

THE WARBLER

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Dear Student, Artist, Thinker, Friend,

The Silent Generation is distinct in their relatively indistinctiveness. That is, they were born too late to be championed as the heroes of World War II; yet, too early for the successes and the memes of the Baby Boomers.

The Silent Generation grew up in the chaos of war and the Great Depression. Fearing the turmoil faced in their youth, they played in-line, remaining silent as to not cause trouble. Such behaviors inspired their other name, the “traditionalists.”

However, unlike for other generations, playing by the rules benefitted this generation of GI Joe Kids. This generation is characterized as being stable and loyal in both the financial and familial sectors. In fact, they are characterized as being the wealthiest and thriftiest generation.

Though thought of as silent, this generation changed the world in many significant ways. Many in this generation are names recognized across all regions of the world: significant civil rights leaders such as Martin Luther King Junior and Maya Angelou; revolutionary musicians like John Lennon, Diana Ross, Johnny Cash, Bob Dylan, and Elvis Presley; undisguisable Hollywood stars like Audrey Hepburn and Shirley Temple.

Some of the most remarkable individuals arose from highly unfavorable circumstances. This edition of *The Warbler* explores some of the troubling cards this generation has been dealt alongside the profound impacts they had on all sectors of society.

Regan and the APAEP Team

“A wise man can learn more from a foolish question than a fool can from a wise answer.”

BRUCE LEE // Chinese American martial artist, actor, and philosopher

WORDS INSIDE

FOUND INSIDE “THE SILENT GEN ...”

McCarthyism | A campaign against alleged communists in the US government and the other institutions carried out under Senator Joseph McCarthy

conscientious | A person wishing to do the right thing, to do one’s work correctly

FOUND INSIDE “COVID MEANS ...”

bookending | To be positioned at the end, or on either side of something

reticence | Being reserved, inclined to be silent

FOUND INSIDE “GEORGE ROBERT CARRUTHERS ...”

photo-chemical | Relating to or caused by the chemical action of light

FOUND INSIDE “RANDOM NEST ...”

pegged | Attaching one’s currency exchange rate to another country’s currency, creating stability



Image from nbcnews.com / Getty Images

FEATURE

The Silent Generation

Characteristics and History

BY ROBERT SMITH | *Family Search* | December 2, 2020

The term “Silent Generation” was first documented in a 1951 *Time* magazine article, which claimed that the most startling fact about this generation was its silence: “By comparison with the Flaming Youth of their fathers and mothers, today’s younger generation is a still, small flame.”

The generation’s “silent” behavior has been attributed to the difficult times in which they were born, as well as their coming of age during McCarthyism. Though the Silent Generation is known for traditionalist behavior and a desire to work within the system rather than to change it, many not-so-silent and untraditional members of this generation shaped the world in significant ways.

The Birth Years of the Silent Generation

As with all generations, the birth years given for the Silent Generation vary depending on who creates the evaluation or defines the term. An often-used range, however, is 1928–1945. These years span from the beginning of the Great Depression to the end of World War II. People born during this time are also sometimes called “Radio Babies” or “Traditionalists.”

The oldest members of this generation were born at or near the beginning of the Great Depression. They were children during World War II and came of age during the 1950s and 60s. This generation is significantly smaller than their predecessors, those of the Greatest Generation, and smaller than the next generation, the Baby Boomers.

Characteristics of the Silent Generation

The Silent Generation began life in some of the most difficult conditions, including the Great Depression, the Dust Bowl, and economic and political uncertainty. The circumstances surrounding their upbringing led many of this generation to adopt cautious, conscientious behavior.

The Silent Generation is thrifty. Members of this generation were born at a time when, because of war rationing and economic uncertainty, some of their parents could barely afford to feed them. This tragic situation led to a new way of thinking about resources, and these children found themselves raised with thriftiness in mind.

The Silent Generation is respectful. Members of this generation typically have a deep respect for authority. They often worked in the same job or company for the majority of their careers.

The Silent Generation is loyal. Members of this gener-

ation are not only loyal to their careers but also to their religious beliefs, their relationships, and their families. They value stability and likewise are stable and dependable.

The Silent Generation is determined. This generation experienced many difficult times and challenges. Survival required grit and strength and a strong sense of determination.

