or fur collars. Although men would still occasionally wear suits, sportswear now grew increasingly popular.

Influenced by Hollywood films, fashion in the 1930s was elegant and sophisticated. Evening dresses were long and backless, decorated with flowers or bows, and colours such as maroon and plum became trendy. Men wore cuffed trousers and trench coats, and those who couldn't afford suits because of the Great Depression had to wear less formal clothing.

1940s - 1950s

With the start of World War II, fashion once again faced restrictions and cheaper fabric was to be used for clothing.

Women wore simple knee-length skirts, blouses, and fitted shoulders pads became popular for various sorts of clothing, while men's clothes gradually became looser and more casual.



In the 1950s, women's fashion became more luxurious; it introduced big skirts and bold colours/patterns. More glamorous looks were also very popular during this decade, which included empire dresses, stilettos and beehive hairstyles. Men's fashion became more stylish, trying looks such as the classic jeans, white t-shirt, leather jacket and slicked-back hair combo.

1960s - 1970s

At the beginning of the 1960s, it became very popular for women to wear miniskirts (a trend introduced by the fashion designer Mary Quant). These miniskirts were covered in bold patterns and paired with go-go boots; a look which was associated with mod fashion - a fashion that also included wearing shift dresses. Additionally, women started wearing trousers more often, as it was now deemed acceptable for them to do so. Later that decade, the hippie movement introduced all kinds of new styles to both men and women, such as: bell-bottom trousers, tie-dye and peace signs - which were meant to show the value of free love and freedom of expression.



This hippie style was continued into the beginning of the 1970s. This decade is considered as a fun and bohemian era, not just fashion wise. It came with more outgoing clothing pieces including flares, platform shoes, jumpsuits and maxi dresses. Some of these items, especially bell-bottoms were also very popular among men.

1980s - 1990s

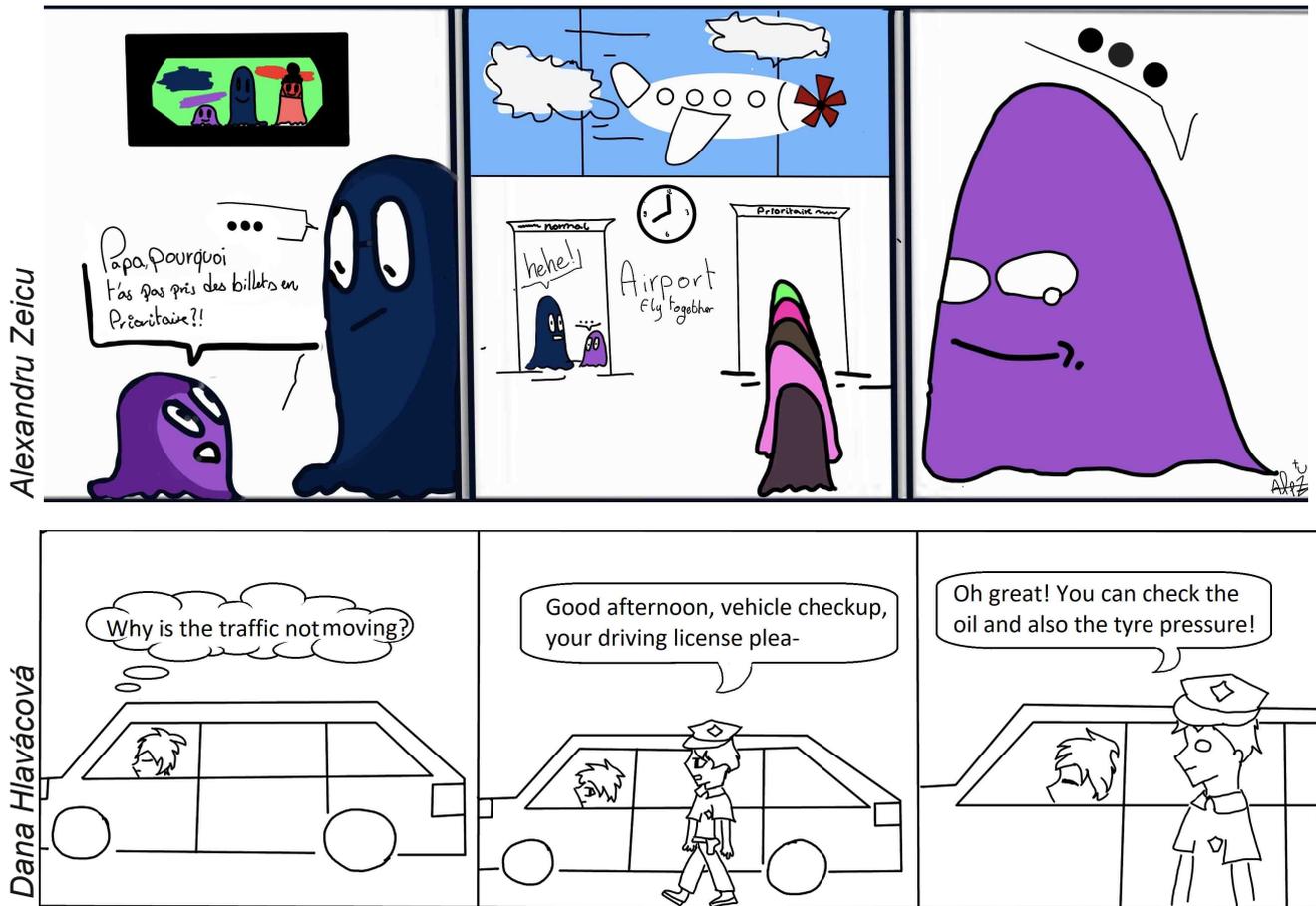
Fashion in the 1980s was influenced by TV shows, music videos, and it popularised fitness clothing a lot. Many trends revolved around bright neon colours which were imprinted on leotards and leg warmers for women and on tracksuits for men. Aside from that, this decade's fashion also relied on jeans and denim jackets, which were often combined. Makeup-wise, it also made room for bold eyeliner/eyeshadow, and spiked hair, which were all inspired by the punk scene.



