

# A E R M I A L

Atherton High School News Magazine

Volume 94, Issue 2

Winter 2018



SURGEON GENERAL'S WARNING: The Marketing of this Product Puts the Truth at SERIOUS RISK

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

## FEATURES

4

- 4. Did they Remember in November?
- 6. The Melody of Your Mind
- 8. America's Untreated Disease
- 12. Desensitization of Horror: How we are Zombifying Haunted House Industry?
- 16. Marketing the Hidden Face of a New Epidemic**
- 19. Loud and Proud: The Proud Boys Come to Louisville

## CULTURE AND ARTS

21

- 21. Social Media Consumption
- 25. Art Page
- 27. Lolita: An Exploration of America's Sexual Obsession
- 30. Race, Economics, and a Smoking Gun: The Gentrification of Weed Culture

## SCHOOL NEWS

32

- 32. Had the Kentucky Department of Education's Takeover Actually Occurred?
- 34. Google Backpack
- 37. A Day to Decide Four Years
- 40. The Janitorial View

## SPORTS

42

- 42. The Collapse of Louisville Football
- 44. Atherton Rebels Field Hockey Season
- 46. Fishing Files

# Dear Reader,



Editor-In-Chief  
GALEN ZAVALA SHERBY

A new year is upon us, and along with the new year enters the Aerial. Throughout the production of this issue our staff has navigated the rocky terrain that is the raising of funds that allow us to keep publishing. Believe it or not, producing a quality magazine requires heaps of money that a class of twenty-five high schoolers is not easily capable of raising. But nevertheless, we persist in bringing you a publication we as a staff, a school, and a city can be proud of creating. So enjoy this second issue of the Atherton Aerial and have a happy New Year, resting assured that this magazine will always be here to publish what you, the reader, need to know.

## Editors



## Design Team



## Staff Writers



*Aerial* is a student publication catering to the interests and concerns of the student body. *Aerial* pledges itself to relay important and interesting information to the community, administration, and students of Atherton High School. *Aerial* strongly supports the first amendment and opposes censorship. The newspaper staff determines the content held within the publication. When questions concerning word choice, legal problems, or ethics arise, the editorial board and adviser will discuss and resolve them. The editor-in-chief will have the final say.

VISIT US ONLINE AT  
[AERIALNEWS.WEEBLY.COM](http://AERIALNEWS.WEEBLY.COM)

Design by Reem Ahmed  
Photo by Matthew Rhinehart

# DID THEY

STORY BY LAUREN LEONG



# REMEMBER IN NOVEMBER?

## OVERALL REVIEW ON A NATIONAL SCALE

**R**egardless of political party the 2018 midterms were quite important on all levels of government, and will shape the next two years of the United States presidency. On both sides there were triumphs and defeats, but what does this mean overall what changes should be expected, and what will remain the same.

## DEMOCRATS TAKING THE HOUSE AND ITS IMPLICATION

One of the larger changes made in Washington DC is that while the Senate remains Republican dominated the House is now majority Democrats. This broke the one party rule we had previously had. As well as give Speaker of the House back in the hands of Democrat Nancy Pelosi. To examine the implications a couple things should be noted.

First off this is not a rare occurrence, for the opposite party of the president to take the house over. In former president Barack Obama's first term the midterms switched to the republican majority. This could also be indicative of what we saw with Former President Obama after the house changed which is that the president began to lean towards executive order. In relation to the 2018 midterms a fear of President Trump

going to executive party is enough to put both parties on edge. However, there are legal processes that must still be followed.

## VOTER TURNOUTS

The 2018 election had the largest voting turnout since 1966 with 47% of eligible voters going to the polls. While still a low number when compared with the 2014 midterms Which only got 36.7% of voter turnout it's a significant change.

## NOTABLE FIRSTS MADE

In addition, to the record voter turnout, several other historical things happened with those elected. More women and LGBTQ+ candidates ran than ever before which may have directly affected voter turnout. As to those elected here are a few notable firsts.

1. Alexandria Ocasio-Cortez became the youngest women congressman to be elected at the age of 29.
2. Sharice Davids and Debra Halaand became the first Native American women to be elected to congress.
3. Rashida Tlaib in Michigan and Ilhan Omar became the first female Muslim representatives.

## EFFECTS OF THE TEACHER RALLY ON MIDTERMS

51 candidates that ran in Kentucky were educators, after the

Teacher rally's against Bevin in April earlier this year.

However, the results were less than ideal with only 14 seats being won in total. The largest victories in regards to educators took place within the districts of Jefferson County, Frankfort, and Lexington.

## OVERALL SUMMARY

No seats were changed to the opposite party in Kentucky. Republicans continue to hold 5 of the 6 congressional districts. Where only the third congressional district, which encompasses Louisville, remained to the Democratic party. Overall there was a shift in votes in the midterms to the democratic side. However, not enough to make a change within the seats.

## NOTABLE THINGS

Within all congressional district there was a democratic shift compared to the last midterm election. This is most likely in response to the teacher rallies and the decrease of popularity for Matt Bevin.

In regards to the demographics of the voters in Kentucky, the 5th Congressional District, the appalachian area, had the lowest minority turnout. In addition, half of the Congressional Districts had majority of voters under the poverty line. However, there was an overall better youth turnout across Kentucky.

# THE MENU YOUR

Story by Gina Hickman  
Design by Reem Ahmed

**Y**ou know the feeling. The heart skips a bit. Your hair dances on your skin, an electric tingle sparks your lips, and you begin syncing your lips to lyrics you know as though you were born to sing them. Yes, you know the feeling.

It's the feeling of music.

Hip Hop, R&B, Rock, Classical, Gospel, Country, Electronic; it doesn't matter the type.

So much of our identities are wrapped in the types of music we listen to, not just specific genres, but the mixture of different music to reflect our different moods. We seek a balance of different music to the soundtrack of our lives. The types of music we listen to reflects the diversity in our lives. Can you imagine what a large listening pool of music says about a collective group?

As we all know, Atherton High School is always held up as an example of diversity. This is shown through the music the student body listens to exemplify that.

nice rhythm and often the lyrics are soulful and make you feel the way the artist is feeling, by making me sad, mad, or happy", Calvin Schweitzer says.

Indie rock is a more underground type of music, and have been proud to dissociate themselves with from popular culture. Which is reflective of the audience.

"Country music is often too crude and isn't as emotional as indie rock" Another student said. Country Music, a popular music from the southern United States. It takes roots from genres folk music and blues.

"I like country music because I used to listen to it a lot and it's the type of music I listened to when I grew up, I really like the vocals in lyrics with country music." Andrew Miller says.

Jazz music is a genre that originated in the black communities of New Orleans, United States. Jazz is characterized by swing and blue notes. It is the closest thing to homegrown music

"Jazz is smooth and just flows, and something I listen to in my free time because it's more focus. It's more relaxing, it makes me feel happy and upbeat while gospel makes me feel un-

comfortable and sad". Richard Bruce says.

Listening to music you feel the instruments, beat, tone, emotion, pace, lyrics. This is the focus of jazz.

"I believe in all types of music, but there is a difference between music and real music. Real music is like a favorite song, it gets you feeling a certain type of way to where you know every word and rhythm when it comes on. It's a change in your mood, you'd prefer it as your song". Dominick Burck says.

Atherton may be diverse but it is not immune to popular culture trends as exemplified by, one of the most popular songs at Atherton High school Mo Bamba by Sheck Wes. At Atherton High schools football homecoming dance, the song was played and everyone instantly knew the song and started screaming the lyrics over the music and jumping and getting really excited.

"It was homecoming, and I really like up tempo songs, it gets me happier and I just want to dance everywhere with my friends, I don't think anyone likes to hear slow songs at homecoming", Kennedy mentioned.

"I prefer Indie Rock because it has a

# LODY OF MIND

When minutes go by, a slow song came on and almost instantly the student's behavior had changed to awkward as to find a person to dance with, only to be hyped up when the song changed to an up tempo song when the room was filled with excitement again.

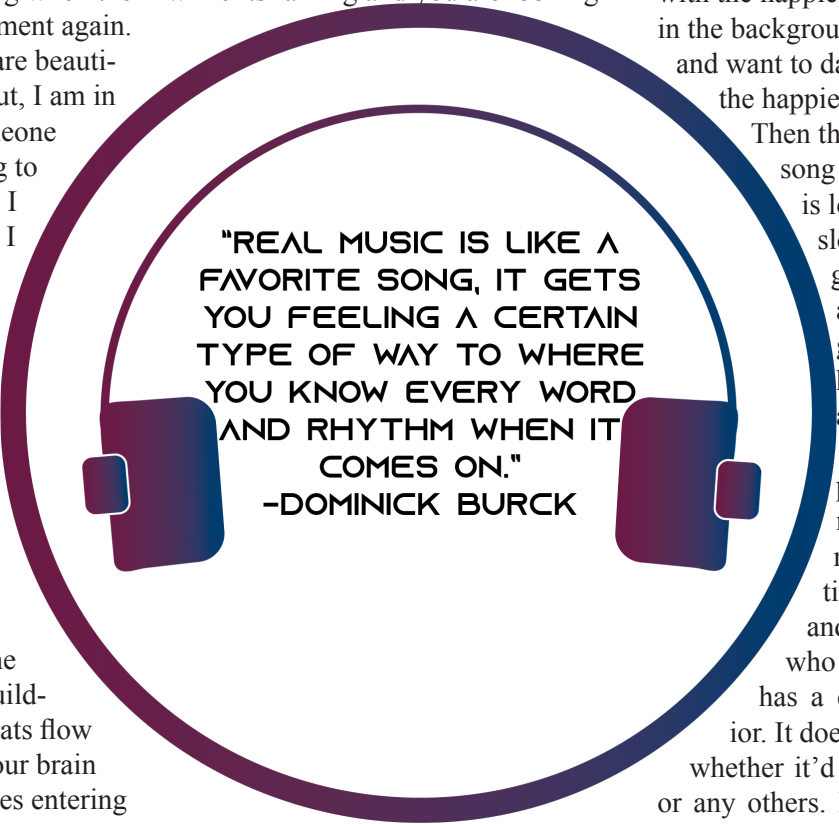
"I like slow songs, they are beautiful and the lyrics are nice but, I am in an excited mood and if someone plays a slow song I'm going to get annoyed. It was a dance I don't want to be emotional, I want to be jumpy" NaKayla Fabre says.

This is another example of how the behavior changes because of music, and how the song changes the mood, this can also flow into mental health.

It has been generally accepted that the structure of music can have various effects on mental health. The elevation of your moods, build-ups of the lyrics and the beats flow throughout the song, and your brain accepting the beautiful waves entering your head.

It has been proven that it is not just

the genre of the music affecting you. It can be any type of genre to make you feel a certain way. Running in the rain with the sound of thunder like a rock song, or in the car moving 35mph while its raining and you are looking



**"REAL MUSIC IS LIKE A FAVORITE SONG, IT GETS YOU FEELING A CERTAIN TYPE OF WAY TO WHERE YOU KNOW EVERY WORD AND RHYTHM WHEN IT COMES ON."  
-DOMINICK BURCK**

out of the window thinking you are in a sad love song video.

Playlists are a folder that holds over 100 files of songs that you desire to listen to, or the songs you may want to listen to everyday. An uplifting pop song plays and fills your eardrums with the happiest lyrics and a fast beat, in the background, you get so happy and want to dance around and just be the happiest person in the world.

Then the song ends. A sad song comes on, the voice is low toned, the beat is slow. Your mood begins to change rapidly, and you begin to feel gloomy. Music changes how we feel, how we act, and who we are.

Music plays a huge part in our lives, it makes you shiver, it makes you itch, crawl, tickle, funny, or loopy and happy. It changes who you are sometimes, it has a change in your behavior. It does not matter what genre whether it'd be Jazz, Country, Pop, or any others. It matters what it does for you.

# AMERICA'S UNTREATED DISEASE



*Graphic By Amber Garcia*



Story by Lily Buchanan and  
Monica Rodriguez

Design by Reem Ahmed

## A STATISTICAL INTRODUCTION

One out of every four undergraduate women will experience some form of sexual harassment before graduation. This statistic, no matter how threatening, is our current reality. According to the Rape, Abuse, & Incest National Network (RAINN), rates of sexual violence have dropped since 1933 by over half, but our nation still has a lot of work to do. Sexual assault should not be considered a common occurrence or disregarded as “the inevitable” when there’s plenty we can do to stop it.

At least 95% of campus rapes go unreported, and of those reported only about 25% lead to an arrest. This reflects a cry for help from victims; asking for the necessary support systems and campus trauma teams to be placed at colleges and universities. Amy Turner, the director of sexual assault services for the Center for Women and Families in Louisville, provided some input on how things are dealt with at the Center.

### THE STIGMA

The National Institute of Justice says that the majority of women don’t report being attacked because of distrust in authorities, as well as fear of victim-blaming. Victim-blaming is defined as when the victim of a crime is held at fault for harm that befell them. Victims of sexual assault also often detail feeling a sense of shame before reporting an attack. This is a misdirected stigma that needs to be corrected.