Their Slice of History

Korean War | The soldiers sent to Korea during the Korean War were primarily from the Silent Generation. While this conflict is sometimes referred to as the “Forgotten War,” it has not been forgotten by this generation. The conflict defined a significant part of their lives and deepened the conflict between the United States and the Soviet Union. Many brave soldiers lost their lives.

McCarthyism and the Red Scare | The McCarthy era was one of fear and enforced conformity. It got its name from United States Senator Joseph McCarthy but was a widespread phenomenon. During this time, many people in the United States feared communist spies or communist sympathizers. Because of this fear, some government officials began screenings and trials to determine loyalty. Many citizens were accused and lost their careers, and some were imprisoned. Joseph McCarthy is most remembered for his investigations, which are often compared to witch hunts. Due to this social turmoil in their early adulthood, those of the Silent Generation would try keep their heads down.

Civil Rights Movement | While the generation may be called silent, many of the most influential voices in the civil rights movement were a part of this generation. These civil rights activists were anything but silent, advocating for change and equality. Nearly all the great leaders of the civil rights movement were a part of the Silent Generation. Martin Luther King Jr., born in 1929, was one of the most influential leaders at that time. The Little Rock Nine Students, born during the years 1940–1942, were among the first to integrate schools. These members of the Silent Generation, along with other members of the Silent Generation who were involved in this historic movement, were incredibly influential and inspiring. ●



Soldiers in the Korean War were primarily from the Silent Generation (top). Individuals born between the Great Depression and the end of WWII were part of this generation — a time period that produced many powerful civil rights activist voices who were far from silent (bottom).

HEALTH

Covid Means the Silent Generation is Getting Worst of History, Again

BY MEGAN GERHARDT | NBC News | Nov. 29, 2020

A recent survey by NRC Health, formerly known as National Research Corporation, showed an increase in anxiety and depression across all generations since our global health crisis began, but they differ in degree: 56 percent of those in Generation Z report being “concerned” with their own mental health, compared to 58 percent of millennials, 51 percent of Gen X and 33 percent of baby boomers. For the Silent Generation? The number fell to 23 percent.

It would be easy to look at these numbers and conclude that our older generation is doing just fine. And over the last few months, this is largely the narrative that has been created. A study conducted by Edward Jones and AgeWave, for example, found that 39 percent of the Silent Generation reported handling the pandemic “very well,” with only 5 percent reporting they are not handling it well at all. This is a significantly lower percentage than any other generation (for both Gen Z and millennials, for example, the number was 24 percent). Based on this, a PBS article quickly concluded, “Older people are managing the best out of everyone on the mental and emotional front.”

The Silent Generation, born between roughly 1925 and 1945, now range in age from 75 to 95 years old. It is the generation that is most physically in danger from the current pandemic, but it is also the one with the most extended history of navigating adversity. Indeed, the tough path of their youth has been key in shaping the Silent Generation’s “peer personality” — the common attitudes and behaviors that emerge as useful for the challenges people face during a similar time in history.

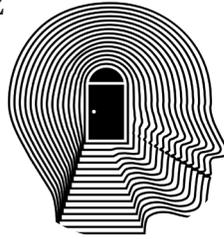
Much of the Silent Generation was born just before or during the Great Depression. The cohort was comparatively small as a result, with fewer families wanting to take on the expense of children during an economically challenging time.

The Silent Generation went on to enjoy a smoother adulthood, exhaling as they were able to secure jobs in an economy that had just been rebuilt by their parents. But the fragility of the world after multiple wars and economic uncertainty contributed to their disinterest in rocking the boat or upsetting the status quo. Instead, they focused on putting their heads down and building secure lives for their families.

They are a group who have known all kinds of sacrifice and “willingly submit to the cost, not from want of

spirit, but from a knowledge that is the best thing to do.”

Now at a stage when they should be enjoying their well-deserved retirement, the unusually rough path of their youth has returned, bookending their lives with unexpected trials. As the most at-risk age group in a global pandemic, they have had to isolate themselves to avoid Covid-19 exposure, unable to enjoy things they have been waiting many years to do and preventing them from seeing those they love. But as we might expect from a group labeled the Silent Generation, they’re not complaining.