Illustration: Emma Balogh

The grunge style is what heavily influenced the early 90s fashion. Clothing items such as baggy jeans, Dr Martens and leather jackets were the biggest trends during those years but might sometimes also be called basic. Towards the end of the decade, neon colours became trendy again, along with baseball caps, chokers, crop tops and smiley faces imprinted on t-shirts.

Now, as you can see, fashion is much more than just pieces of clothing put together to create an outfit. Fashion shows us all the different trends that have existed over the years, what people were living through at that certain moment in history and so much more. So, now that you have an idea of how fashion varied evolved throughout the past century, you can try and figure out what your favourite fashion period or trend is and maybe even adopt some to wear on yourself.



Dad Jokes

What do you call someone with no body and no nose?
Nobody knows.

What kind of car does an egg drive?
A yolkswagen.

How does a taco say grace?
Lettuce pray.

How does a penguin build its house?
Igloos it together.

I ordered a chicken and an egg from Amazon. I'll let you know...

Aimée Dhonte (S4FR)

Riddle Time ! Solutions at the end

What can you break, even if you never pick it up or touch it?

A man who was outside in the rain without an umbrella or hat didn't get a single hair on his head wet. Why?

Where does today come before yesterday?

What has many needles, but doesn't sew?

What can you catch, but not throw?

Cailin Reiff (S3ENA)

A promise; He is bald; In the dictionary; A Christmas tree; A cold; A rubber band

Preparing for the next big step

When I first began primary school in 2011, universities, BACs, and careers seemed too far into the future. Now, they are nearing. When someone asked me what I wanted to be when I grew up, my answer would differ - a doctor, a dentist, a teacher, or even a dancer. Throughout my childhood, I've dreamed of becoming many things. Yet, to this day, I still have no clue about what I want to do with my life. Those I know have told me that I have an entire year to think about it, but to me, a year goes by faster than a speeding bullet.

Brina Gulič

Before starting S6, several teachers would remind my classmates and I that the last two years of secondary are crucial. It is the time that we must begin reflecting on our choices and what we want to achieve in the future. This means taking school very, very seriously. Furthermore, we, S6 students, are the "guinea pigs" of the new syllabus and, undoubtedly, we are expected to excel academically.

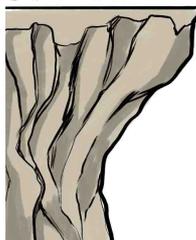
I am currently in S6 and in about a year, my peers and I will be taking the BACs. Soon, we will bid each other farewell before we each go on our own separate ways. We have about a year and a half left to prepare ourselves to decide on what we want to do in the future. When we think of the BACs, the first thing that comes to our minds is, of course, passing them. "It's the one test that matters most and our future depends on that," says Lana Markulin, who fears that she won't succeed, like many of us. In addition to that, we also think of the choices we will need to make directly after - "Which university do I go to? Where? What should I study?"

I would sit in front of my laptop, looking at different universities and their admission requirements, wondering how it would be possible to fulfil them all, and I'm sure I'm not the only one. In no time, we will all choose which path to take, and of course, we don't want to have any regrets. "To go to university, or to not go to university? What am I going to do in my professional life? What if I make the wrong choice?" These are just some of the countless questions towering over us - questions still unanswered. To say the least, it is daunting to think about, and it can, at times, be overwhelming.