When addressing the reality

of sexual assault, the main focus is placed towards female victims. It’s almost as if people forget that there is violence towards men too, and that men can also be sexually attacked. Several websites and organizations have been created to help spread awareness about this. Male Survivor is one of those organizations. While both male and female sexual assault is highly traumatizing and an issue that affects everyone, the statistics for male assault differ. For example, one in twenty men fall victim to sexual abuse during childhood, while it’s about one in five women. Still, men experience sexual victimization at higher, more alarming rates than the common assumption. Men also face different stigmas when compared to women, ones stemming from the stereotypes of masculinity. This causes men to have different psychological responses to being attacked. Their reaction might revolve more around how much control they think they’ve lost.

### THE PSYCHOLOGICAL EFFECTS

Although everyone reacts differently to trauma, there are certain psychological effects that are represented in many victims, men and women alike. Commonly, there is anxiety, depression, PTSD (Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder), flashbacks, and eating disorders. Other effects can include senses of withdrawal from family and friends, feelings of shame, and episodes of self-harm. A common effect for men who have been attacked are feelings of being “less of a man” or a sense of loss of control in their own bodies. Though the loss of control is an issue for women too, men may feel this stems

from expectations of masculinity. These are just a few examples of how victims feel after a traumatic event, although it is still a personal difference. The most common mental illness that can result from sexual assault is depression.

Survivors of sexual assault are most commonly left with remaining feelings of guilt and vulnerability, often causing many of them to fail to report their attacks to the proper authorities. Personal emotions aren’t the only reason victims feel like they’re being silenced; however, it’s also connected to societal stigmas placed on victims. Facing a trauma like sexual assault leaves victims with completely raw feelings and it’s extremely difficult to tell how one will react to the shock. Victims may choose to put their faith in the criminal legal system, or they may choose to not report it based on fear, guilt, or shame. The response and aftermath is completely different, and often varies based on personal background.

Ms. Turner agrees, saying, “It really depends on the person. Trauma like this affects people in a variety of different ways. It depends a lot on how people around them treat them afterwards, the support systems they have in place, and who actually committed the assault. I think it’s best for the person who has experienced the assault to get help in some way. They can call our Crisis Line at (502) 581-7222; it’s 24/7/365.”

### SEXUAL ASSAULT IN SCHOOLS

Currently 25% of sexual assault related crimes go unreported in



schools throughout the country. Why do so many on-campus crimes go unreported? The reason may stem from a lack of mental support offered to victims. Many schools don't offer students a mental health resource for them to speak to, someone who has been trained on dealing with issues like this. Schools sometimes have counselors with degrees in psychology (e.g. mental health professionals), but this is mainly not the case. Students suffer every day because they don't have the availability to speak to a trained professional. Atherton High School offered its students a trained mental health counselor for only a year, until her resignation just recently. There was no announcement given to students, and many were not aware this frequently utilized resource was gone.

Ms. Turner says "We don't have the exact data on [the number of teens helped by their Center], but it goes up in number every year. Our Center isn't the Child Advocacy Center (many other centers in Kentucky

are), so many cases involving teens go to Family and Children's Place. We serve people 14 and up, and in special cases we will see 12 and 13 year olds."

## THE LEGAL SYSTEM

The laws regarding sexual assault differ from state to state. In Kentucky, sexual assault is classified into first degree, second degree, and third degree. First degree comes with a penalty of ten to twenty years in prison, second degree comes with a penalty of five to ten years, and third degree rape is considered a class D felony which would give the assaulter a minimal one to five years in prison. A class D felony is the least severe of the classes (being A-D) and are generally not viewed as being violent or dangerous.

Kentucky is an almost entirely conservative state, which changes our legal system. California, a liberal

state, does not divide sexual assault into degrees. Instead, there are misdemeanors and felonies. Misdemeanor sexual assault charges are punishable with up to 6 months in prison and a fine of \$2,000 - \$3,000. Felony sexual assault charges are punishable with 1-4 years in prison and a fine of up to \$10,000. As for our legal system, Ms. Turner says, "I think we can definitely get better. Our legal system isn't set up well for helping to bring justice to people who have experienced sexual assault. Kentucky's conviction rate is 3%, so not very high. Many of the prosecutors we have do their best, and I love working closely with them. It's just very difficult to prosecute."

## LGBTQ+ AND SEXUAL ASSAULT

Lesbian, gay, and bisexual people experience sexual violence higher rates than heterosexuals. Studies suggest that around half of transgender people and bisexual women will experience sexual violence at some point in their lifetimes, according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Though straight, white, wealthy, and cisgender women dominated the #MeToo movement, it seems the quieter voices may have more to contribute about this problem. Despite the motivating intentions of the #MeToo movement, many of the stories follow a template. They highlight the white female survivor and a dangerous male predator. Many people found these stories to ignore survivors of color, of the LGBTQ+ community and other minority groups. Atherton's high numbers of LGBTQ+ identifying makes this a personal issue. For youth, this assault is most commonly seen in dating violence. A connection made

by the Human Rights Campaign says this may be a result of insufficient health curriculums. Only four U.S. states require sex education to include LGBTQ+ content.

## CENTER FOR WOMEN AND FAMILIES

While resources for students in school may be limited, there are many outside sources. The Center for Women and Families, which has bases in nine counties, is dedicated to providing help for victims of sexual assault and domestic violence. It has services designed specifically to cater to teens and the LGBTQ+ community, and its outreach includes shelters for safety, legal services, and education on awareness and prevention. Amy Turner, the director of sexual assault services for the Center, filled in some gaps in our knowledge. "The Center was established in 1912, to do exactly what we are doing now. We have always served people who have experienced Intimate Partner Violence and Sexual Assault." As for whether the Center is achieving its desired outcome, Ms. Turner says, "I feel like we are always striving to get there. Our main goal, as we always say, 'work ourselves out of jobs.' We have made big efforts to do a lot more prevention and education, and evaluating programs to make them better focused toward our goal." Her other comments may be found

throughout the article.

## WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE?

Since sexual assault is not a general topic for discussion, many people don't know how to approach it, or how they can mitigate the problem. In reality, steps forward are clear:

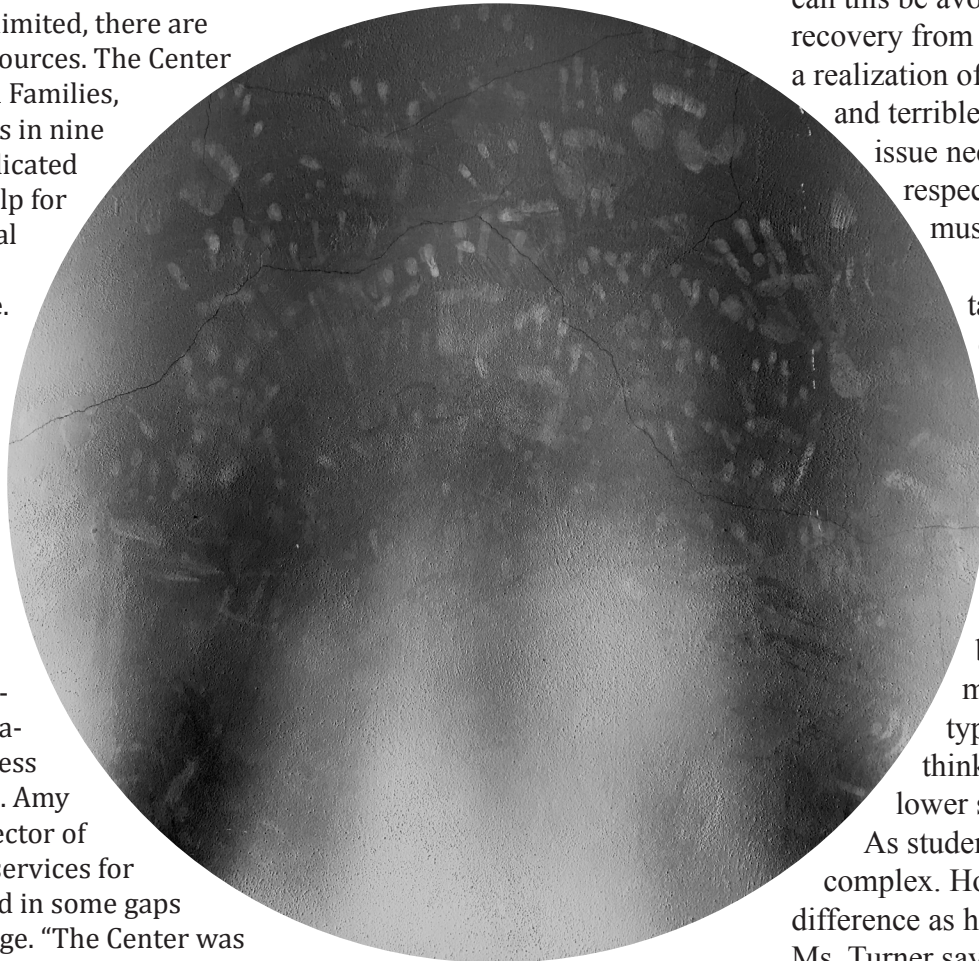


Photo by Caleb Shelby

the topic needs to be desensitized. As for what to say to a survivor, experts recommend simply listening, and offering support. It may seem obvious, but being non-judgemental is the key. If a friend is a victim, check in periodically, but remember that you are not always equipped to handle the weight of another person's burden. Being familiar with outside resources, like the National Sexual Assault Hotline, or the Center

for Women and Families, is always a good idea.

Like stated before, there is a stigma placed around the issue of sexual assault. The most extreme is victim-shaming, where a person feels like it's their fault for being assaulted, based on what others around them are saying. This can cause more serious internal trauma and an ongoing depression. How can this be avoided? A focus on the recovery from sexual assault, and a realization of just how common and terrible assault can be. The issue needs to be treated with respect, and empathy is a must.

"I think we need to talk about sex more openly, honestly, and less in the way that makes it shameful," says Ms. Turner. "I believe in prevention efforts. I believe in training people to be active bystanders. If we move towards these types of mindsets, I think we can start to lower sexual assault rates."

As students, the role is more complex. How can we make a difference as high school students? Ms. Turner says, "You all are the future and I'm impressed every day by what I'm learning from students involved in the movement. Believing your fellow students, standing up to the systems that keep people who have experienced sexual assault in the shadows, and becoming more sex positive is what keeps my team doing what we are tasked to do. Keep that going. Educate your friends, parents, and families. Support your friends."

# DESENSITIZATION OF ZOMBIFYING HAUNTED

Story by Olliver. Benton  
Design by Reem Ahmed

## GRUESOME BEGINNINGS AND WHERE THEY'RE HEADED

**H** haunted houses have been around since 1802; they started first with a museum of decapitated historical figures, and further escalated to home-made haunted houses appearing in the basements of suburban homes in 1937. Haunted attractions began to rise in popularity in the 1980s and 1990s, with the rise of slasher film classics such as *Halloween*, and *Nightmare on Elm Street*. Haunted house companies have now appeared in almost every town in America, and it has been a thriving business; as of a study done in 2014 by NBC, a large haunted attraction company can reportedly earn \$3 million during the Halloween season (mid September to the first or second weekend in November), and the industry itself is worth \$300 million.

But as we look at smaller, independent haunted houses - attractions run by personal owners who work all year for just 7 or 8 weekends of horror and gore - we see a common trend. These independent haunts are slowly losing traction. Just here in Louisville, we watch haunts fade in and out of existence due to lack of funding. In comparison to places such as Halloween Horror Nights in Universal

Studios Orlando and Universal Studios Hollywood, privately owned or locally owned haunted attractions look minuscule in size, popularity, and budget.

Halloween Horror Nights is not necessarily unique - it is no different from any other haunted attraction aside from its general size. Each haunted house takes about 3-4 minutes to go through. Each attraction is a soundstage that has been turned into a thematic maze, filled with actors that jump out of eye level pop holes and random doors scattered about. Halloween Horror Nights is praised because of its elaborate sets, costumes, and makeup designs. Any haunted house could theoretically achieve this level of fame if it was able to accumulate the same amount of money and time that Universal Studio focuses on Halloween Horror Nights.

There is a prominent, yet underlying reason as to why these smaller haunts cannot live up to Halloween Horror Nights's standards; it the same reason why horror movies have escalated from the idea of a man in a mask with a knife to zombies tearing and ripping people limb from limb on camera. Haunted houses are losing their customers because it's just isn't scary to them anymore. Haunted attraction goers are searching for the next biggest and scariest things because they have become desensitized to classic horror, gore, and scare tactics. This causes smaller haunts to struggle to keep up with the tactics and trends.

## PLACING THE BLAME: THE 3 FACTORS

il“It takes a much more extreme amount of blood and gore to shock an audience,” Says John Cowgell. He has spent 22 years working in the haunt industry, and has witnessed and assisted in the rise of many locally owned but nationally renowned haunted attractions, including Haunted Hotel, Baxter Avenue Morgue, and Asylum Haunted Scream Park. He argues that desensitization of the masses has led to the favoring of excess blood, gore, and violence. “The Haunted attraction industry, they are not the reason for it (the increase of desensitization), however they go upon whats out there.”

In the survey we released, participants evenly split blame onto 3 factors - social media, news media, and television shows and movies. This was an unexpected response. A common stereotype is that the news desensitizes our youth to the horrors that used to only be imagined in the depths of one's nightmares, but there were many respondents that spoke otherwise. One of those surveyed placed it on horror films and gruesome television shows.

“With the dawn of computer graphic imagery replacing practical effects, images previously impossible to put on screens have become commonplace.” Arguably, Horror films, like the haunt industry, have moved to more and more extreme levels of gore in their entertainment, and it continues the cycle of desensitization.