But this generation’s resilience — and the silence that characterizes it — does not mean it isn’t experiencing struggle. According to Dr. Kathleen Rogers of the Cleveland Clinic, “Many seniors already deal with isolation, and we’ve seen it worsen during the pandemic.” And the social distancing efforts to protect their physical well-being, while necessary, have created another real threat: significant risk to their emotional and mental well-being.

Of course, the reticence isn’t the only reason this cohort isn’t being as vocal about these circumstances. The older generation also grew up during a time when the stigma of discussing mental health was much greater. These days, younger people are more willing to talk about and seek treatment for mental health issues and see less stigma in it than older generations.

The NRC survey revealed this stark contrast: Only 17 percent of the Silent Generation would be likely or extremely likely to talk with a mental health professional about their struggles related to Covid-19, compared to 55 percent of Generation Z. The Silent Generation also reported being more concerned about their children than themselves, and undoubtedly do not want to be another source of worry. ●

“You don’t need anybody to tell you who you are or what we are. You are what you are!”

JOHN LENNON
// English singer-songwriter

Edited for space

WORD PLAY A Rebus puzzle is a picture representation of a common word or phrase. How the letters/images appear within each box will give you clues to the answer! For example, if you saw the letters “LOOK ULEAP,” you could guess that the phrase is “Look before you leap.” *Answers are on the last page!*

<p>Talking 5280' 60 SECONDS</p>	<p>T T A A H H W W</p>	<p>WILL WAY WILL WAY WILL WAY</p>
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MATHEMATICS

Sudoku

#247 PUZZLE NO. 4237118

			1	2				
6						5	4	
		4		8		2		
	2					8		
8		7	9	4				5
5					2			3
	7		3				8	
					1			
1				5			6	

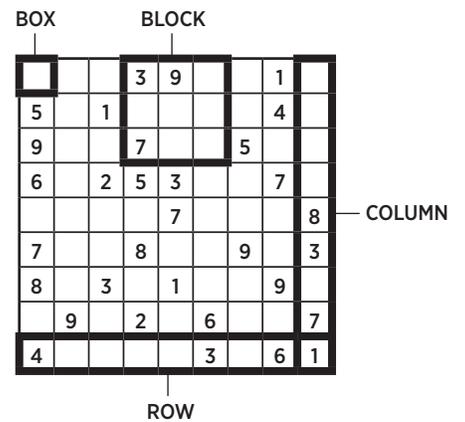
#248 PUZZLE NO. 3072601

	9			6		8	1	
7								
						4		
4		9	2					
						9		4
	3	2		1				6
	8				5	3		
		6		2			4	
2			8		3			

©Sudoku.cool

SUDOKU HOW-TO GUIDE

1. Each block, row, and column must contain the numbers 1-9.
2. Sudoku is a game of logic and reasoning, so you should not need to guess.
3. Don't repeat numbers within each block, row, or column.
4. Use the process of elimination to figure out the correct placement of numbers in each box.
5. The answers appear on the last page of this newsletter.



What the example will look like solved 📌

2	4	8	3	9	5	7	1	6
5	7	1	6	2	8	3	4	9
9	3	6	7	4	1	5	8	2
6	8	2	5	3	9	1	7	4
3	5	9	1	7	4	6	2	8
7	1	4	8	6	2	9	5	3
8	6	3	4	1	7	2	9	5
1	9	5	2	8	6	4	3	7
4	2	7	9	5	3	8	6	1



“The idea is not to block every shot. The idea is to make your opponent believe that you might block every shot.”

BILL RUSSELL // American basketball player and coach

DID YOU KNOW?

The Silent Generation was born from 1925 to 1944, with a total of **52.5 million** live births.

The Silent Generation is the **smallest generation** of the last 100 years and make up less than 8% of the US population.