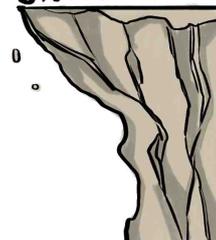
There is a lot of pressure coming from the people around us, and from ourselves as well, to make the right decision. After all, we are the ones who decide which path we'll follow. The responsibility of having our futures in the palms of our hands can be a heavy weight to carry. For example, it may seem "obvious" to study subjects we're good at or subjects that interest us, but some may remain unsure. There are also people who have a definite vision of what they want to do but there are others who do not, and that too can cause quite a lot of pressure. "It's the anticipation and fear that makes it so stressful. Right now, it all just seems overwhelming. But when you get to that point, if you have a clear plan that you stick to, it won't be so challenging," says Lana.



HIGHSCHOOL



UNIVERSITY



It is not easy to make a decision. It is an exceptionally lengthy process that involves knowing yourself and knowing your hopes and dreams. We often rely on the suggestions and encouragement of the people around us. However, we cannot just base our decisions on what people think is "best" for us.

On top of everything I've mentioned, it is still important to take some time off, to rest, and to breathe. Despite all intention to pursue excellence, we should still enjoy our youth. In five years or ten, secondary school will be a mere memory of our adolescence. Truly, time flies by very, very quickly. Just a few years ago, I was in S3 without a care in the world. We should enjoy every step of the journey, even if some parts can be stress-inducing. No one knows what the future will bring. There are no specific "instructions" on knowing what is best for our future. This journey of choosing our "next big step" marks a life changing moment.

Sustainable Travel

Can you still travel around the world and keep your conscience green?

We all hope that the COVID 19 pandemic is coming to an end and that it will be possible to travel freely again. It may now be a good time to re-think the way we travel, and given that summer holidays are quickly approaching, it may be worth reminding ourselves about sustainable tourism, developed on the basis of respect for the natural environment and local communities.

The World Tourism Organization, a Madrid-headquartered United Nations agency, has made its primary goal in ensuring sustainability of post-pandemic travel. As UNWTO Secretary-General Zurab Poliakashvili pointed out: "Sustainability must no longer be a niche part of tourism but the new norm for every part of our sector. That means an opportunity to build back better and create an industry that is more resilient and aligned with the UN's Sustainable Development Goals."

According to recent research published by UNWTO, the demand for sustainable travel is growing constantly with over 53% of people willing to modify their travel pattern to make their travels more sustainable in the future, focusing on tourist activities which support natural and cultural heritage of visited destinations. Sustainable travel is a developing concept, with new trends appearing constantly. One of its latest directions is to go "beyond sustainable" and into 'regenerative travel'. This concept basically means that instead of not harming the place you visit (sustainable travel), you leave it better than you found it. Increasing number of travelers are keen to support the recovery efforts in the destinations they visit, by ensuring that part of the proceeds will go directly to the local communities. Several large travel organizations established the Future of Tourism Coalition and agreed on a chart - thirteen guiding principles for the future regenerative travel, including sustainability goals, climate and environment impact limitation, fair income distribution and decision-making process inclusive of civil society representatives. The complete chart can be found at www.futureoftourism.org

Finally, it is worth asking what each one of us can do to render our travels more sustainable.



Illustration : Zerena Dutta-Nielsen

There are a couple of questions we need to ask ourselves:

1. Where to go?

Stating the obvious, the shorter the distance from home you travel, the lower your carbon footprint is. Thus, you may want to prioritize visiting destinations which are more local (couple of hours drive or train ride). If you want to go further away, consider choosing more 'sustainable' destinations (certain regions or cities make green tourism their priority).

2. How do you get there, and how you will be travelling around?

As far as tourism is concerned, transport is by far the largest polluter emitting greenhouse gases and other toxic waste. Travelling by train has been proven to generate the lowest emission of pollutants. In contrast, flying is unequivocally the single biggest contributor to our personal carbon footprint (i.e. the total amount of greenhouse gases produced by an individual usually represented in tons of carbon dioxide.) And it's the taking off and landing that causes the highest emissions, so careful planning and minimizing short-haul flights or stopovers will decrease your footprint.

Certain airlines (like Lufthansa) allow you to offset your carbon footprint by buying credits, which go towards a project which reduces or neutralizes carbon dioxide from the atmosphere.

3. How to pack and what to do once you're at your destination?

While you pack, you can think about biodegradable cosmetics or detergents, which can help reducing chemicals' impact on the environment (why not doing this every day?). Bringing your own re-usable water bottle can drastically help reducing plastic waste, in the same way as taking along re-usable containers and re-usable straws. Other small, yet vital gestures, include bringing a Kindle or iPad rather than paper books (making your luggage lighter), packing a tote bag for souvenirs and shopping minimizing use of plastic bags. Do not forget to choose appropriate sunscreen, which does not contain oxybenzone, a chemical toxic to coral reef and other sea creatures.