# HORROR: HOW WE ARE D HOUSE INDUSTRY.



Photo by Olliver. Benton



Photo by Olliver Benton

It's an interesting argument, and much evidence can be found by just scrolling through any television streaming service. Amazon prime has approximately 14,000 horror films within its library alone.

Supporters of this argument include Matt Bevin. He was asked about the issue of mass shootings on November 13th, 2018, and was quoted, saying "When a culture is surrounded by, inundated by, rewards things that celebrate death, whether it is zombies in television shows ... there's a thousand justifications for why we do this." Though it is a stretch to say that shows like *The Walking Dead* cause mass shootings, we cannot deny that these types of shows glorify gruesome actions and make them seem almost heroic in nature.

News media must still be recognized as a large source of violent media. One haunted attraction actor

that we surveyed put it very succinctly. "They (our youth) see more on the news than what we can show and be called PG-13." Since the influx of constant, 24/7 news reports, we have seen more and more negative news, which undoubtedly has a large impact on the desensitization of today's youth. This argument was evident even in the survey responses themselves. Participants argued desensitization was "not because of us or tv movies or videos games but because with live in a country were mass shootings and bombing are everyday occurrences and nothing is done about."

Then there is the role of social media. Blake Wilkerson, an actor inside Asylum Haunted Scream Park's *Zombie City*, spoke on the topic. "We've seen the rise of social media and internet. We know the effects of things like Twitter and Snapchat, and how easy it is to access anything and everything

nowadays. There's no filter to it. I could go on my phone right now and look up any worldstar fight and see all the blood from it. I could find awful, heinous photos of the victims of ISIS or who knows what else. I could read disturbing information as much as I'd like."

Her words ring true with high school students. When a fight breaks out, instead of running away, many try to film it on our phones. Their first instinct when they see a tragedy it to retweet it with #thoughtsandprayers, or to turn their heads and immerse themselves into other things. Often, people both at the same time. "We see so much of it, and we have all our lives, that we've just stopped caring. At this point, it's easier to tune it out and pretend it doesn't matter, because if you cared about every single incident as much as a decent human being should, you'd have a mental

and emotional breakdown every day,” Wilkerson noted.

John Cowgell also mentioned that patrons who now come through haunted attractions go for “the aesthetic beauty of it”, and not to be particularly frightened.

## THE THREE OPTIONS

Young people, the main target audience for haunted attractions, are becoming numb to the horrors and fears that haunted attractions used to prey on. When asked, many young people no longer cite spiders or clowns as their larger fear. Rather, they fear being shot in a school, murdered on the street, or crippled by student debt. This is what has caused the decreased response to classic jump-scare horror. Aiden Cowgell, Wardrobe Manager and Line Actor at Asylum Haunted Scream Park, commented “The desensitization that has come with it (horror) has pushed the haunted house industry to up their game with better actor training, better makeup and costumes, better special effects and better marketing. Those who can’t or don’t keep up often fail, which is unfortunate.” Com-

panies such as Halloween Horror Nights and their competitors make their attempt to keep up, and they have all the right funds to continue

their endeavors. Smaller haunts and companies struggle to get the jumpstart that will launch them into glory, and fizzle out before they can reach the height of popularity. The desensitization of audiences leaves independent haunted houses with three options: get a bigger budget (which is often impossible), add more gruesome images and effects, or move toward psychological horror. We already have seen this move in the horror film industry, with Hollywood blockbusters either using blood and gore or psychological terror to get inside the audiences’ heads. Some haunted attractions, such as The Victim Experience in Las Vegas, have chosen the first two options. The Freakling Brothers, also known as the parent company of The Victim Experience, have a huge budget and exploit torture tactics in order to scare customers. Many newly emerging haunts use this method - they advertise for intense physical attractions, but in reality only give attendees the feeling of being unsafe in the worst way. Or, they douse actors in copious amounts of fake blood and call it a haunt, when in reality it’s just a waste of corn syrup.

Then there are haunted attractions that focus in on psychological scares. These houses use intense and often scripted building of suspense to lead

to one major scare. Then, once the scene ends, they move on to rebuilding suspense for the next scare. This tactic is useful because these attractions do not need extensive amounts of violence, or anything at all, to create a terrifying

moment. Psychological horror needs many working parts behind the scenes to get the desired effect; a psycho-

logical haunt needs well trained actors, a complex script, an intense setting, well thought out wardrobe and makeup effects, and carefully placed technical effects. At Asylum Haunted Scream Park, *Zombie City* is a haunted attraction that focuses on getting inside the audiences head. Patrons are led through zombie infested woods by a guide with only a low quality flashlight. I’ve had the chance to work inside this haunted attraction, both as a guide and as a scene actor for two seasons now, and have witnessed the creation of psychological scares first hand. Guests are often so terrified that they shriek and fear for their lives, even though nothing is there.

## THERE WILL ALWAYS BE FEAR, NO MATTER HOW DESENSITIZED THEY MAY BE

Fortunately for haunt actors, or haunters as we are called, there will always be fear. There’ll always be some sort of fear that we are able to prey on for the unfortunate individuals who come through the woods. Haunted Attractions must adapt to the changes in fear, as many are already doing, and use these new types of fear to scare audiences as much as they have in the past. The threat of losing business and not having a haunted attraction to go back to every season is the truly terrifying thing for us. But with the assurance of new fears and new tactics, come the assurance of a new season and new audiences. Though these new audiences may no longer fear what used to scare the young adults before them, we as haunters must cater to their new fears in unique ways that will satisfy their taste for adrenaline.

**“It takes a much more extreme amount of blood and gore to shock an audience.”**

**-John Cowgell**

panies such as Halloween Horror Nights and their competitors make their attempt to keep up, and they have all the right funds to continue

Story by Adelaide Maynor  
Design by Reem Ahmed

# MARKETING THE HIDDEN

## HISTORY OF VAPING

**N**early every teenager in America has been taught the dangers of using tobacco in any form, with the main focus being on cigarettes.

However, with the increase in availability and access of e-cigarettes, the United States is seeing a return to nicotine amongst its youth.

E-cigarettes and vapes have been in use for over a decade, with their main audience being adult smokers looking to reduce their use of cigarettes. They were mainly an online anomaly, with a few kiosks and shops popping up in densely populated areas.

Recently, there has been an increase in popularity with vapes, resulting in more shops specifically selling vapes in all their shapes and forms, but the main standout company that has been gaining popularity is Juul.

## JUULS

Juul is an e-cigarette company that is significantly different in appearance and function than its predecessors.

ularity stems from their convenience and accessibility. Coils are a staple with e-cigarettes, as they're the main conductor for heat and vapour production. With traditional vapes, the coils are replaceable, and burn out after a couple weeks of use.

Juuls, however, have their coils built into the Juul Pods, removing the need to replace and buy new coils. Their flavours, Mint, Mango, Creme Brûlée, Tobacco, and Fruit Medley make them appealing to their users, who are largely comprised of teens and young adults.

Another appealing feature is the USB charger, which is compatible with nearly any phone charging block, car charger, and computer, making it easy and accessible to charge.

Pods each contain 5% or 2% nicotine, with the 5% equalling an entire pack of cigarettes. Pods can last anywhere from two weeks to 2 days, depending on the user.

## NICOTINE

Nicotine has been a topic of de-

bate for decades, especially when it comes to teen usage. There are a number of drawbacks to using nicotine, such as loss of appetite and an inability to focus, but these issues are more prevalent with young users.

In teens, due to their developing brains, nicotine has a stronger impact. All of the drawbacks present in adult smokers will be pres-

ent with teens, but there is a unique side effect associated with usage at a young age.

Nicotine has the ability to rewire the brain, making nicotine exponentially more addictive, but it can also make it easier to get addicted to other drugs in the future.

It can also have long lasting effects in development, such as difficulty concentrating, retaining information, and poor impulse control.

## LOBBYING

Juul has been lobbying for the past year, attempting to gain favour of lawmakers due to the excess of teens using their product. While they state that they never marketed towards young adults, their



early Instagram ad campaigns all had models appearing young, and contained trends popular online with teens and young adults. In its earlier stages, Juul advertised on Instagram, using the tactics mentioned above. This propelled Juul into popular culture, and essentially allowed the device to identify itself as just another trendy accessory. Juul has since removed the ads, is actively attempting to get Juul imagery removed from sites such as Instagram, and has moved on to picturing and targeting a visibly older audience.

Since then, Juul has worked to make their product more geared to adult smokers, but they refuse to remove flavours

that produce vape products have until 2022 to comply with a review process for the FDA.

Juul has spent over \$260,000 lobbying over the past year, and has pledged to spend \$30 million in the name of youth prevention. Juul has expressed support for Tobacco 21, a law that would raise the legal age for buying tobacco and nicotine to 21 instead of the current age of 18.

However, Juul is currently weighing an investment deal from Altria, Marlboro's parent company, contradicting their goal of eliminating cigarette use amongst the population.

Currently, Juul is worth about 16 billion, half of the valuation of the six big-

tobacco and Juul share similarities in their marketing and lobbying strategies, their positions are

"...the FDA is pretending to be ignorant to the fact that the decline in e-cigarettes and Juul accessibility would inevitably cause thousands of teenagers to smoke cigarettes, which is detrimental to their health."

-Anonymous Student

significantly different. Big tobacco had the luxury of ignorance; research had not been conducted regarding tobacco and nicotine use yet, and the companies were able to use that to their advantage, lying to the public, infiltrating common culture, and ingraining themselves in lower income neighborhoods, all strategies that are still in effect today.

Juul, on the other hand, has to market itself as an alternative to a well established commodity. Their marketing is much more subversive, as opposed to big tobacco.

Juul also partnered with a K-12

popular among teens, the main complaint the FDA now has with the company.

The FDA did not start regulating tobacco products until 2009, after Congress passed the Family Smoking Prevention and Tobacco Control Act. E-cigarettes and other vapour products didn't fall under this law until 2016. Companies

gest tobacco companies in the US, which are valued at 35.1 billion. While big

# FACE OF A NEW EPIDEMIC



school in hopes of educating about the dangers of tobacco, similar to big tobacco companies in the 1980's. In the past, this method did significantly more harm than good by introducing children and teens to tobacco at a young age, and Juul quickly backed out of the deal due to community backlash.

## BANS

Recently, the FDA has outlawed the sale of flavoured vape juice in gas stations, convenience stores, and other e-cigarette sale outlets, and also requiring stricter age checks with online sales. This drastic action was prompted by a statistic, which stated young people are consuming more and more nicotine products, up by one million since 2017. This limits the access of pods and vape products to anyone under 21, and implements a social security verification system to insure young adults are not consuming their products. Gas stations have already begun to pull mango, fruit medley, creme brulee, and mint pods. They are still available online, along with the age restrictions.

This isn't a huge issue for adults who are looking to quit smoking,

because they can simply order their pods online. For teens struggling with nicotine addiction, the consequences are more severe than having to wait 2-3 business days.

Nearly 8 of every 100 high school students reported in 2017 that they smoked cigarettes in the past 30 days. While this is only 7.8% of surveyed teens, the problem is still there, and when nicotine affects the brain signifi-

cantly more as a teen, quitting is just as hard, if not harder, for teens opposed to adults.

## COMPLICATIONS

This is where the problem arises. An Atherton student, who will remain anonymous, began smoking cigarettes at the age of 16. They stated "Even though I didn't smoke cigarettes for a long time, I started to feel really awful, light-headed, and sick when I smoked. But I still felt like I needed to and that really bothered me. So I got a Juul because I knew it had a lot of nicotine. It was super easy to get off cigarettes with the Juul because of the nicotine content and I felt so much better than I did when I smoke cigarettes. My head felt less clouded all the time and I think my mood improved."

When the subject of teens buying Juuls with no prior nicotine addiction or usage was brought up, they stated, "I think if they don't have prior nicotine addiction that they are just sort of adding an unnecessary piece of their life that includes purchasing and keeping up with them, which can be expensive, and also having the general burden

of being addicted to something. But I think as an alternative for cigarettes for someone who is trying to improve their mental/physical health, it's a good option"

Unfortunately, no matter how much backpedaling Juul does, the damage has already been done. Nicotine addiction, just like any other addiction, is incredibly difficult to conquer, and with the drastic increase in teen usage over the past year, the US is looking at a substance abuse problem that requires bigger solutions than simply upping the age to 21. The anonymous student stated, "I think the FDA is pretending to be ignorant to the fact that the decline in e-cigarettes and Juul accessibility would inevitably cause thousands of teenagers to smoke cigarettes, which is detrimental to their health."

In 2015, teen cigarette usage was at 5.5%, an all time low. However, cigarette usage was replaced by e-cigarette usage, with over 25% of high schoolers reported using devices such as Juuls.

"It's not easy to get kids to stop. Their body craves it. They need it just to get through the day. I can tell you from anecdotal experience just from my office, I've had a terrible time getting kids to give up electronic cigarettes. It's that young brain and extra susceptibility. They're locked in." States Dr. Jonathan Winickoff, a pediatrician at Massachusetts General Hospital in Boston and member of the American Academy of Pediatrics Section on Tobacco Control.

Juul's interest in Marlboro's parent company reflects their inability to morally separate themselves from the epidemic they claim they're looking to solve.