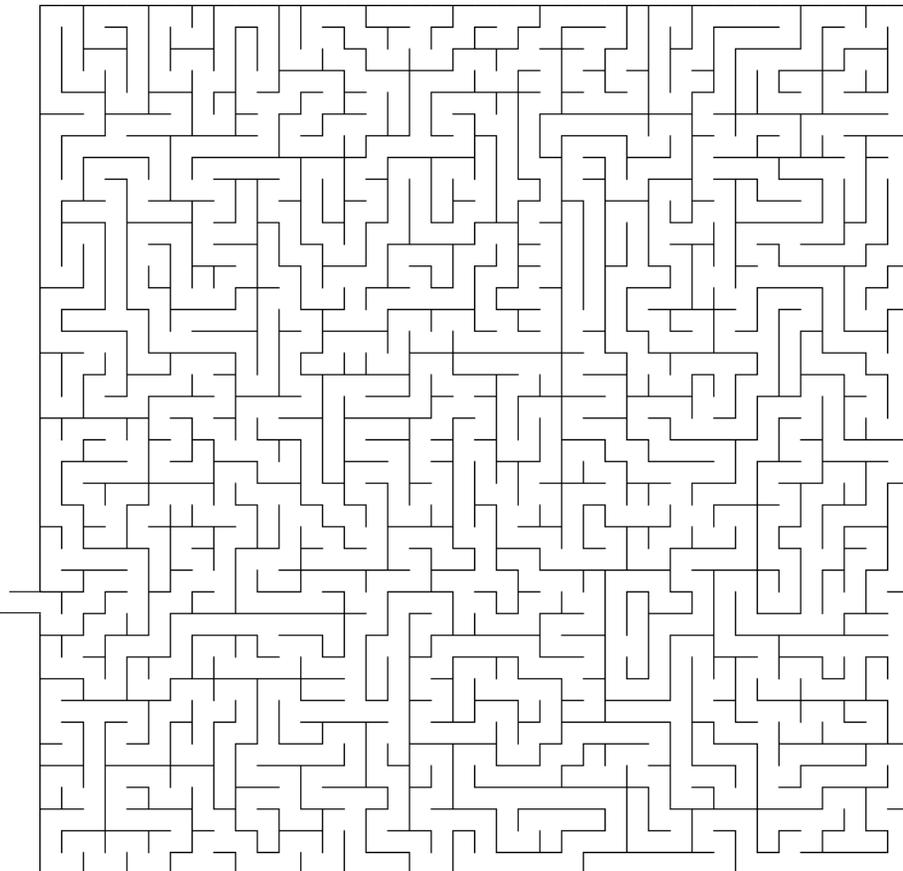
The Silent Generation helped form the leadership of the **Civil Rights Movement**.

Bob Dylan, Jimi Hendrix, and Martin Luther King, Jr. are all **members** of the Silent Generation.

Source: O'Reilly.com



“Go tell the Personnel Department to up the age bracket a bit in future hiring!”



◀ **Maze**

This maze is a collection of paths, where there is both a start and ending point. The player starts from the middle left and works to make it to the top right.



“Man must evolve for all human conflict a method which rejects revenge, aggression, and retaliation. The foundation of such a method is love.”

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. // Civil Rights Activist

ART + CULTURE

The Shot

BY QUINCY TROUPE

for Tiger Woods at the 2005 Masters
we watched him loft a chip shot from the rough
on the 16th, the ball dropped from the sky
like an aspirin in the middle of the green,
then we saw it move right like pure magic,

like a basketball player pivoting
before making a deft move to the hole,

this spinning little white ball made a beeline
in the direction of the cup,
crawling over the green it had twenty-twenty vision,

everyone watched, held their breaths,
when it got to the lip of the cup it lingered,
trembled at the edge like it was afraid of heights,
before dropping like a ball of sugar
into a cup of black coffee,

then the crowd erupted as he kneeled,

then stood, ramming his balled fist into the sky,
celebrating having been blessed by a miracle
cameras caught him in his signature logo

& everyone knew then the rest was pure glory

Quincy Troupe was born in St. Louis, Missouri, the son of a professional baseball player. After studying for two semesters at Grambling College on a scholarship, he left to join the army. When his service ended, he moved to Los Angeles, California and began teaching writing workshops at the Watts Writers Workshop. He later held positions at the University of California, San Diego; Ohio University; the College of Staten Island; and California State University. He also taught in the Columbia University Graduate Writing Program, as well as at various institutions abroad. A noted performer of his work, Troupe has twice won the prestigious Heavyweight Champion of Poetry, a distinction given by the World Poetry Bout of Taos.



WRITING PROMPT

In this poem, Quincy Troupe seems to immortalize a time in history that was important to him. His description of “The Shot” makes you almost feel like you were there and you can imagine how Tiger Woods and everyone watching was feeling. Using this as a prompt, write or illustrate a poem, small essay, blog, or illustration that describes a time you witnessed or read about something historic.