4. What do you bring home?

Make sure to buy local to the greatest extent possible (China-made souvenirs from Costa da Luz aren't necessarily the most sustainable trophy from your Spanish vacation). You can invest some time and effort to research for eco-friendly boutiques and shops supporting local craftsmanship. Invest in quality products that last. When buying clothing items as souvenirs - the most important question is: how many times will I wear it? Pass on items which you know you will not be wearing often! Again, avoid cheap mass-produced items of deplorable quality sold by typical tourist traps in popular spots.

I hope I gave you enough food for thought before we all break for summer holidays in July and August. Sustainable travel becomes more and more popular, and this is one of the trends which we should all be proud to follow!

Julia Dec (S2ENC)

Alexia Cosmatchi (S6ENA)

Veganism

Changes, and what they have to do with veganism

I have been wanting to write an article about veganism for a while because I feel that a lot (and I mean a lot) of people are misinformed or ignorant about that subject. I mean, even me as kid, everytime the topic of veganism would be brought to the table the only things I would hear were; "vegans are so excessive, why don't they just calm down and let us eat our meat in peace" and, "they don't even eat eggs?! They've probably fallen on the head" or "why are they vegan or vegetarian anyways, it's not like they're making any change in the world".

But the truth is, that all these people, are wrong. Veganism is ALL about change. It doesn't matter why vegan people become vegan. Whether it is for religious/spiritual reasons, health reasons, environmental reasons or to stop animal cruelty!

Vegans make a change and that's a fact.

Being vegan has a lot more positive effects than you can imagine. For example, going vegan reduces your carbon footprint from food by up to 73%, lessens your risk of suffering from cancer and other diseases, a vegan diet causes seven times less greenhouse gas emissions and, becoming vegan saves up to 200 animals every year!

Most probably the most used argument anti-vegans have used is that humans aren't supposed to not eat meat. And, technically, they're right.

Humans have been eating meat since the Prehistoric age and meat is what gave us the ability to develop our brain to become what we are today (the Homo Sapiens species). And yes, we do have incisors for tearing meat, and molars for grinding it but what that argument does not take into consideration is the over-production, over-consumption, horrible treatment to animals and pollution that the meat and dairy industry create!

Today is completely different than what was done more than 2,6 million years ago! Times have changed and the conditions are different. Completely different.

In addition, animal flesh is often contaminated with feces, blood, and other bodily fluids—all of which make animal-derived foods the top source of food poisoning in the United States. It takes tons of crops and water to raise farmed animals. In fact, it takes up to 13 pounds of grain to produce just 1 pound of animal flesh and meat production is wasteful and causes enormous amounts of pollution. These days, the meat industry is also one of the biggest causes of the climate crisis.

Another argument that I hear a lot is that only rich people can be vegan because, not only do they have the money for it, but also personal chefs who can incorporate every nutrient they need into their everyday food so they don't have anything to worry about. And again, that is a myth. A very big myth who is extremely inked in society apparently but still, a myth.

Illustration: Malvina Lilieholm



Vegan food is more widely available than ever before and as long as you don't spend all of your money wanting to try new (and pricey) exotic fruits and stick to buying fresh and seasonal products, you're good. Plus, easy and inexpensive vegan recipes are more and more accessible on the internet nowadays so really, that reason is not totally valid anymore.

I'm not saying to not eat meat (although I might seem like it). I'm just saying that reducing our meat or dairy consumption might be a good idea. Maybe when you'll be older, you'll try to go vegan for a week or two. Maybe a month. See how it suits you. Or, next time you go shopping try to buy chicken that were raised in the open air or try to find a local farm that sell eggs next to you.

And who knows? It might make a change.

Evdokia Stefanik (S2FRA) *Aimée Dhonte (S4FRA)*

Les Secrets de Toutankhamon

Quels mystères pouvaient renfermer la tombe de ce jeune pharaon ?

Le 4 novembre 1922, l'archéologue Howard Carter découvre la tombe intacte du pharaon Toutankhamon. Cette année, nous commémorons donc les cent ans de cette découverte historique.

Vers l'an 1338 avant J.C., Akhenaton, père de Toutankhamon, meurt. C'est donc seulement à neuf ans que Toutankhamon monte sur le trône pour succéder son père. Sous son règne, la ville de Memphis, au nord de l'Égypte, redevient la capitale de l'empire.

Le jeune pharaon meurt à 19 ans et, malgré les autopsies et scanners réalisés sur sa momie, la véritable cause de sa mort reste inconnue, même s'il existe de nombreuses hypothèses à ce sujet.

Son tombeau a été découvert en 1922 par l'archéologue britannique Howard Carter. Cette découverte a tout de suite été considérée comme un immense succès car non seulement il s'agissait de la tombe d'un pharaon, mais en plus celle-ci était restée pratiquement intacte depuis qu'elle avait été scellée dans l'Antiquité, la rendant extrêmement rare et de grande valeur, étant donné que la plupart des tombeaux de cette période avaient été dépouillés.

À l'intérieur du tombeau se trouvait un éblouissant sarcophage de 110kg, avec son masque d'or, ainsi que 2.099 objets intacts.