# LOUD AND PROUD

## THE PROUD BOYS COME TO LOUISVILLE

Story by Galen Zavala  
Design by Reem Ahmed

**I**n recent years the American political environment has become more and more polarized to both the left and the right, and with polarization has come a mass militant culture to some of the groups that have come into being as of late. Ever since the 2016 presidential elections one group has continued to gain relevance and traction unlike many of the other movements present that day: the Proud Boys. A self-described coalition of “Western chauvinists”, this right wing group centered around street fighting against perceived communists, socialists, and “Social Justice Warriors” has recently gained some attention for actions taken against local activists in the Louisville area.

When exactly the Proud Boys started their chapter here in Kentucky is unclear, but their influence has now entered the limelight as a

PB's are is that there is no official membership roll available for the public or even any approximations from the organization itself. Nick

Proud Boys have been involved with was directly related to the Atherton community; at a rally in support of Trans rights put together

**“...A GROUP READY AND WILLING TO VIOLENTLY OPPOSE ANYONE THAT HAPPENS TO CROSS THEIR PATH.”**

by members of the student body directly outside of the school, video was taken of the event by an unidentified member of the Proud Boys and posted to YouTube. The video has since been taken down off of YouTube along with the entire Kentucky Proud Boys channel, but the message being sent by their organization is clear to see.

group ready and willing to violently oppose anyone that happens to cross their path. Their one unifying principle is the idea that Western civilization is inherently “the best” and that it must be defended at all costs. Louisville’s Proud Boys took this task to heart on September 27th of this year, when unarmed members of a local Democratic Socialists of America chapter were pepper sprayed by at least one Proud Boy and several members of the right wing “3 Percenter” militia group at a local bar.

A major difficulty in gauging exactly how prevalent groups like the

Conder, a leader within the local DSA and member of the bar patrons that were assaulted stated that they (the Proud Boys) are a “fairly small” group with only “a couple dozen members in Kentucky” but admitted that he isn’t entirely sure. Considering how fractured groups like the Proud Boys can be, coming up with an accurate number of their active members, let alone their supporters may be an impossible task.

But what matters is that they’re here, they’re closer to home than many may realize, and they’re more than willing to fight.

The most recent act that the

Nationally the Proud Boys continue to grow, and their growth doesn’t seem to show any signs of stopping. Even though their group has been involved in such actions as the Fascist riot in Charlottesville that ended in the death of Heather Heyer, they have done their utmost to rebrand themselves as inclusive and open to all people. However, their status as a hate group (which has been so clearly displayed in their involvement in violent actions across the USA, and now at least one here in Louisville) clearly shows that the Proud Boys stand now as a vanguard of Fascist militancy and not much more.



**BRING IN THIS AD FOR \$1.00 OFF\*  
YOUR NEXT PURCHASE!**

\*LIMIT ONE COUPON PER TRANSACTION. EXPIRES 12/31/18

**comics BLU-RAY games  
DVDs CDs TOYS t-shirts & MORE!**

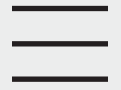
**CHECK OUT OUR BIG SELECTION  
OF VINTAGE VINYL!  
SOME AS LOW AS \$1.00!**

**2433 BARDSTOWN ROAD 456-2216 - OPEN DAILY**

**SIGN UP TO RECEIVE NOTICE OF SPECIAL SALES!**

**E-MAIL:** \_\_\_\_\_





social.media.consumption



Photo by Lily Schweitzer



Liked by athertonhighptso and 201,820,190 others

## social.media.consumption

Story by Laura Sackie

Design by: Kiara Gross

**S**ocial media has had its fair share of negatives, leading to the idea that there is a correct and incorrect way of using it. Since its introduction, the media has been prominent in the lives of many with teenagers as its number one audience. But as time goes by, people are beginning to doubt whether or not it's being used in an appropriate manner.

So is there a right or wrong way of using social media? The answer is no. According to an article entitled "The relationship between internet usage, socioeconomic status, subjective health, and social status", "the media provides users with a wide range of benefits and shortcomings, many of which the users are aware of; but all use it

to fulfill certain goals.” Our cultural, economic, and social surroundings affect our social media usage. Many other factors, including accessibility, can also influence the patterns of social media consumption. The sole purpose of social media lies within the individuals themselves, therefore there is no exact reason for using it.

This is seen within Atherton High School in Louisville, Kentucky. Atherton is a great representation of what the United States is today. Different ethnic, racial, social, and religious groups gather together in this little learning community. Although we are all one, we come from different backgrounds, with different values and responsibilities. This shapes our thoughts and ideas in various ways. Therefore, the extent to which social media and its platforms are used are shaped by our surrounding circumstances.

Cultural factors play major roles in social media consumption. People tend to use the media as a way to express their values and interest in a particular hobby. Grace Wiley, a Junior, uses the media “To get her art and ideas out.”

Inspired by fanarts, Miss Wiley created a Youtube channel called Grace’sFaces7, where she posts video edits of songs and TV series like Supernatural. Miss Wiley believes that “people are realizing their ambitions and goals via the internet, because social media gives young people an opportunity to work on whatever craft they find interesting.”

Social media consumption can be influenced by social factors as kids create and develop personal relationships with friends. In this day and age, calling people is far less

common, as students would rather text through Snapchat or Instagram, than call a friend. It’s an easier route to take and if you can’t keep up, you exist in a sort of oblivion. Gabriella Farris, a Senior mentioned “There is a young aspect to using social media. Your generation is basically using it as a means of communication. You don’t want to be left out.” Miss Farris also claimed that, “If no one used it, I wouldn’t use it.” This is evidence of social factors being influential to media usage, as kids feel obliged to follow this generational trend to be a part of the “the now.” Alix Harris, a Senior said “With this new medium of contact, students are able to see what others are up to. You learn if you have other interests through your friends”

This form of communication doesn’t only involve connecting with people you know. It serves as a form of meeting new people and interacting with different cultural and traditional backgrounds.

Hannah Schagene, a Senior, likes “seeing what the people she looks up to are doing.” Therefore using the media to form a connection with her role models.

Social factors can be interpreted

in other ways. Zoë Peterson, a Senior points out that “it also influ-

social.media.consumption

“I use the media to form connections with my role models” -Hannah Schagene

ences media usage on a need-want basis.” Others use the media as a means of connecting with clients, because their careers require them to do so. As a teacher and the vice president of the teachers union, Mrs Tammy Berlin uses social media “For activism, community organizing, advocacy, and political purposes. My social media use is related to the fact that I’m a teacher and I care about kids.” Because of the position she holds in society, Mrs Berlin uses the media as a platform for her job. It provides an opportunity for her work to be viewed by many, therefore reaching out to a wider audience. Mr David X. Thurmond, a substitute teacher for JCPS, uses linkedin for professional purposes. He owns a consulting business called Developing Xcellence Together, and uses the media to make connections with customers. Mr Thurmond pointed out that “A lot of people make their living in branding and advertising and if social platforms are not used, they’re basically down to the wire.” He mentioned Mr Chuck Brymer, the CEO of DDB Worldwide, which is one of the top advertising and marketing companies in the world. Mr Thurmond said, “Mr Brymer is one of the top branding guys in the world through a skillful use of

social.media.consumption

“Our cultural, economic, and social surroundings affect our social media usage.”



Hannah Schagene is a senior at Atherton High School.



Gabriella Farris is a senior at Atherton High School.



Alix Harris is a senior at Atherton High School.

social media.” Mr Brymer heavily depends on the media for networking, therefore he mostly has to use it in such likeness.

Overall, the use of social media is primarily an age thing. The differences in the ways teenagers compared to adults use the media are a result of the gap between ages. According to Target Internet, “Younger users are more interested in identity forming activities, like posting selfies.” On the contrast, most adults use social media for professional, political purposes, or for looking up the news.

Age differences don't only affect

social media consumption, but also the types of media platforms used.

social networking site for teens and young adults, are Snapchat and Instagram.

With such variations in ideas and even beliefs, it's almost impossible for media usage to be the same for all. There are so many influential factors other than social and cultural that change our choices. For some, social media has become an integral part of their worlds, as while others are vice versa. Saying there's a right or wrong way isn't really the case.

We just need to be more open to the paths we all choose to take.



social.media.consumption

“There is a young aspect to using social media. Your generation is basically using it as a means of communication. You don't want to be left out.” -Gabriella Farris

Sites like Facebook or LinkedIn are predominantly used by older audiences, while the number one



# AERIAL ART SPREAD

AP Art - 2018

Olivia Bunger



Claudia Scheiderich



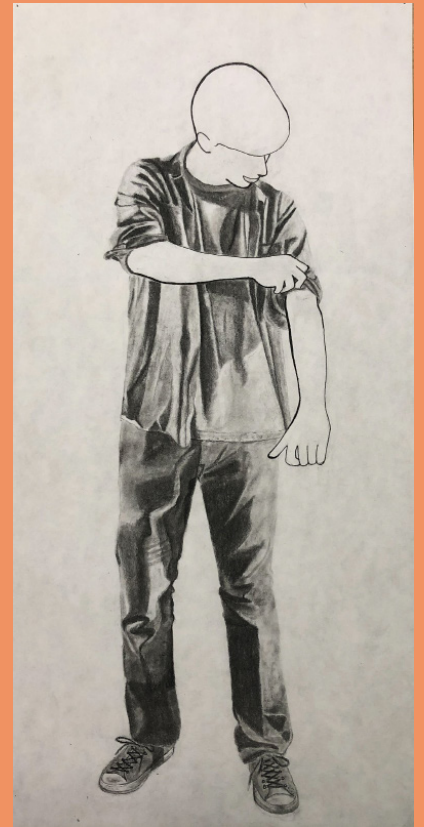
Evelyn Cooley



Hannah Stanchfield



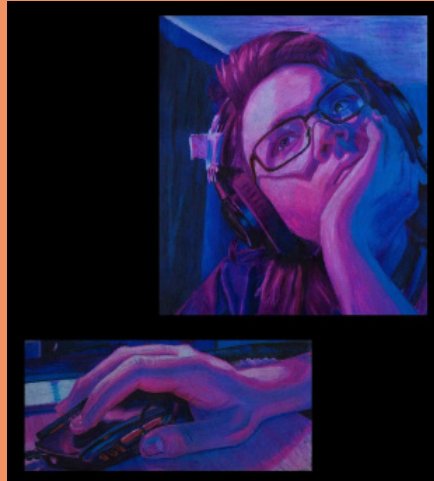
Noah Verstynen



Grace Hotkewicz



Nathan Hartley



Christina Key



Salena Ballinger





Aly Reece



Sam Bacon



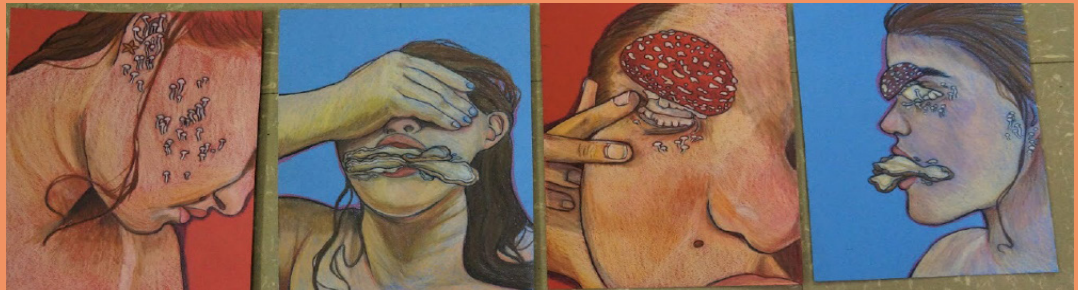
Brianna Khampadith



Katie Allen



Natalie Stasny



Maria Sica



Kaela Klein



Natasha Campbell



Graphic by Maggie Lucas



***“I knew I had fallen in love with Lolita forever; but I also knew she would not be forever Lolita.” - Vladimir Nabokov, Lolita.***

# Lolita

Story by: Zoë Peterson

Design by: Kiara Gross

## HUMBERT HUMBERT AND HOLLYWOOD

**L**olita is one of the most controversial novels ever written. This is not without reason. Nabokov's novel is one of yearning, following the well educated and well dressed Humbert Humbert as he recounts his personal adventure of intense lust and loss centering on the object of his desire: Dolores Haze, better known as Lolita. Humbert Humbert, it just so happens, is a pedophile. Lolita is around the age of twelve when he first sets his eyes on her. Many seem to ignore this, claiming *Lolita* is not an American novel. Yet, it takes place everywhere in the American landscape, painting the mountains and fields that make up a good seventy percent of the country as places where sex and murder coexist in a mid western utopia.

Nabokov writes Lolita as "frail" with "honey-hued shoulders, the same silky supple bare back, the same chestnut head of hair". In Stanley Kubrick's film adaptation, however, Lolita is fourteen, blonde,

and has bright blue eyes. She is the epitome of American desire, despite being a child. The actress who played Kubrick's Lolita, Sue Lyon, was sixteen when the film was released. A bright, aspiring star, she

---

**Sue Lyon was no longer a human being, she was cemented as Humbert Humbert's "nymphet", forcing her to leave her dreams behind.**

---

graced the premier with joy- only to have the red carpet ripped from under her feet. Following the film's 1962 release, Miss Lyon found herself facing unwanted attention from men and a lack of attention from Hollywood. Her next film was in 1966, and her last was in 1980. She could not disassociate from her role as a "tease", a pretty blonde

play thing. Sue Lyon was no longer a human being, she was cemented as Humbert Humbert's "nymphet", forcing her to leave her dreams behind.