Word Search

G	B	O	L	C	T	M	I	R	A	C	L	E	N
G	R	I	I	M	H	Y	P	D	S	G	I	I	B
N	E	M	N	D	E	S	S	E	L	B	G	N	B
I	A	A	G	M	I	A	I	T	R	N	D	N	S
N	T	G	E	G	T	R	E	M	B	L	E	D	N
N	H	I	R	N	I	V	A	N	L	N	E	I	G
I	T	C	I	I	M	B	L	S	H	T	S	Y	R
P	A	I	N	T	A	E	I	O	C	G	R	O	C
S	K	A	G	O	L	I	N	T	F	O	G	O	H
E	I	N	M	V	B	I	B	N	L	T	S	L	I
L	N	I	T	I	P	L	E	G	B	N	Y	T	P
B	G	D	I	P	I	A	M	L	T	N	O	I	P
M	R	C	E	L	E	B	R	A	T	I	O	N	E

SPINNING
BLESSSED
PIVOTING

CHIPPED
TREMLED
CELEBRATION

LOFTY
GLORY
MIRACLE

LINGERING
BREATHAKING
MAGICIAN

SCIENCE

George Robert Carruthers

*Aeronautical Engineer and Astronomer*BY DAVID DEVORKIN | *Smithsonian Magazine* | January 26, 2021

Carruthers was born on October 1, 1939, in Cincinnati, Ohio. His father was a civil engineer at Wright Patterson Air Force Base, but early on he moved his family to a small farm on the outskirts in the town of Milford.

George was always quiet and focused, devouring space travel comics, books from the library, and later Colliers' series on the dream of spaceflight. By the time he was 10 years old, he built his first telescope from lenses he saw for sale in an astronomy magazine.

After George's father suddenly died in 1952, his mother took the family to Chicago to stay with relatives, and he carried his dreams of space flight along, nourishing them at the Adler Planetarium and elsewhere. Although he had an avid interest in science and space, he was more successful in science projects and competing in science fairs than in formal classes. George always went his own way. But mindful teachers recognized his brilliance, and he was propelled to college at the University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign, where he brightened up in the laboratories and dutifully worked through his undergraduate years and graduate years, receiving a PhD in aeronautical and astronautical engineering in late 1964.

As George was completing his thesis in experimental plasma dynamics trying to better understand the forces rockets and missiles experience in the upper atmosphere, he also spent his summers back home experimenting with plasma engines for small rockets. These interests and activities propelled him to the Naval Research Laboratory (NRL) after graduation.

The camera that George designed, built, tested, and patented in the 1960s met all the requirements for an Apollo lunar surface experiment. It was small, lightweight, powerful, easy to use, and, most of all, had to be operated by a human and required that the individual bring home the goods. It was an electronically amplified photographic camera. Decades before the advent of powerful solid-state sensors, photo-chemical photography was the main means of faithfully recording images that could yield scientific data. Yet, photography was highly inefficient. So, to view faint objects in the heavens, a bigger telescope was needed. A larger telescope would not fit on sounding rockets, satellites, or Apollo, however. The most competitive solution was to find a way to amplify the incoming light signal so that photographic recording

was possible. That's what George did. He didn't invent the concept, but the design he applied proved to be highly efficient, reliable, and easy to use.

Because Carruthers' camera designs required that the instrument return to Earth to be studied, his work in the 1970 and 1980s focused on space missions that were human operated. However, by that time, the solid-state revolution had produced purely electronic sensors, charge-coupled devices (CCDs) that could relay imaging data to Earth efficiently and reliably.

George reacted to this sea-change in technology in several ways. His detectors had wider fields and spatial resolution than the first CCDs, but he knew that the CCDs soon would compete. Still, he adapted his designs using CCDs rather than film to achieve even more powerful and useful ends. He also increasingly reached-out beyond his laboratory to inspire young minds to get involved in his never-ending quest to create new tools to explore the universe.

After his Apollo success in 1972, his notoriety from being the man who sent the first astronomical camera to the Moon made him very attractive to the dedicated groups that were campaigning to make science, technology, and engineering accessible to people of color. He became a symbol and conduit for their efforts, helping them change from debating on how to do it, to actually doing it.