L'aspect idyllique de la conservation du tombeau et des trésors qu'il renferme ne sont pas la seule chose qu'il faut savoir sur ce tombeau. Beaucoup pensent que ce dernier apporte avec lui une malédiction...

La légende d'une « malédiction des pharaons » est née avec la mort de Lord Carnavon, égyptologue qui fut parmi les premiers à pénétrer dans la fameuse sépulture de Toutankhamon, avec Howard Carter et sa fille.



Alimentée par des journaux à sensation cherchant à augmenter leurs ventes au moment de la découverte, la légende prend une ampleur inattendue.

Les journaux parlent alors d'une inscription (qui a été révélée inexistante) qui aurait indiqué : « Ceux qui entrent dans ce tombeau sacré seront visités par les ailes de la mort ». La rumeur affirme que le chien du Lord, resté au château de Highclere, en Angleterre, poussa un hurlement au moment de la mort de son maître. À cet instant, les lumières du château, ainsi que celles du Caire, s'éteignirent. Dans la décennie suivante, la presse attribue une trentaine de morts « causées » par la malédiction.

Vingt-cinq des quarante-quatre occidentaux signalés par Howard Carter comme étant présents lors de la découverte ont assisté à l'un des quatre événements pouvant les

exposer à la malédiction de la momie: l'ouverture de la tombe, l'ouverture du sarcophage de Toutankhamon, l'ouverture des trois cercueils d'or et l'examen de la momie. Cependant, aucune de ces personnes ne sont mortes prématurément.

La légende de cette malédiction a également été développée par la littérature (Agatha Christie, Tintin...) et, plus tard, par le cinéma.

Pour en savoir plus, une exposition est organisée cette année pour célébrer le

centenaire de la découverte et guidera les visiteurs tout au long d'un « voyage » en 3D pour revivre l'expérience de Howard Carter lorsqu'il a découvert le célèbre tombeau.

L'exposition- « Thutankhamun: his tomb and his treasures »- se trouvera à Bruxelles à partir de juillet de cette année. À ne pas manquer! tutankhamunexpo.com

Inés Peyró (S2ESB)

Aimée Dhonte (S4FRA)

Mécanisme des larmes

Les différents types de larmes et leur fonctionnement

On sait tous que l'on pleure de tristesse, de joie ou de colère, mais nos pleurs ne sont pas tous identiques. D'après l'article *Why We Cry: The Truth About Tearing Up*, écrit par Alexandra Benisek, il existe trois types de larmes chacune ayant fonctions différentes.

Les larmes basales

Les larmes basales sont les larmes qu'on ne remarque pas même si elles sont constantes. Elles assurent en permanence que l'œil soit lubrifié et empêche la sécheresse oculaire grâce au mouvement des paupières à chaque fois que l'on cligne des yeux. Ces larmes protègent les yeux en tuant les bactéries et en apportant des nutriments à la cornée. Ce sont des larmes banales qui aident le corps à entretenir les yeux et maintenir une vision claire.

Les larmes réflexives

Les larmes réflexives protègent la vision quand quelque chose dérange soudainement l'œil, qui lui réagit à cause des nombreux nerfs qui sont concentrés dans la cornée (la deuxième partie du corps la plus sensible). Ces larmes lavent la cornée avec l'aide des paupières. Elles sont également des larmes normales et nécessaires pour le fonctionnement du corps.

Les larmes émotionnelles ou physiques

Les larmes émotionnelles ou physiques sont celles qu'on émet quand on pleure de joie ou de tristesse. Elles ont une structure identique à celles des larmes basales et peuvent envoyer des messages chimiques qui causent l'empathie de notre entourage. Quand on pleure des larmes émotionnelles, les



Laura Fioretti

hormones de stress comme le cortisol sont activées et peuvent provoquer des maux de tête. Ces larmes causent souvent un sentiment de fatigue, des manques d'énergie et le nez qui coule. Contrairement aux larmes basales et réflexives, les larmes émotionnelles ne sont pas des larmes produites par le corps pour protéger son fonctionnement, mais un réflexe du cerveau déclenché par nos émotions.

Katja Skylv (S6DA)

Léa Neumeister (S6FR)

The Evolution of Tattoos

A long and complex history of stigmas

Today, if you want to get a job in healthcare, aviation, financial services, law enforcement or teaching, you'd better not have a visible tattoo. In China, it is illegal to show tattoos on television, and Japanese public pools and spas ban tattoos altogether. What if I told you that Czar Nicholas, Winston Churchill, Joseph Stalin, and Thomas Edison all had tattoos. In the 1800s, it was estimated that 1 in 5 members of the nobility were inked.