*Lolita* opened the floodgates for the romanticization// of pedophilia in American art. Girls age twelve and above are viewed as undeniably sexual creatures. They are big eyed, pouty lipped sirens with a craving for men. In Hollywood, they are no longer children, but harpies. American films concerning pedophilia and young sexuality following *Lolita* still romanticized relationships between middle-aged men and young girls. This wasn't something that persisted through the sixties and then disappeared,

films have continued to inaccurately represent age gap relationships. In 1999, a film centering around the same ideals as *Lolita* won several Oscars, including best picture. *American Beauty* follows middle aged Lester Burnham, a loser with a dysfunctional family stuck in suburbia. The film plays out following the lives of the entire Burnham fam-

ily: Lester's mid-life crisis, his wife Carolyn's affair, and his daughter Jane's self loathing/coming-of-age. The connection comes from Lester's lust for Jane's self-proclaimed "sexually advanced" friend, Angela Hayes. The parallels with *Lolita* are staggering: Dolores Haze v.s. Angela Hayes, a lost man finding love in a girl far younger than him, and the dangers associated with the over sexualization of teenage girls in the media. From the moment Angela Hayes is seen, the audience is meant to associate her with maturity and, in a sense, dislike her. She's mean spirited and talks about sex so as to make her dislikable, much like how the title character in *Lolita* has been accused of "asking for it", a sickening rhetoric that plagues victims of harassment and assault. Hollywood uses this to validate films that feature age gap relationships, by forcing the audience to disconnect from a victim because they're "bratty" or promiscuous. In a sense, Hollywood is normalizing abuse.

Twenty years before *American Beauty* and fourteen years after *Lolita*, a film called *The Little Girl Who Lived Down the Lane* (1976) was released. The film starred Jodie Foster as a thirteen year old girl that holds murderous secrets only her slightly older lover, played by Scott Jacoby, knows. Jodie Foster was fourteen at the time of the film's release and Scott Jacoby was twenty. She was sexualized and made to look like a femme fatale jr., taking revenge on those that abused her. Revenge is another common theme in this genre of tragedy. Films like *Hard Candy*, *I Spit On Your Grave*, and *Freeway* all feature young women getting

revenge on either their attackers or the attackers of others. None of these films came into existence until after the world had been somehow captivated by the controversy

---

## Most schools fail to provide sex education beyond abstinence and teaching girls to "cover up", continuing with their persistent mantra of "boys will be boys"

---

of *Lolita*.

This cannot be blamed on one sole demographic. Men are typically the market for films like the aforementioned ones, but young women can be targeted as well. Part of what makes *Lolita* and *American Beauty* so alluring are their justification for young sexuality. Young Americans are faced with many conflicting views concerning sexuality. Most

---

## Revenge is another common theme in this genre of tragedy.

---

schools fail to provide sex education beyond abstinence and teach girls to cover up as opposed to their persistent mantra of "boys will be boys". Despite this, American media is obsessed with "sex sells", making

women a commodity in advertisement and film. Films falling in the same category as *Lolita* appeal to young women by allowing them to see girls their age in adult scenarios, attempting to brand it as representation. But in real life, incidents involving young women and older men are found to be revolting. Take the true crime case of Amy Fisher, a girl dubbed the "Long Island Lolita". Miss Fisher ended up at Joey Buttafuco's body shop in order to have her car repaired. A sexual relationship began between seventeen year old Fisher and thirty-five year old Buttafuco, resulting in Miss Fisher murdering Buttafuco's

wife. The intense media coverage of her trial and possible involvement in prostitution lead to Amy Fisher's imprisonment for murder, as well as a brief adult film career. She was a tragic example of what can happen when young women are associated solely with carnal desires. She was a temptress forcing herself into an older man's life, a succubus. No one dared to question the man in-

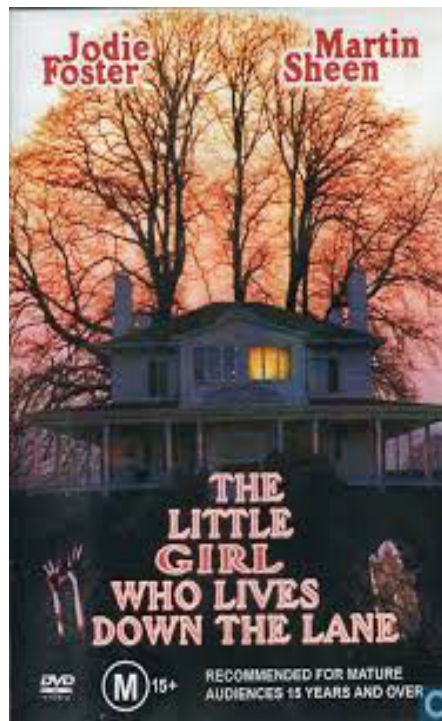
involved. He said nothing sexual occurred, that Amy Fisher had no reason to kill his wife, that he'd said nothing to indicate this. His word was taken as law, and she was given a new name in an effort to make her story fictional. This is the danger of being a young woman. This is the danger of teaching girls to either keep all of their clothes buttoned up or to take them all off. There is only extremism, no balance.

Can there ever really be a balance? Do films featuring "cougars" preying on young men like in *The Graduate* carry the same danger? Or do they lack the melodrama seen in the more masculine versions surrounding the same subjects? It is the duty of the Amer-



STANLEY KUBRICK'S

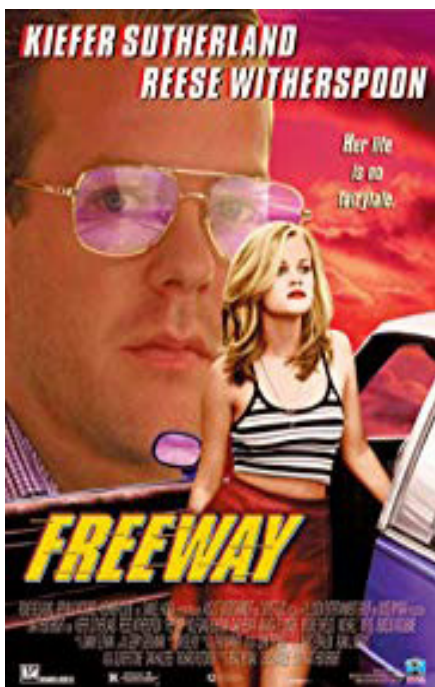
*Lolita*



ican public to view art that makes them uncomfortable and brings new, darker subjects to the silver screen. But when the stories of sordid adults corrupting young children are given dreamlike qualities and justification for their "romantic choices", the heart of these films gets ignored. This is a new era of believing and hearing

**This is a new era of believing and hearing victims speak and if the truth is clouded over by illusions of beauty, the general public will not be able to see the work that needs to be done.**

victims speak and if the truth is clouded over by illusions of beauty, the general public will not be able to see the work that needs to be done. Until the most difficult qualities of *Lolita* and similar art can be seen in full, there is nothing that can change, and for the safety of young women and men alike, something *needs* to change.



# RACE, ECONOMICS, AND A SMOKING GUN: THE GENTRIFICATION OF WEED CULTURE

Story by Kayla Webb

Design by Kiara Gross

As it stands at the writing of this piece, marijuana is legal for medicinal use in 30 states and recreationally legal in 8 others—along with the District of Columbia.

This seeming gradual acceptance and reversal of the previous drawn up cultural conclusion has brought about the emergence of new and legally infallible economic industries. Julie Weed, a contributor to major publications such as *Forbes* and *The New York Times* for “the legal marijuana industry and its entrepreneurs”, wrote an economic op-ed for *Forbes*, in which she covers the “alluring stories” of—as she calls it—“Cannabis Entrepreneurship”.

Her piece, like so many other takes on the shifting economy of weed, spins a progressive narrative of respectable CEO’s and industry moguls.

With that being said, the normalization and consumption of weed into the stratosphere of the American consciousness has not been without its compromises. This much manifests perhaps most notably in the realm of a flipped cultural script regarding the identities of distribution and distributors.

Particularly, the connotations unfolding as America transitions from the age of illicit dealers to reputable business owners.

One of the earliest credible followings of the up and coming

marijuana industry came from Jack Healy and Kirk Johnson for the *Times* with their collaborative piece *Next Gold Rush: Legal Marijuana Feeds Entrepreneurs’ Dreams*. They paint an image succinct to depict a post-Modern American dream.

“Ninety percent are either scams or aren’t going to make it,” was the take of Alan Brochstein, “a financial analyst who is carving out a niche in the cannabis market.”

A path plagued with risk and riddled with potential misfortune, these startups are made of dreamers, willing to risk everything in their young lives for the chance to strike big in a field where most fail. And with such a growingly warm reception, what social criticism could there possibly be from anyone in support of legal access to cannabis?

The answer--much like the problem--is in the hands and not yet served sentences of incarcerated Black dealers.

The intertangled American history of Black people and weed is both long and complex.

Weed was first criminalized by the 1937 Marijuana Tax Act backed by FDR, but *cannabis* had been perfectly acceptable—so far as to be a tenet of the medical industry—prior to the early 1900’s. The American narrative concerning it began to shift post-Mexican Revolution, as the U.S saw grow-

ing immigration into our southernmost states.

And as immigrants do, they brought with them their culture; food, clothes, language, ideologies, and practices. One such practice was smoking marijuana.

For context, prior to this shift, America had decidedly settled in referring to the plant with the name *cannabis*. But as racial and ethnic tensions rose, weed became vilified and demonized for its proximities to cultures that been deemed dangerous.

Additionally, there is good reason to draw parallels between the demonization of the cannabis plant and racial undertones with Andrew Mellon and the DuPont family. Mellon—secretary of the Treasury—had a large hand in the lumber industry and hemp, taken from the stems and root of the cannabis plant, posed a very real threat to the basis for his economic success.

Whatever the intentionality, the criminalization of cannabis consumption and distribution was end goal, and minorities were utilized as paramount tools.

University of Kansas professor Barney Warf points this much out in his 2014 piece *High Points: A Geographical History of Cannabis*. Barney writes of Harry Anslinger, first commissioner of the Federal Bureau of Narcotics: “Anslinger successfully tied marijuana use to jazz, which he despised due to the

prevalence of African-American musicians.” This much enunciates dubious beginnings. From then on, weed has been a coded tool by which to enact racist policies. One such means has been the political legacy of “The War on Drugs”. It began with Nixon, coined on June 18th, 1971 during a press conference in which he decreed drug abuse to be “Public Enemy Number 1.” It has been an incontestable fact that Nixon’s policy initiative to quell drug use came into fruition by disproportionately targeting Black and ethnic neighborhoods. These effects were worsened by the Reagan Era, during which the introduction of minimum sentencing exacerbated the incarceration rates of Black men in particular. It has been all but debunked that poor Black and Latinx neighborhoods had more drug usage than any other demographic, it just so happened that they were unparalleled in being targeted.

And while Nixon’s Era saw the rise of national vilification of Black men in terms of drug abuse, Reagan’s administration set a new precedent and creative angle in linking Black women to weed. This being through the lens of the “Welfare Queen.” During a campaign speech in January 1976 in Illinois, he brought up Linda Taylor, a statis-

tical anomaly, who used around 80- names to make herself a life on welfare. Painted an image of a femme-fatale, living a life of luxury behind a hazy film of smoke and a personhood so sinful it was a direct disrespect to American sensibilities.

He regaled this tale to the captive audience with a response of audible of disgust and shock. Politicians like our 40th president knew the connotations of their words and used the implicit racist beliefs of America to build followings and push agendas.

The work was sometimes more subtle than that, though. In an op-ed for the New York Times, conservative economist Douglas J. Besharov published his “Go Slow on Welfare Reform”, in which he utilized statistics to argue his skepticism on the growing demographic of Americans becoming concerned with welfare reform. Every one of his points dealt with the failings of mothers, the likelihood of welfare beneficiaries to use drugs, or the ethnic backgrounds of either to validate his point. This is a textbook example of credential nodes playing into the underlying racism of their audience to gain traction without blatantly saying what they’d like to.