Indeed, by the 1990s, George Carruthers devoted more and more of his life and energies to mentoring students in and around Washington, D.C. Fostered by administrative staff at NRL and NASA, he was constantly sought out to give lectures and address classes, and he became active in a number of STEM organizations, starting with the National Technical Association (NTA) that had been promoting science and engineering literacy among African Americans since the 1920s. Carruthers joined a chapter in 1978, writing short essays and notes keeping readers updated on opportunities in aerospace. He became editor of their Journal and remained with the NTA until 2013. ●



“Everything you say and do is having an impact on others.”

BARRY MANILOW
// American singer



George Carruthers' Apollo 16 lunar surface camera (bottom left in the photo) originally displayed on the Lunar Lander scene at the National Air and Space Museum.

Smithsonian's National Air and Space Museum

✎ Edited for space

WORKPLACE

Common Workplace Characteristics of the Silent Generation

BY ANASTASIA BELYH | *Cleverism* | May 29, 2020

Do you have anyone above the age of 75 working in the same office with you? Have you ever noticed unique characteristics that seem to be the preserve of these people, characteristics that no other generation seems to have? If you have such a person in your office, they are part of the traditional generation, which is better known as the *silent generation*. These are people who were born in the years between 1925 and 1945. Today, the youngest members of the silent generation are between the ages of 75 to 80. At the moment, they are the oldest generation in American culture.

The silent generation were born in a period of great uncertainty, a time characterized by the economic turmoil of the Great Depression and the fears of a looming war. Owing to the hardship they grew up with, most members of the silent generation grew with an appreciation for family and the smaller things in life. They did not care much for the social pleasures most of us care about today, because they grew up without them.

The silent generation is not very well known, owing to the fact that this generation was awkwardly sandwiched between two prominent generations — the Greatest Generation and the Baby Boomers.

The members of the silent generation were born too late to be part of the Greatest Generation, which fought in the Second World War, and too early to be part of the Baby Boomer generation.

Members of the silent generation only took part in the Korean War, which is often referred to as the forgotten war. They are also the only generation alive today who never produced an American president. As a result, the silent generation did not gain much prominence. Still, this generation made profound significance to the future of the United States.

Why are they referred to as the Silent Generation?

While it is not certain how this term came to be, a number of theories have been put forward to explain how it came to be applied to this generation. The first theory claims that the children born during this period were only expected to work hard, follow the orders of their parents and keep quiet. The general understanding was that children were only meant to be seen, not heard, leading to their being labelled the silent generation.

Other theories also claim that this term came to be

because the members of this generation were more focused on career growth rather than activism, which in effect means that they were silent on social and political matters.

The term ‘the silent generation’ was first used to describe this generation in 1951 by the *Times Magazine*, in an article that described the children born during this era as cautious, unadventurous, withdrawn, and imaginative, summarizing this description by referring to them as the silent generation. The name stuck from then onwards.

The silent generation is also sometimes referred to as the ‘Lucky Few’ or the ‘Fortunate’ generation, owing to the great timing in which they came of age. Unlike the members of the Greatest Generation, who had to wait for the great depression and the Second World War to come to an end, members of the silent generation came of age at a time when the economy was entering a boom following the end of World War II.

Workplace Characteristics of The Silent Generation

Like all the generations after them, the silent generation have their own unique characteristics that define them and make them different from the other generations. Of course, this does not mean that everyone born between 1925 and 1945 behaves the same way and has the same characteristics. However, people born within the same generation have some general behaviors, values, and characteristics that distinguish them from people from a different generation. Some of the common workplace characteristics of the silent generation include:

They are very hardworking. The parents of the silent generation were turn of the century farmers who knew that putting in lots of hard work and grueling hours in the farm was the only way to live a comfortable life. The silent generation had to help their parents out in the farms, and they adopted the strong work ethic of their parents, which they brought with them to the factories as America shifted from a farming into an industrialized nation. In addition, the silent generation grew up in harsh economic times due to the Great Depression and World War II, and because of this, they believed that the opportunity to

“It’s very satisfying. To perform the way you want to. And the way you know that you can.”

ARETHA FRANKLIN
// American singer-songwriter

work was a privilege, and they therefore gave their all.

Like their parents, members of the silent generation believe that the only way to make it in life is through hard work.