Laura Fioretti

The history of tattooing goes back to 3370 BC. Otzi the Iceman, a mummy found in the Austrian alps, was found with 61 markings on his body. Even better-preserved Egyptian mummies from a similar historical period were discovered bearing tattoos. In fact, there are mummies from 49 distinct parts of the world with tattoos, which proves that tattooing developed independently in diverse cultures. In the ancient times, indigenous tattoos were done using tree soot, bone, and thorns.

In Pacific Islands such as Samoa, Tahiti and Hawaii, tattoos were often natural symbols, representing spiritual power, status and sometimes indicated where you were from. In 1778, Captain James Cook

discovered these islands and recorded their tattooing practices; some of his crew even got tattoos themselves. A few years later however, colonizers banned them to force Pacific inhabitants to assimilate into Western culture. Luckily, a small amount of tattoo culture was able to be preserved, and today, many Pacific Islanders, especially women, are reclaiming their history by starting to get inked once again.

In Japanese traditions, Irezumi tattoos almost cover the entire body and can take years to complete. These are beautiful designs, portraying Japanese folk heroes and powerful natural elements. In Japan, tattoos are highly taboo and are banned from public pools and baths. This is for two reasons: up until the 17th century, criminals were given tattoos on their faces and arms as punishment for their crimes, although this ended when criminals began using decorative ones to hide those marks. Also, tattooing was made illegal in the 18th century, meaning that only criminals got tattoos.

Before tattooing became mainstream, people who got tattoos were sailors, criminals, and circus freaks. Sailors would go to tattoo shops (which were often barber shops as well) around the world and pick a tattoo from a selection of stencils (there were no custom tattoos). These tattoos told the story of where they had traveled to, or were status symbols: for example, a sailor got a swallow for every 5,000 nautical miles he travelled, which at the time, was very tough. Therefore, tattoos are often autobiographical and are supposed to have meaning.

Simultaneously, a popular form of entertainment was freak shows. People would pay to look at exhibitions such as exotic animals, fetuses in jars, people with abnormalities and people covered in colorful tattoos. Although these were highly dehumanizing, they helped introduce the art of tattoos. Together, these practices resulted in a style called 'American Traditional' which uses vivid colors, minimal shading, and strong outlines.

In the last ten years, a fun, contemporary style of tattooing has emerged, called 'ignorant tattooing'. If you see someone with a tattoo of a pizza or a skateboard, this is it. They are done in a simple lo-fi style and are purposefully meaningless. They are a rejection of the idea that tattoos should be profound and permanent. A few factors have allowed this style to thrive; firstly, tattoo machines are now available for sale online so anyone can buy one.

The fact that everyone is doing ignorant style tattoos makes this style simpler, as not everyone has the skills to do complex tattoo work. In the mid 2010s, Instagram had a massive impact on the evolution of both minimalist and ignorant tattoo styles. It gave people the means to share their tattoos, give inspiration, and connect with others throughout the global tattoo community.

I feel we can confidently say that tattoos are here to stay, as humans, we will always want to tell our stories through artwork, whether it be on our bodies or not. The number of people getting tattoos is increasing due to better hygiene standards and the minimization of stigmas. This is a good thing, because tattoos can improve your self-esteem and sense of identity, and I suppose it is not the end of the world if you end up having to remove it.

Cliona Hickey (S5EN) *Maeve Bouchez (S4FR)*

The History of chocolate

How Central American beans took over the world

Chocolate has become something so normal in our daily lives; to this day it is one of the most popular sweets in the world. But did you know that it actually has a long and interesting history? It is made from the fruits of cacao trees, which are native to Central and South America. These fruits, called pods, each contain around 40 cacao beans; they are then dried and roasted to create cocoa beans which are needed to make chocolate. But where does chocolate come from and how did it become so popular?

It is unclear as to who first developed the technique for producing cacao or when this exactly happened. It is thought that the Olmecs, the earliest known major Mesoamerican civilization, used cacao to create a ceremonial drink, but since there is no written proof, opinions differ on the way they did this.

The knowledge that the Olmecs had about cacao, was surely passed on to the Central American Mayans. Written documents show the consumption of chocolate drinks. Chocolate wasn't just for the rich, everyone could have some and it was often enjoyed with any type of meal. Mayan chocolate was thick and frothy and often combined with chili peppers, honey, or water.

The Aztecs believed that cacao was a gift from the gods and didn't just use it for drinks, but also as a currency to buy things. They believed it to be more valuable than gold.



Emily Maia Miklas

It is unsure when chocolate came to Europe, but it is known to have first arrived in Spain.

One belief is that Columbus discovered cacao beans after intercepting a trade ship on a journey to America and brought the beans back to Spain in 1502. Others think that Spanish conquistador Hernan Cortes was introduced to chocolate by the Aztecs of Montezuma's court. No matter how it was brought

to Europe, by the late 1500s it had become very popular in Spain and was spreading all over Europe. With the high demand for chocolate came chocolate plantations, which were worked by thousands of slaves. Soon, fashionable chocolate houses for the wealthy cropped up throughout London, Amsterdam, and other European cities.