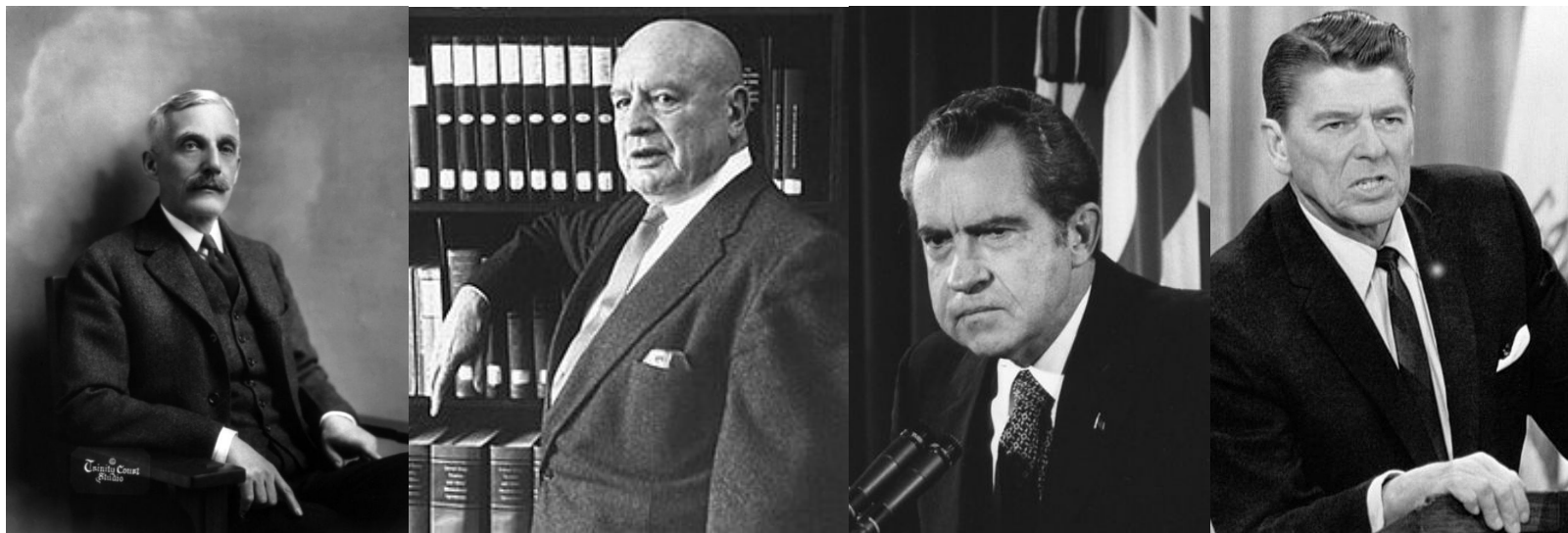
And with all this in mind, it’s not

hard to figure why Black and Latinx people have been 80% more likely to be prosecuted for low-grade drug offenses.

But I can hear the inevitable and fair question: *Where then, does the gentrification lie?* It is the position of this piece that the U.S government, in hand with the American public, disproportionately vilified and demonized Black and Latinx weed usage.

The unbalanced demographic concentration of arrests and life sentences for marijuana possession speak to that.

But as we progress into a growingly pro-weed America, *Now This* videos and *Buzzfeed*-esque shorts covering the industry predominantly depict millennial-aged white men or the novelty fluff piece of the old, white grandmothers running cannabis businesses out of their basements. And this would be tolerable, if it was not a complete dichotomy from the realities of drug charges still being served by Black people today. We’ve thrown a bright green *revitalizing* face on weed, all the while forgetting the still smouldering roaches beneath: the weed industry is one of gentrification until its involuntary pioneers see themselves liberated from their jail cells.



# HAD THE KENTUCKY DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION'S TAKEOVER ACTUALLY OCCURRED...



Photo by WHAS11

Story by Madison Knight  
Designed by Noah Verstynen

In the summer of 2018, the hot topic local issue was Kentucky Department of Education's (KDE) threatened state takeover of JCPS. Many adults seemed very aware of what was happening, but for many JCPS students, there seemed to be a lack of understanding of what a takeover would actually mean for them.

Had this takeover actually occurred, JCPS would have been put under the control of the KDE and then-interim education commissioner Wayne Lewis. Mr. Lewis had been appointed by the KDE chairman, Hal Heiner, after the former KDE commissioner, Stephen Pruitt, resigned under intense political pressure.

So far, the KDE takeover threat has not materialized, and the threat has gone from boiling to a slow simmer. But the possibility of takeover is tangibly real and palpable

within JCPS.

In the first part of this series focusing on the possible ramifications of the still -potential KDE takeover of JCPS," the Aerial will explore the ramifications of this scenario, *had* this takeover actually been put into practice.

But, first, how have KDE and JCPS arrived to this point?

The story starts with Kentucky Governor, Matt Bevin. Mr. Bevin has been put under a white hot spotlight in the last year with his bills towards Kentucky education. Considering his previous moves towards education in Kentucky and how the general public has received these moves, Matt Bevin appointing an entirely new Kentucky Board of Education has come as a shock to some. Mr. Bevin previously constructed a bill in March of this year which proposed a sewage bill, until a stipend was added to it involving

teacher's pensions. It took only a day for the House to read this document.

Bevin's bill was alleged to help "reform teacher's pensions," however there was a tremendous backlash when this bill was proposed because of the many repercussions it could have.

After Bevin passed this bill, he also passed a widely opposed tax reform bill.

With a board of education that is completely appointed and supported by Matt Bevin, it allows him nearly total control over what happens regarding education in all of Kentucky's school districts.

Wayne Lewis spoke out against JCPS, he stated that it's problems were too deeply rooted for the district to solve on it's own. This statement also being completely supported by governor Matt Bevin, is what essentially lead to the



audits of the district and the talk of the impending state takeover.

The largest argument made by the state supported by the audits is the lack of equity in learning and resources available to lower performing schools. The audits allegedly found many issues the justified a state takeover.

This led to a discussion on equity in schools, and how we may be able to reform the issues across the board.

Lewis addressed major issues with the “student assignment plans,” also familiarly known as bussing. He believes this method is inefficient due to district resources going to “cultural enhancement” of schools when it should be going to school resources.

Another potential consequence of the takeover would have been the entire elimination of the districts elected officials being in power. With the KDE being in power, the district would be under control of Matt Bevin’s elected board instead of the officials JCS parent’s elected, who had a major say in their child’s education. Had the takeover been

put into place, the parent’s voices would have been completely eliminated because their elected officials would have no longer been in charge of their children’s education.

Not only is the board completely elected by Bevin, it was almost completely reformed within a week. A day before the anticipated resignation of Stephen Pruitt, Mr. Bevin completely elected a new board of education, comprised of Wayne Lewis and seven others, and within two weeks of being on the job, Lewis had proposed a take over

based on the fourteen month audit. Elected leaders in the district, such as Marty Pollio would have lost any control over what happens in the district, and the state could enforce whatever they wanted to help reform the system, this presenting the potential to dictate

**With a board of education that is completely appointed and supported by Matt Bevin, it allows him nearly total control over what happens regarding education in all of Kentucky’s school districts.**

where children go to school, what schools to keep in operation, and even deciding to go under a charter based school system, which Mr. Lewis has supported previously.

The potential consequences of the takeover lead to alliance called OurJCS. This group began peti-

**The education of students is now being affected, with movements such as the Google Backpack initiative and senior defenses. These movements were all a result of the settlement that was made in the case, and these movements will attempt to improve learning across the district, with all students.**

tions and ways to express their distaste with the takeover and what impact it could have on generations of students to come. Along with the opposition from teacher’s and other JCS officials, there was a large number of people who wanted no part in the takeover.

The education of students is now being affected, with movements such as the Google Backpack initiative and senior defenses. These movements were all a result of the settlement that was made in the case, and these movements will attempt to improve learning across

the district, with all students.

JCS had thirty days from the time of the proposed takeover to write up a settlement and agree upon it with the KDE to try and avoid a total state takeover.

The settlement that was agreed upon contained an agreement to

a corrective action plan, where education commissioner Wayne Lewis will have final say in decisions in the areas the audits found the most issues. This means Mr. Pollio will report district progress and plans to reform any of these “deficient areas” monthly to Mr. Lewis.

The audits found prevalent issues in student behavioral programs, facility management, special education, and early childhood education. The district will need to write policy changes to be approved or disapproved by the KDE.

JCS agreed to make changes

to the earlier stated “student assignment” issues. This means that the ability to apply to schools outside of a student’s resides school area is reduced and

could even be taken away.

One of the largest agreements in this settlement is the large amount of state monitoring of the district. They now can monitor training programs of teachers, the department of special education, schools, in JCS central offices.

The threat of another takeover is still quite prominent. Another thing agreed upon is another set of audits to be done in the year 2020, when if things have not greatly improved, another takeover by the state will be proposed.

# Google Backpack



Story by Kyra Ennis  
Design by Noah Verstynen

Students were confused after being sent to the library one day in early September to activate their Google backpacks. “We were brought down in fourth period, which is English class for me, and told to add one of my presentations into the ‘Effective Communicator’ category. I still don’t really know why though.”, said a sophomore at Atherton High School. What exactly are students supposed to gain from just going through the motions with no real goal in mind? Is the goal being accomplished if students’ hearts aren’t really in it?

All Jefferson County students have been told, as of December 3 by the time it was communicated to the staff at Atherton, that they need

to have at least one thing added to their backpack by December 21. Atherton is taking that a step further and requiring one thing from each class. This has caused even more complaints and discontent, mainly from underclassmen

The Google backpack is a digital platform for students to upload pictures, video and a written reflection of what they have learned in five key areas: Emerging Innovator, Productive Collaborator, Effective Communicator, Globally and

Culturally Competent Citizen, and Prepared and Resilient Learner. Within each of these categories, students will

upload their most important work, such as presentations or important papers.

Students will gather evidence over the course of their elementary, middle, and high school careers and place artifacts in each of the five Success Skills folders. Then in the fifth, eighth, and twelfth grades they will defend their growth and readiness in each of the five Success Skills before a panel.

Students' backpack is located on their Google Drive and while uploading content is being supervised by a teacher or administrator, the goal is for the process to become independent for every student and for it to reflect their growth, not their teachers'.

This incorporation isn't just school-wide. Every student in the district will have access to it through their JCPS Google account and will be required to present and pass in order to advance to the next grade level.

While Jefferson County is still required to teach the core subjects such as language arts, science, social studies, math; the goal is for students to learn through meaningful experiences that require them not only to learn test-based content but also to apply it in ways that are helpful for the real world.

School staff will monitor the student's backpack to find areas that need to be addressed and will come up with a plan to ensure each child is prepared and has the tools to succeed in their defense, according to Mrs. Uhl. Ideally, a student will not defend until it's definite that he or she is prepared to do it successfully. However, individual schools are in charge of making sure that students have additional resources, time, and opportunities to defend successfully in order to move on to the next level.

The goal is for every student to be well equipped for success at the next level, whether that's middle

school, high school, college, or straight into the workforce. This is a chance to give all students engaging learning experiences at every school. The content of each student's Google Backpack is individualized while keeping the structure uniform across the district by using the Success Skills folders.

The hope is that this, along with other possible graduation requirements, will strengthen reading and math skills as well as boost standardized test scores. In addition to this, Jefferson County also wants to prepare students with the skills necessary to succeed in the future whether that be college or other post-high school pathways by giving them real-world experience and a way to document their success.

"It's pointless and unnecessary. JCPS is trying too hard to revolutionize things and is trying to resort to technology for everything. We have yet to even use Google Backpack and all the teachers I've talked to agree that it is just a distraction from their teaching and our learning. If it isn't broke, don't fix it; We just don't need Google Backpack." said Regan Whitlow.

While it is still very new and still being figured out, this year's seniors are being required to complete their own Google Backpack and defend them. The audience of this defense is still being decided, as are other new graduation requirements. The remainder of the new requirements are to come into play for all current seventh graders.

Though the library staff assisted with the setup, students are the ones who should be adding to it themselves. While teachers can create assignments with the idea in mind that students can place it in their Google Backpack as well as assist students with the quality of their artifacts, the idea is for it to be managed by the student themselves.

The hope is to be able to take the

backpack after graduation and utilize it for resumes, job applications, college applications, and other post-high school opportunities that may come their way.

The shift not only to require a senior defense but also from Microsoft to Google is not just school-wide, it's district-wide. Now,

**"I think the Google Backpack would be beneficial to help organize our important assignments if we were taught how to use it,"**  
-Grant Coorsen

while it is a district-wide change, each school is different and can personalize the new requirements and backpack to fit their needs. For example, at Atherton High School, students who are in the Media and Communications Academy may place one of their class assignments into their Google Backpack while someone in the FFA and agriculture program and Seneca High School may place something from there into their Google Backpack.

It's all relative and dependent on what the school wants to turn it into, and right now it's still in the testing phase at Atherton to see what works and what may not work in order to accommodate and help their students succeed.

How are students expected to succeed if they don't know how to? "I think the Google Backpack would be beneficial to help organize our important assignments if we were taught how to use it," said Grant Coorsen, a new student at Atherton this year, "However, many of my peers, as well as me, are unaware as to how Google Backpack works or what we're going to do with it so it's adding to the already constant

stress of school and well, life in general.”

The lack of communication between students and staff about the Backpack as well as the possible new graduation requirements is definitely frightening. Some se-

“We should be in class learning, not going down to the library wasting time downloading everything they deem to be ‘important’ into a backpack”  
-Atherton Sophomore

niors are still unaware as to what they should be doing with their Backpacks as well as their senior defense. With their presentations just six months away, and knowing that students have other things that may overshadow the importance of this project, it’s concerning that

nothing is really set in stone as to the process, who will be judging their defenses, and what exactly the new graduation requirements are.

Though the communication seems to be strained at the moment, this will probably change once the details are finalized. Keep in mind, the only thing that this year’s seniors and those older than the class of 2024 have to worry about is adding to their Google Backpack and preparing for their defense, according to an Atherton administrator.

“It just seems like a waste of time,” said an Atherton High School sophomore. She continued on to talk about how there doesn’t really seem to be a purpose because the school already has the Academies and elective classes geared towards post-high school success. “We should be in class learning, not going down to the library wasting time downloading everything they deem to be ‘important’ into a

backpack”

There also seems to be some technical difficulties with multiple students uploading successfully but administrators and teachers not being able to access it. “It’s harder to use than the regular Google Drive and I put something in my backpack for Ms. Bennett and she couldn’t find it,” said William Barber, an Atherton sophomore.