They are very loyal employees. The silent generation was brought up on ideals of loyalty to their country, and they brought with them these ideals to the workplace. They believe that one should be extremely loyal to their employer, and a great portion of them spent their entire working life working for the same employer. Members of the silent generation are also less likely to change jobs for the sake of advancing their careers. However, they also expect their employers to show the same kind of loyalty to them.

The silent generation are also very committed to the founding goals and beliefs of the organization they work for.

They are technologically challenged. When the silent generation was growing up, most of the technologies we take for granted today had not become mainstream. Actually, some had not even been invented. Personal computers as we know them today did not emerge until the late 70s and early 80s, and even then, they started gaining prominence in the 90s, at a time when the oldest members of the silent generation were in their 50s. It wasn't until the 1980s that mobile phones become widely available, and we are not even talking about smartphones. It wasn't until the late 90s that the internet became mainstream. Considering that most of the technologies that we use at the workplace today became mainstream when the members of the silent generation were in their 40s and 50s, it is not surprising that most of them are technologically challenged.

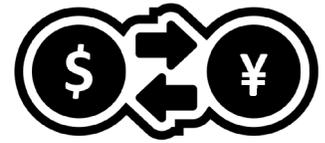
They are traditional. They prefer the organizational hierarchy of the traditional office, which is going obsolete, over the horizontal structure that a number of companies are adopting today. They prefer talking in person rather than calling or sending an email. They believe in the trustworthiness of brick-and-mortar institutions over the convenience of online portals. They prefer the traditional 9 to 5 working model over the remote or flexible working models. They believe that work is defined by the amount of hours put in rather than productivity regardless of time input.

They are not wasteful. Like I mentioned earlier, members of the silent generation grew up in harsh economic times, and they therefore learnt how to be thrifty.

They know that things don't come by easily, and they are therefore very careful with what they have and will try as much as possible to avoid unnecessary wastage. ●

🔊 Edited for space

RANDOM-NEST



How Do Currency Exchange Rates Work?

BY KIMBERLY AMADEO | THE BALANCE | JANUARY 3, 2022

An exchange rate tells you how much currency is worth as another currency. Think of it as the price being charged to purchase that currency.

There are two kinds of exchange rates: flexible and fixed. Flexible exchange rates change constantly, while fixed exchange rates rarely change.

FLEXIBLE | Most currency exchange rates are determined by the foreign exchange market, or forex. Such rates are called flexible exchange rates. For this reason, exchange rates fluctuate on a moment-by-moment basis. Prices change constantly for the currencies that Americans are most likely to use. These include Mexican pesos, Canadian dollars, European euros, British pounds, and Japanese yen. These countries use flexible exchange rates. The government and central bank don't actively intervene to keep the exchange rate fixed. Their policies can influence rates over the long term, but for most countries, the government can only influence, not regulate, exchange rates.

FIXED | Other currencies, like the Saudi Arabian riyal, rarely change. That's because those countries use fixed exchange rates that only change when the government says so. These rates are usually pegged to the U.S. dollar. Their central banks have enough money in their foreign currency reserves to control how much their currency is worth.

Three Factors Affecting Exchange Rates

First, the interest rate paid by a country's central bank is a big factor. The higher interest rate makes that currency more valuable. Investors will exchange their currency for the higher paying one. They then save it in that country's bank to receive the higher interest rate.

Second, is the money supply that's created by the country's central bank. If the government prints too much currency, then there's too much of it chasing too few goods. Currency holders will bid up the prices of goods and services. That creates inflation. If way too much money is printed, it causes hyperinflation.