Chocolate first arrived in the American colonies in 1641. Later by 1773, cocoa beans were a major American colony import and chocolate was enjoyed by people of all classes.

At first in Europe, chocolate was a luxury that only the rich could afford. But in 1828, Dutch chemist Coenraad Johannes van Houten discovered a way to treat cacao beans with alkaline salts to make a powdered chocolate that was easier to mix with water, better known as cacao powder. This is what eventually made chocolate cheaper and affordable for everyone.

In the 19th century chocolate was mostly enjoyed as a beverage, most often with milk. In 1847, British chocolatier, J.S. Fry and Sons, created the first chocolate bar moulded from a paste made of sugar, chocolate liquor and cocoa butter. Later in 1876 Swiss chocolatier, Daniel Peter, is said to have created milk chocolate. But it wasn't until several years after that he worked with his friend Henri Nestle, created the Nestle Company and brought milk chocolate to the mass market. In 1879, the problem of chocolate's hard and chewy consistency was solved by another Swiss chocolatier, Rudolf Lindt.

By the late 19th century and early 20th century, family chocolate companies such as Cadbury, Mars, Nestle and Hershey were mass-producing a variety of chocolate confections to meet the growing demand for the sweet treat.

Nowadays most chocolate is highly refined and mass-produced, although some chocolatiers still make their chocolate creations by hand and keep the ingredients as pure as possible. It can still be found available to drink, but most people enjoy the edible version better. It can be found in many different shapes and sizes that will presumably change even more in the future.

Melinda Koch (S5DE) *Maeve Bouchez (S4FR)*

The Departure of Cats Before Their Death

Everyone has heard stories about the passing of a cat, whether it be your own, a friend's or a relative. These stories vary from sicknesses, old age, and even disappearances. Recently, videos of old cats leaving their homes to die alone have surfaced on the internet. This prompts a question: why do cats choose to run away from home before their death?

Unlike humans, cats are far more aware of their bodies which raises the topic of whether cats have a sixth sense. Although there has been no scientific proof of this, cats do have the tendency of recognising their owners' discomfort or distress, and even pregnancy.

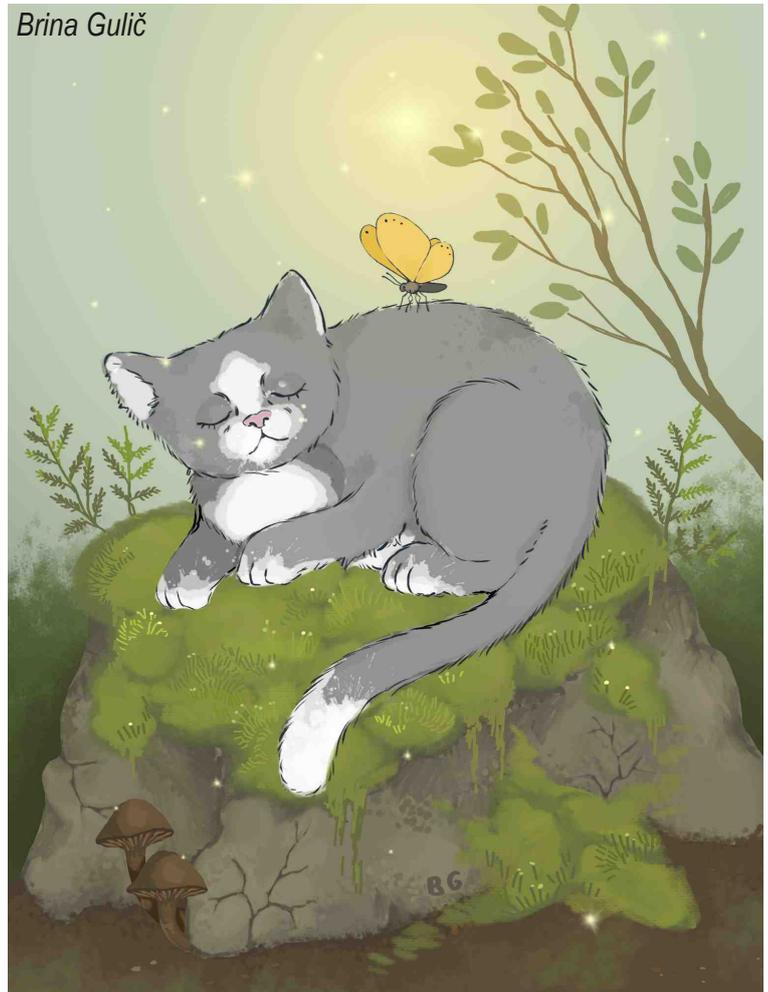
They have also proven to have positive effects on their owners' lives such as lowering the risk of heart diseases by 30 percent. In addition, a cat's purring has been proven to have therapeutic and healing effects on human bones and muscles.