I have no idea how to organize it. What do the folders mean? What is supposed to go in each Success Skills folder? Is there a limit to how many things we can add in each? Is there a minimum per year or per each presentation as to how many artifacts we can have? These are among some of the questions that students have that seem to have no answers at the moment, which has become stressful and confusing for some who only have a few months to prepare for their defense.

## ProRehab Physical Therapy

Get Back To Life. FASTER.™



ProRehab Physical Therapy’s friendly, caring therapists take their patients’ care personally and are always available to offer support.

Manual Therapy | Hand Therapy | Orthopaedics  
Musculoskeletal Injuries & Pain | Sports Medicine | Strength Conditioning  
Weight Loss & Metabolic Conditioning | AlterG® Anti-Gravity Treadmill®

Call us today to set up a complimentary\* one-on-one consultation with an expert physical therapist.

\*Valid for one complimentary screen per person.

Now Offering Live  
Centralized Scheduling

- Phone: 888.591.8280
- Chat Online with the Centralized Scheduling Team: [ProRehabLouNow.com](https://ProRehabLouNow.com)

[ProRehabLouNow.com](https://ProRehabLouNow.com)   



A DAY TO

DECIDE

FOUR YEARS

Story by Kanah Johnson

Design by Noah Verstynen

College is approaching and will be here faster than you wish to believe, but there is no reason to panic there are multiple resources at your disposal that need to be taken into consideration based on their value and their accessibility.

One of these resources is called the college visit. A college visit is rather self explanatory as it mainly consists of going to the college you are thinking of attending and having a tour guide, usually a student, show you around the colleges campus and talk about the benefits of attending the school. They will also answer any of your questions to the best of their ability, examples of questions: "What is the student to staff ratio of the school" or even more specifically "What is the student to teacher ratio of the school".

Doing a college visit isn't as simple as showing up to the college. It is usually a fairly simple process of going to the college's website that you are interested in and scheduling a visit( show example of IU's website in a picture below), setting up an appointment with a college is always free and there will also be no added fees once you get to the college you are visiting. Therefore the only payments you are making are for food and transport. This unfortunately can be rather problematic.

This is problematic for students who do not have the same financial backing as their classmates. Example of this could be a person is living in Louisville and they want to major in psychology. They look around and find out that UCLA has a very good psychology undergraduate major. They decide they want to try and visit

that school but they realize they do not have the economic resources for a flight to UCLA. Well this where technology comes into play as over 600+ schools have taken to doing Virtual Reality tours set up on their website including the likes of UCLA, Xavier, Hannover, and Indiana University of Bloomington. This great news for many as they can now tour their desired school without worrying about the money involvement. This does not mean that you should only do the virtual reality though, as there is truly a much more authentic feeling from an actual tour on campus that usually cannot be replicated from sitting in your room and looking at a screen.

Touring a colleges campus is not

a foreign concept and many Ather-ton students have done this very practice, Below are some students

"I think school visits are very important because you have to like where you're going to live stay for the next four years."

-Evan Holmes

that have completed college visits. The questions posed to these students were: Could they share a little on what they think on college visits, if they believed the college visits were worth it, and finally what colleges they had visited?

The first student interviewed was Isaac Owen a senior at Ather-ton, who has visited every school in

Kentucky, as well as University of Chicago, The University of Michigan, Yale College, University of Pennsylvania, and John Hopkins University. He had this to say: "I feel like college visits allow you to see the college as more than just test scores or grades or majors because you get there and you can see the campus and the city surrounding it, as well as activities on campus. It's a way to envision yourself in your future home instead of just another school because when you talk numbers it's hard to pull out differences.

The image shows a screenshot of the IU Bloomington website. At the top, there is a browser address bar with the URL 'promise.iu.edu' and a refresh icon. Below the address bar is a dark red header with the IU Psi logo and the text 'IU BLOOMINGTON'. The main content area features a background image of graduates in black gowns and caps. Overlaid on this image are three white rounded rectangular buttons with red text: 'Explore IU Bloomington', 'Learn how to apply', and 'Schedule a visit'. At the bottom of the page, there is a dark red banner with the text 'FULFILLING the PROMISE' in white.

I think that it is necessary to visit colleges before you can decide whether it is truly a fit for you. So yeah I think if you care about where you live for four years other than just the name of the school then college visits are very beneficial.”

That interview gave a lot of strong cases for visiting colleges and the next interview follows the same line of thinking. This was with Sarah Abel, another senior who has visited University of Kentucky, Eastern Kentucky University, and University of Cincinnati. She said: “College visits are beneficial because you get to see around the campus and you get to hear your tour guides experience with the school and some tips for when you start college. Also what really helped me decide is when they talked about the programs they had and University of Cincinnati especially talking about all the opportunities you get like co-oping. They all seem to make sure to let you know that it is okay if you don’t know what program you want to go in when you begin your freshman year.”

Numerous other students had small things to say like Rhiannon Graff who said: “ I think college tours are worth it, but only for the colleges you’re really interested in.” Rhi visited Belmont, Bellarmine, University of Kentucky and Western Kentucky University. These were all her top choices. Also Evan Holmes who said: “I think school visits are very important because you have to like where you’re going to live stay for the next four years.” Evan has visited Xavier, University of Cincinnati, Purdue, Butler, and Western Kentucky University.

Based on the interviews and the other information, considering college tours can be considered while on your hunt for college whether it’s a resource worth exploiting or not is up to you.

ALL OPEN HOUSE DATES

Saturday, October 13  
Saturday, November 10

SEE FOR YOURSELF

Visit Transylvania University

## WE WILL TRANSFORM YOUR LEARNING

Reading • Spelling • Comprehension • Writing

**Tired of reading things over and over?**

**Do your grades reflect your effort?**

**Do you quickly forget what you have learned?**

We teach students to better  
understand what they read



**Call today!**

WeTeachReading.com  
2520 Bardstown Road  
(502) 473-7000

**LANGSFORD**  
Learning Acceleration Centers

WKU

Columbus College

# THE JANITORIAL VIEW



Story by Jillian Muncaster  
Design by Noah Verstynen

**A**therton High School is home to honorable, affable custodians. Three of these individuals work during the day, keeping the environment clean while we are there. Five work the night shift, preparing the school for the following day. These

custodians aid the school in running smoothly, providing a clean and safe learning environment for faculty and students.

Mr. Robert Payne, a custodian at Atherton, has been working at Atherton for nearly 17 years. He is one of the five custodians who

works the night shift, from 2:00pm to 10:30pm. Mr. Payne's hospitality and kind attitude allows him to retain an optimistic attitude.

Mr. Payne gave insight on the inner workings of the night shift custodians. "I'm the night lead custodian." Describing the night shift



as “Securing the boundaries, cleaning after games, dusting, mopping, and picking up the trash.”

“Before our shifts start, we all get together and coordinate our activities. We figure out who’s working what wing. You know science wing, math wing, or places like the gym and concourse. We have our own runs, our own sections.”

“I appreciate when kids help out. Students who stop to hold the door open, or put up chairs in the classrooms.”

-Mr. Payne

“We keep the floors and everything maintained, maintained for the next day.” says Ms. Shay Overall, an employee of six months at Atherton.

A mop and uniform isn’t the only thing Mr. Payne keeps on him, as his positive outlook on his treatment at Atherton, is always on him. “For the most part the students here are very respectful, just a few bad ones here and there. I appreciate when kids help out. Students who stop to hold the door open, or put up chairs in the classrooms.” Mr. Payne had seldom grievances with the students and faculty. His belief being, “The less you say negative, the more respect you’ll get.”

The running theme within the team, was the lending of a helping hand. “We collaborate with each other, we help each other.” explained Mr. Payne. “Saturdays especially.”

“Everyone here is upbeat. It works out well, we all get along.” Ms. Overall holds the same opinion, she expressed the laid back atmosphere between her and her coworkers.

A boombox is a crucial component when it comes to after hour cleaning, especially for Mr. Mc-

Millen. The classic tunes you hear while strolling past the first floor girls restroom is routine, and for Mr. McMillen, the most important part. “Music makes the job a whole lot better, the day goes by much quicker.” “That’s one of the first things I do, get everything set up, then turn the music on.”

Working after hours causes the night shift custodians to see students less than custodians who work during the day, but they see enough to formulate opinions. Mr. Charlie McMillen has been working at Atherton High School for a year and a half now. Mr. McMillen spoke on the different relationship he has with the teachers and students.

“The teachers are great here, it’s the students that sometimes have no respect.” “There are few that have no respect at all, most throw trash on the ground and make messes.”

“Oh yeah, I always say hi, but if they want to talk we will, if we don’t, we don’t.” Remarked McMillen on his interaction with the students.

Ms. Overall, a six month employee at Atherton, expresses the mess that is created for them in the halls. More often than not, after hours also includes students walking the hallways or sitting in clubs.

“You’re actually not supposed to walk in the hallways after school. You’re supposed to stay where your club is.” A similar incident occurred Monday, November 5th. While Mr. McMillen was cleaning the hallways, a group of kids came in the school.

“I told them they couldn’t be here. They came in and got trash everywhere.” “Those are the days when we really get into cleaning the whole place, dusting and cleaning everything in the school, isap to 215.”

Yet, they all share these positive, outgoing, attitudes. Mr. Payne was described to me by teachers as a

great man, and Mr. McMillen has teachers offering him chocolate. The faculty gets along very well with the custodians.

Mr. McMillen described the job as “A little bit of everything.” “We clean the floors, desks, rooms. We move furniture often. It’s plenty of work. We move the classrooms, wax floors, dust the tops of lockers, clean the inside of lockers out.”

Ms. Overall, unlike the others, revealed that she has a business she is working on as well as being a custodian. “I have this up and coming grooming business, I’m working on it now, it’s not ready for the public yet.” Ms. Overall then spoke on their working hours, “It isn’t bad, we work, and we get our breaks throughout.”

During a power outage all you saw were flashlights and silhouettes as students filed into the large gym the morning of November 15th. While exiting the lights revealed a sea of plastic on the gym floor. It was revealed that three students aided in garbage collecting that morning. Throughout the day garbage bags were provided, trash was collected, and lunch carts were placed in multiple areas in the building. The day shift custodians

“I don’t like to complain. I get the job done, and I do it well.”

-Mr. McMillen

were a large part of the supporting staff during that situation, aiding as they do on a regular basis.

Seen or respected, the custodians at Atherton continue cleaning and fixing the paved pathway. As Mr. McMillen says, “I don’t like to complain. I get the job done, and I do it well.”

# The COLLAPSE

It wasn't long ago when Louisville football fans felt like the program was on the rise, and becoming a national sensation. It doesn't feel like only two years have passed since their superstar quarterback Lamar Jackson had won the school's first ever Heisman Trophy. But the reality is starting to set in for every Louisville football fan, Lamar Jackson is gone, and every step of progress the program made with him has vanished as well.

To be very honest, the 2017 season was one highlighted by disappointment. The Cardinals shot themselves in the foot all season long and Bobby Petrino had been outcoached by most of their opponents. The program wasn't going to get any better until further notice, as Lamar Jackson declared for the NFL Draft. They also would lose a ton of seniors and a few more underclassmen to

the draft. Petrino was going to be tasked with rebuilding the program as their biggest star ever departed. With this, the aftermath was disgusting.

Louisville would not win much in 2018, fading to a 2-10 record with countless embarrassing losses to ACC foes. They ended the season without a power five win and it's crazy to say this considering how Louisville was a top ten team most of the year in 2016. But the falloff has been undeniable.

Most of the Louisville athletics program has entered reset mode to push beyond the past of the

scandal-ridden basketball program. They've hired a new young basketball head coach Chris Mack, and have an athletic director that has provided life to the fans in Vince Tyra. But there is still so much negativity surrounding many of the sports at the University of Louisville. Some fans are still bitter at the loss of athletic director Tom Jurich, whom many credit with the overall revival of the school's sports.



But at some point, everyone needs to try to forget the past and shift their focus to the future. Tom Jurich took a chance and brought Bobby Petrino back for a second stint at Louisville in 2014, despite Petrino's troubles off the field. Petrino's numbers since his return looked a lot better than they should've, considering the fact that his first few seasons may be inflated by having talent on his team that previous head coach Charlie Strong left him with. Petrino couldn't recruit like Strong could, and once all of Strong's players graduated or left, the future of the

Louisville football program was evident.

Petrino recruited very few players who turned out to be something really big for the program, and Louisville was expected to compete amongst the top of the ACC. But Petrino hadn't done what's necessary for them to do so. Lamar Jackson made Petrino look like a somewhat competent coach because of how supremely talented he

was. Jackson hid the flaws and weaknesses of two Louisville squads who just weren't going to be that good without him. He started his second stint by recruiting somewhat well, and the talent was there, but he isn't as good of a coach as he was in the early 2000's.

Petrino wasn't even the offensive mastermind that he used to be, but Lamar Jackson's skills and play further pushed the historically bad at defense and that's not a recipe to win a lot of football games. The fan base gradually started to lose interest in the program, and that's not at all what the higher-ups in the university had envisioned, especially considering the fact that they had just finished a 10,000+ seat expansion to their home stadium.