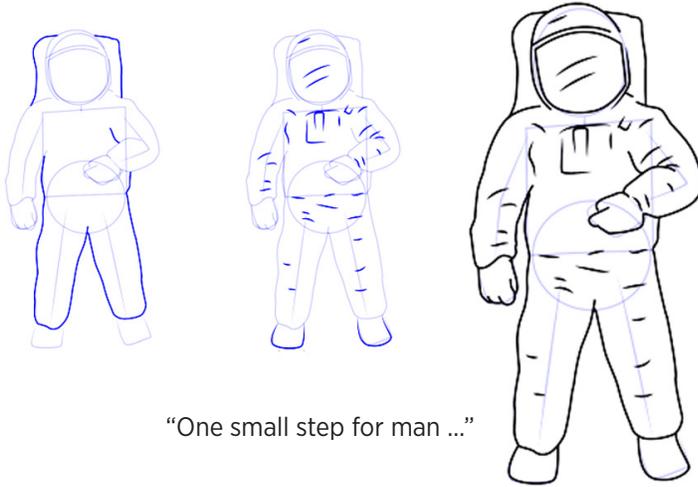
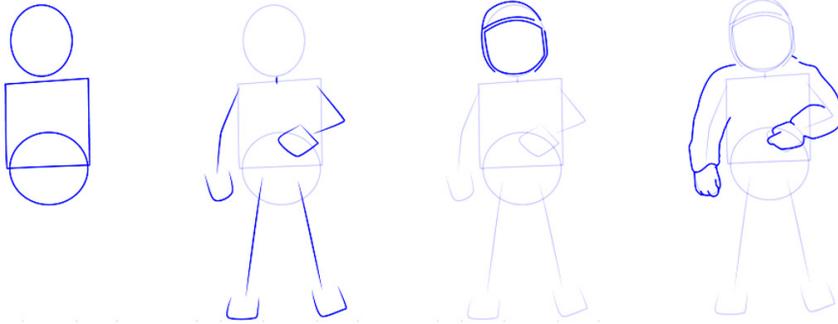
Hyperinflation usually only happens when a country must pay off war debts. It's the most extreme type of inflation.

Some cash holders will invest overseas where there isn't inflation, but they'll find that there isn't as much demand for their currency since there's so much of it. That's why inflation can push the value of a currency down.

Third, a country's economic growth and financial stability impact its currency exchange rates. If the country has a strong, growing economy, then investors will buy its goods and services.

Edited for space and clarity

HOW TO DRAW AN ASTRONAUT



“One small step for man ...”



WORDS OF ENCOURAGEMENT

Many of the voices that were the most prominent in the Silent Generation were historically oppressed, but they made themselves heard to the people who wanted to listen. Little did they know, they had profound impacts on society. I've personally been thinking about what having an impact on the world actually means. I think that the relationships that people create – not only through verbal expression but also through art and writing – are inherently valuable in the same way as leading a social movement or producing a groundbreaking invention. You all have these impacts on us here at *The Warbler* because we create a relationship with you. Even though our letters get distributed widely, we write them with the individual in mind. Your individuality is recognized here. I hope you enjoyed this week's edition of *The Warbler*, and I wish you a great week.

We would love to be able to continue to offer you support this week. OAA (Offender Alumni Association) is based out of Birmingham and able to offer resources for individuals, both within facilities and those who have been released. Their current address is 1000 24th Street South, Birmingham, AL 35205. Feel free to reach out to them with any questions or concerns you might be having.

Taylor and the APAEP Team

Answers

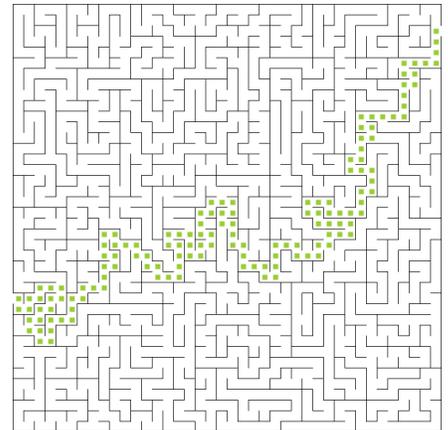
SUDOKU #247

7	5	8	1	2	4	9	3	6
6	1	2	7	3	9	5	4	8
9	3	4	6	8	5	2	1	7
3	2	1	5	6	7	8	9	4
8	6	7	9	4	3	1	2	5
5	4	9	8	1	2	6	7	3
2	7	5	3	9	6	4	8	1
4	8	6	2	7	1	3	5	9
1	9	3	4	5	8	7	6	2

SUDOKU #248

5	9	3	4	6	2	8	1	7
7	1	4	5	3	8	2	6	9
6	2	8	7	9	1	4	3	5
4	6	9	2	5	7	1	8	3
1	5	7	3	8	6	9	2	4
8	3	2	9	1	4	7	5	6
9	8	1	6	4	5	3	7	2
3	7	6	1	2	9	5	4	8
2	4	5	8	7	3	6	9	1

Page 5 MAZE



Rebus Puzzle

Page 3

1. Talking a mile a minute
2. What's up?
3. Where there's a will, there's a way

UNTIL NEXT TIME 