Cats also are able to tell when they are sick or injured. They pick up on signs such as different smells due to their inability to groom themselves when they are sick. This is similar to how they notice changes in their owners' because of a difference in their behaviour. They do not sense, think about, or wait for their death. Instead, whenever they are ill or feel vulnerable, they tend to hide.

This can be explained from an evolutionary point of view as cats have many predators that are larger than them and seek out the weak. Some pregnant cats also find a quiet and calm space to give birth as pregnancy and labour are vulnerable positions, and the mother prefers to stay hidden from possible threats. This instinct to hide may be the reason why many cats end up being extremely ill by the time they are taken to the vet; because of their attempt to hide every sign of their illness by disappearing.

Wanting peace before death is also why cats sometimes run away; they preserve their energy by being alone. in a quiet environment with no predators or dangers to worry about before they die.

Even though not all cats do this, and some become more clingy and affectionate to their owners



Pupils' Committee ESL1

After a long school year, the end is finally near. This year has brought upon many new and exciting events and projects for the Pupils' Committee to take on. Here is a recap of the things we have done and achieved in 2021-2022.

This school year has been both a memorable and a successful one! Although it has been busy at times, we have had a lot of fun organising and working on different projects for the school and our students. We have managed to bring back many events for all the years.

The event calendar started off with the S1-S3 Christmas Disco in November, which we held with the help of the Backstage group. Together we created an event that was a big hit among the students. The first ever ESL Prom Night for the S4-S5 students was held in February, where people got to dress up in glamorous outfits and even vote for the night's special Prom King and Queen.

One of our biggest achievements this year has been hosting the long awaited EuroNight here in Luxembourg. After two years of anticipation for the party to take place again, we managed to make it happen this March together with the ESL 2's Pupils' Committee. The night was a success and brought together students from all the thirteen European Schools. In April, the annual ESL 1 talent show LuxFactor, organised by the PC and the Backstage group, took place. Whether you watched the show in person or through the YouTube live stream, the thirteen contestants, judges, hosts and everyone involved made it an unforgettable one.

This year's 16+ party LuxoNight took place in April. The theme of 90s took off, and the night made it possible for students from different schools around Luxembourg to get together to have fun. The latest addition to the events we have held were the football and dodgeball matches organised together with the sports teachers. Teams formed by students played against each other to win first place and the prize. It was great seeing the spirit and teamwork.

In addition to the events we have held, we have also worked on multiple other projects. Some of these include our school merch sale, the feminine hygiene products in the bathrooms and the homework policy. During the start of the year, we organised the usual school merch sales, where students got to vote on their favorite designs made by other students. This year, we added two more merch options in addition to the familiar school hoodie: sweatshirts and tote bags. We found an eco-friendly provider and managed to sell over 950 items! Another advancement we have pushed forward is the accessibility of feminine hygiene products in the school. We have set up boxes for these products in the school bathrooms, which will be filled and the products free to take. In the homework policy, we have, for example, argued against teachers giving homework to complete during the breaks. The policy will most likely take effect next school year. Throughout the year, Spirit days have brightened up the calendar, such as the Halloween and Pajama Dress Up Days, the Valentine's Formal Day with the secret rose deliveries and the Pink and Purple Days.

Thank you for the wonderful year and to all those who made it possible!



contact@pupilscom-esl1.eu



@pc-kirchberg

The Pupils' Voice



Head of Mamer:
Léa Neumeister

Journalists:
Andrea Powell
Benjamin Ganter
Cliona Hickey
Eleonore Andre
Ioana Haratau
Jan Hübel
Julia Dec
Katja Skylv
Konstantinos
Sortikos
Marc Küster
Maximos Sortikos
Melissa Mir-
Movsum
Mia Tuason
Shaun Ferrand
Steven Lee
Szava Gereben
Tobias Rault



Editors:
Aimée Dhonte
Alexia Cosmatchi
Ioana Hárátai
Léa Neumeister
Maeve Bouchez
Mia Tuason

Illustrators:
Alexandru Zeicu
Apolline Petit-Jean
Blanka Herbály
Brina Gulič
Dana Hlaváčová
Emily Maia Miklas
Friederike Feil
Laura Fioretti
Vasileios Viannis

 @thepupilsvoice

 newspaper.euroschool@gmail.com

Head of Kirchberg:
Anni Myllymäki

Josephine Brassey
Melinda Koch
Raphaëlle Lallemand
Sam Ahola
Téo Verchère

Inés Peyrèz
Melinda Koch

Journalists:
Anni Myllymäki
Cailin Reiff
Evdokia Stefanik
Inés Peyró

Editors:
Günter Beltadze

Illustrators:
Emma Balogh
Malvina Lilieholm
Riona Rushe
Zerena Dutta-Nielsen

Designers:
Alexia Cosmatchi
Léa Neumeister
Mia Tuason