Vince Tyra didn't hire Petrino back for his second stint, but it was up to him to determine what the next step would be for the Louisville football program. Jurich wanted to make sure Petrino wouldn't ditch the team, so he signed him to a deal that included a \$14 million dollar



# of Louisville Football

buyout. With the money lost on the basketball scandals, it seemed like a hefty price to pay Petrino to leave, but since it helped Louisville get rid of this disaster, Tyra had no problem and fired Petrino. Louisville football had already hit its ceiling under Petrino and was steadily declining to its rock bottom floor. Tyra made a move that will reset everything in the Louisville football program, but also allows him to conduct his own search, to find his guy that he wants in charge of the Cardinals football team, not one that Tom Jurich hired.

Many fans had already began to push for Petrino's firing and it seemed like a huge possibility as we neared the end of the season. Tyra did not want to wait and he'd seen enough from a really bad Louisville football team in the first season of the post-Lamar Jackson era. After Tyra fired him, fans began to speculate who could possibly

could become the next man to lead the Cards.

The first candidate was Jeff Brohm, a former Louisville player and coach. But Purdue's head coach declined the offer and opted to continue his tenure with the Boilermakers. The job was definitely Brohm's if he wanted it, but after Tyra interviewed him, he says he felt like he was talking Brohm into the job.

The final choice was made by Tyra on the afternoon of December 3rd, 2018. The Courier-Journal was the first to report that the Louisville athletic director had reached an agreement with Appalachian State head coach Scott Satterfield. Satterfield has racked up an impressive 39-11 record over the past four years, while winning three bowl games. His 2018 Appalachian State squad also just finished off a 10-2 season and won the Sun Belt title for the third consecutive

season. He coached six seasons at Appalachian State, compiling an overall 51-24 record for a program that made the jump up to the FBS a year after he came aboard.

Satterfield's 2018 squad ranked 42nd in total offense, above top tier programs such as Michigan, Florida, and Penn State. The numbers that really stand out for his team is the defensive numbers, as the Mountaineers ranked 6th in total defense in the FBS, above all four of the College Football Playoff teams. Louisville fans should hope that he brings on defensive coordinator Bryan Brown, who's a solid coach and leader on defense. Brown was a big reason why Appalachian State ranked so highly on the defensive side of the football.

Fans are rejoicing now that Bobby Petrino has been fired, and there's good reason. He hadn't done what was expected of him since he was brought back. It was a move that was certainly long in the making and it completely finishes off an era of Louisville athletics, as a once dynamic three in Rick Pitino, Bobby Petrino, and Tom Jurich have all been dumped, and we have truly turned the page to a new brand of Louisville sports. Now with Satterfield, we might get a guy who hasn't coached at this level of a program, but he's also a hungry coach who knows how to win and seems like he can recruit. But only time will tell if Scott Satterfield is the guy who can lead the Cardinals back to national prominence on the football field.

# ARNO PIZZA

3933 Bardstown Rd. Suite D  
Louisville, Kentucky, USA

Closed Sunday  
Monday 11:00 am-9:00 pm  
Tuesday 11:00 am-9:00 pm  
Wednesday 11:00 am-9:00 pm  
Thursday 11:00 am-9:00 pm  
Friday 11:00 am-9:00 pm  
Saturday 11:00 am-9:00 pm



+1 502-384-8131

<http://arno-pizza.business.site/>



# ATHERTON

REBELS 2

FIELD 0

HOCKEY 1

SEASON 8

**W**ith the Atherton Rebels having 13 returning seniors things were looking up for a program that had just returned from a state playoff appearance and a 15-9 record, including a gateway classic cup and an apple tournament championship.

This season the Rebels had

allowing 29 goals through 21 games, which ranks second in the region, and on top of that scoring 62 goals for the rebels. This production led them to a 12-9 record and a fantastic, action packed season in which saw the Rebels just fall short of state.

The rebels had tremendous

seven returning defensive players and six returning offensive players. This combination of experience and depth provided a stellar defense for the rebels through the 2018 season. Only

support from friends and family this season as their senior night was jam packed as the Rebels beat St. Francis 4-1.

When the fans were asked what their favorite part about the team was one fan responded, "The energy and spirit that the girls bring both on and off the field truly represents the spirit of atherton and what it embodies." Another spectator said, "every game our cheering section outnumbered the other teams, we're here to support them day in and day out."

The senior class has accomplished a lot in their tenure at the school, everything from making state twice to winning multiple tournaments and making memories that will last a lifetime.

When Coach Woodrow Murphy started at Atherton he had 22 total players and the school was in a mist of consistent losing seasons. Since then he's



improved the program to repeat playoff appearances and has had upward of 40 players on the rosters. This year he had three full teams including juniors and seniors with playoff experience.

Murphy stated in a speech that he's, "So proud of all the girls. They've done everything I

it up in the second half forcing the game into sudden death. Unfortunately it ended in a loss but the crowd went wild for the teamwork and stellar play by the team. One fan even went as far as to say "it was the loudest I've ever heard our (cheering) section"

The 13 seniors this year are what's left of the original 24 freshman that made the team their freshman year. Their class has been named to multiple all tournament teams, all district and of course all state.

Along with that the varsity team included 5 juniors, 3 sophomores, and 2 freshman. This depth for the rebels provided offense and a chance for the underclassmen to get a chance to play top tier talent. The returning class will be stacked with talent as players such as Julia Burns, Grace Vensel, Emily Trimm, and Joenayshia Ware Their play was extremely impressive this season as they produced on both sides of the field. One fan stated, "not only was this year a good one for the girls, but it sets up the younger players for the future and all of us are really excited to see what they can do."

The program moving forward will have a new coach and some fresh faces for the fans to cheer on, but the impact of the former players and the seniors who have built a solid foundation for the incoming freshman will set up the team for more success and another bid to the state tournament.

"The energy and spirit that the girls bring both on and off the field truly represents the spirit of Atherton and what it embodies."

could've asked." This past season was Murphy's last as head coach at Atherton, his record at Atherton has produced over 100 wins in program history and 2 state playoff appearances.

Coach Murphy stated that his favorite thing about the team this year is how they've grown into strong, confident, independent women who embrace every challenge together as a team. This was definitely exemplified in their final game against Male high school. Late in the game Atherton overcame a 0-2 to tie

The Atherton field hockey team is one of a select few of the fall sports to make state and the only fall sport to make state twice in the last three years. In addition to those accomplishments, the seniors this year are also being recruited to play field hockey at the collegiate level and has four all-state players including Ally Cerqua, Kendall Shockley, Olivia Broyles, and Sadie Wright. This is the third consecutive year that Atherton has had All-State and multiple All-District field hockey athletes.

# Fishing



Story by Grant Gordon  
Design by Thalia Homedes

**E**nvision yourself in the rural countryside, with your friend by your side, your heart races as the line squeals with stress.

The creature on the end of your line is unrelenting in its thrash for escape. As you finally pull the fish closer and haul it out of the water. A beautiful, sleek, black channel catfish flies out of the water making a meaty thud on the wooden dock below you. You can experience this immense thrill any day you want in our beautiful Kentucky. I am here to uncover your eyes to the medical, mental, and environmental benefits of the beautiful sport of fishing. I have noticed that in today's times the main focus in sports news is only baseball, football, and basketball which (don't get me wrong) are all fantastic sports but they completely skip over the fact that fishing is a sport, too.

As far as the health benefits of fishing, there are plenty of them. According to the Center for Disease Control, heart disease is the number one killer of United States citizens. Deaths caused by heart disease overcome shooting and car crash deaths. The number one causes for heart disease are poor diet and a sedentary lifestyle. A really good way to get your heart pumping is to go fishing. Fishing is a fantastic way to go out and possibly bond with a family mem-

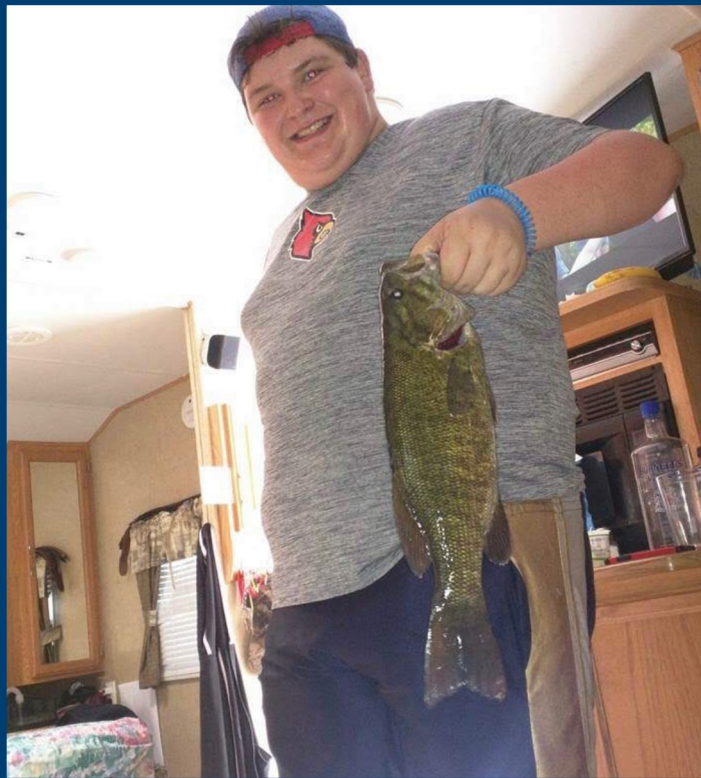
# Files

ber while also getting your heart going and reducing the possibility of heart disease. And the fact that Kentucky has over 30 stocked lakes means that fishing is incredibly easy.

When you think about fishing people think about the atrocious overfishing all throughout the ocean. People do overfish the oceans and it is an absolute travesty. However, there are good ways to fish and not annihilate environments. For example, there is a very invasive species of Carp that are plaguing the entire continental southern region of the United States. They are called the Asian Carp and they cause immense harm to all ecosystems. Asian carp are originally from (You guessed it!) Asia! And they decimate lily pad and freshwater grass patties. These patties are home to game fish, amphibians, snakes, and turtles. The Asian Carp doesn't have any natural predators for how big they get which on average is about two to three feet at age three. Like these lads can grow into absolute units and its astonishing. With them not having any natural predators they just run around eating fish houses.

The most common and easy to catch fish is the "Bluegill". The bluegill is a sunfish and hangout almost anywhere. The most popular food among (most) fish is just a regular earthworm. Most baits that are popular among the south east are earthworms, wax worms, and crickets. The most common spot to find bluegill are in patches of grass along the shore, right next to docks, and under trees. One other fish that you can try and catch is the largemouth bass. The largemouth bass is a very predatory fish. The largemouth bass consumes a wide variety of things but from my experience, their favorite are minnows. You can fish for bass inside of coves, near dead trees, reed patches, or anywhere you can find smaller fish. The final beginner fish I can recommend is the catfish. The catfish is a nocturnal feeding bottom dweller. The catfish eat dead animals and scraps that sink to the bottom of the lake. Their absolute favorite bait is the chicken liver. You can find them at the bottom of coves or near the bottom of banks or beaches.

One very popular lake to fish in the state of Kentucky is rough river lake. Rough river is a system



of coves and open bays in southern Kentucky that is home to the bulk of Kentucky's fish population besides the Ohio river. Rough river lake had many deep cover for bass, bluegill, and carp fishing. While the open stretches and cliff shores are great for catfish and bass fishing. For the open stretches of fishing there is a method of fishing called "trolling". "Trolling" is when you toss a lure in the water and let out about twenty feet of fishing line. After you have done that you go at a slow to moderate speed, dragging the lure along the boat imitating movement of a fish or whatever lure you use. Bass and other hybrids are extremely fast and muscular so don't worry about them not being able to catch up. Bass can go to speeds of up to 35 miles per hour.

A method for catfishing is to put a heavy sinker onto your line with no bobber and toss it in the lake and let out enough line until it hits the bottom of the lake. You

have to be patient when catfishing because they are scavengers so they will cruise on the bottom until they smell something and go to eat it. A very popular bait to use with catfish is the chicken liver. Chicken liver can be found at any grocery store and it does have a really bad smell so keep that in mind. Catfish are nocturnal eaters so you should probably try and go fishing during the nighttime. Usually catfish just casually scoop up the food with their mouth and just swim away with it. There won't be a rough tug like with bass or bluegill but the line will slowly get tighter and tighter. Catfish do have sharp spines on their fins so use gloves (or not) and pick up under the fins, like holding a child under the armpits, or just by the gills or jaw. There is a species of bass called the rockbass that live in the holes made by erosion on the sides of cliffs and rock walls. Rockbass eat whatever bluegill do so basically worms, mealworms, and corn.

Another common fish in rough river lake is the grass carp. The grass carp is just a regular old carp. They can get really big so if you fish for them to try and use a dip net or a strong fishing pole. A good way to attract carp is just throwing chips, bread, or corn into the water. Most bluegill and sunfish will also eat so you can try and catch them too. When the carp come up to eat the thrown food scoop them up in the net. But be gentle because grass carp are orange and don't eat important plants like the invasive species Asian carp so please don't hurt them. If their mouths are opening over and over again like their choking they are not they are trying to breathe dissolved oxygen when there is none in the atmosphere so please put them back. You can use a pole and hook but as I said earlier you need to use a strong pole because if not you will have a broken fishing pole and broken heart.



**ATHERTON  
ALUMNI  
ASSOCIATION**



<http://athertonalumni.com>