THE SKEWER

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"Is The Viewer Falsifying Quotes?"

By Yongle Skewer Head

In the first issue of the Viewer an article about the new phone policy instituted at Mounds View was published. In it the reporter interviewed a variety of people on their opinions on the phone policy and included their quotes in the article to support the variety of different views on the policy. One quote in particular stands out - "Students can't call parents now because of the phone policy, and parents can't contact students directly — they need to go through the office." This quote shows a certain student's dismay on how parents and students can no longer contact students directly, which is a valid criticism. However, there is one problem with this quote - It's false. The student who said this quote has sent in multiple complaints on how they never said this quote. In fact when the reporter interviewed them, not only did they not say the quote that was published, but they also directly told the reporter that they wished to remain anonymous, a wish that the reporter did not respect. These actions put the Viewer in a very tight spot. Not only does this completely compromise the integrity of the Viewer, but it also is baseline defamation. Defamation is a law that protects an individual in the event that a falsified statement was published. While this publication of a falsified quote is baseline defamation, our victim sadly does not have a case. A defamation lawsuit consists of a few very important steps. Robert Rafli does a fantastic job depicting these steps in his article. He outlines the steps below;

- 1. Someone made a statement
- 2. That statement was published
- 3. That statement caused you injury
- 4. That statement was false
- 5. That statement did not fall in a privileged category

The first part of a defamation lawsuit was made when the falsified quote was written in the article. This makes this a case of libel (written) defamation. Then the statement was published, in this case through the official school newspaper. The statement that was made is questioned to be false and it did not fall in a privileged category. A privileged statement in defamation falls into two categories - Absolute Privilege and Conditional Privilege. Cornell Law School states that Absolute Privilege "refers to the fact that in certain circumstances, an individual is immune from liability for defamatory statements - Absolute privilege applies to statements made in certain contexts or in certain venues and is a complete defense." Different types of absolute privilege are when a witness is testifying in a court of law, assuming that the defamatory statement is relative to the case, a senator arguing on the floor, an executive member of the government acting within their duties, and spouses making defamatory statements about a third party. LawShelf states that Conditional privilege is "A privilege that immunizes a defendant from suit only when the privilege is properly exercised in the performance of a legal or moral duty." Now conditional privilege can only be granted if the following three conditions are met.

1. The defendant must reasonably believe that an important interest is threatened. The threatened interest can be his own, the interest of the person he is publishing to, or any other third person.

2. The defamatory statement must be relevant to the interest that the defendant is trying to protect. The relationship can be a business relationship as well as a familial one.

3. The defendant must publish the defamatory statement to a third person who the defendant thinks will be able to protect the interest that the defendant is trying to protect.

Returning to our case, the viewer lacks both conditional and absolute privilege. This means that the publication of the quote is unprivileged and we can proceed with our case. Now the final part of a defamation lawsuit is if the statement has caused you injury. This is where our victims' case falls flat. For a defamatory statement to cause you injury, it needs to have damaged your reputation in some way. For example you could have possibly lost work due to the statement. It appears that our victim wasn't 'injured' by this publication of the quote, as this quote only shows valid criticism of the phone policy. The truth of it is that our victims reputation is still intact, and beside their frustration with this publication of the quote, they remain uninjured. Even though all the other steps of a defamation case are there, the case cannot stand without proof of injury. However, even though the Viewer cannot be legally held accountable for defamation this is still morally wrong. Looking past the publication of the false quote for a moment, another, arguably worse, issue arises. Our victim also told the reporter that they wished to remain anonymous when they were questioned, but looking at the article we can see that the reporter did not honor her request. Now this isn't a law but this is still outrageous. The reporter had no right to not honor our victims wish and not only reveal their identity but also falsify a quote for them. As I previously stated, with these actions the integrity of the Viewer has been shattered. The inclusion of one false quote calls every single other quote in that article to question. How many of the quotes are actually true? There is absolutely no excuse for falsifying a quote and not respecting one's wish to remain anonymous. If the Viewer wishes to regain their integrity they need to take steps to show that these actions will not be tolerated. They need to hold the reporter accountable and maybe even remove him from the Viewer staff.

Sources

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"EXTRA PROTEIN: Maggot Found in Chicken Sandwich at Lunch"

By Silliam Whakespeare

Staffreporter

Last week, a maggot was found in the chicken sandwich of a sophomore student at lunch. The maggot did not appear to be alive, likely killed when frozen or when heated in the oven before serving. It is unclear if it posed a serious health risk to the student who nearly ate it, but it leads to several implications. Firstly, how many more maggots are there in our food? Often, when flies lay eggs in food they lay many eggs at once, and each becomes a maggot. How widespread is this problem, and how many other students have already accidentally eaten larvae or bugs? Secondly, why is the quality control of the food we are given for lunch each day so low? Pest control should be the bare minimum requirement for food to be served yet the school can not seem to do it, occasionally leaving hairs in the food, and now maggots. If this problem is the supplier's fault rather than the school's fault, perhaps the school should inspect the food before serving it or consider changing suppliers.

The nutrition services website claims, "The goal of the District's Nutrition Services Department is to provide high-quality, nutritious, well-balanced meals for students. Nutrition Services offers a wide variety of food choices to teach students how to develop healthy, lifetime eating habits." However, they meet none of the goals outlined on their page. As shown by the maggots found in school food and plastic staleness of the turkey bacon, they certainly don't qualify as "high quality". They aren't all that nutritious either. Based on the limited information available on the school's website, meals such as pizza crunchers and other entrees are often low in vitamins, but very high in sodium. An entree of pizza crunchers alone is about a third of the recommended daily salt intake, without any sides, drinks, or sauce. With 1/2 cup of Alfredo sauce (I couldn't find nutrition information for the marinara sauce), you would be at 43% of the recommended amount of trans-saturated fats, and 58% of sodium. These entrees are providing inadequate nutrition for students, and are not well balanced. Finally, they do not provide "a wide variety of food choices". The entree rotation at Mounds View High School is akin to that of a prison. Students are served nearly the same rotation of food each week, with almost no entree variety, over and over and over again. The sides each day are at least nutritious and are reasonably various, but the entrees are not. Some students can bring better food from home, but this is an issue that could seriously harm lower-income students.

The school needs to take a stand on these issues, and substantially increase funding for nutrition services to increase nutrition, variety, and quality control. It is completely unacceptable to have maggots in our already unhealthy lunch meals, and our school administration needs to fix this.



Sources

Nutrition services website: Nutrition Services / Nutrition Services Home (moundsviewschools.org)

"The Problem With Locking School Bathrooms

By Yongle Skewer Head

You all know the feeling. You go up to a bathroom door only to try to open it and discover that it's locked. You probably can't help but curse under your breath as you then wander around the entire school trying to find a single bathroom that's not locked. This is not only annoying to every student at Mounds View but also a blatant disregard of OSHA regulations.

First, let us look into why this whole mess happened in the first place. It all started last year when the tiktok trend of 'devious licks' took over the world to encourage idiot high schoolers to commit literal vandalism and destruction of property for a few likes. This trend had kids ripping everything from soap dispensers to sinks off the wall. This then prompted the administration to start locking bathrooms that these crimes had been committed in. However, these crimes, alongside the already very prominent problem of kids using drugs in the bathrooms, encouraged the school to start locking almost all of the bathrooms in an attempt to prevent more of these issues from happening, and as a result, virtually denying all of the normal, law abiding, students of Mounds View their basic human right of being able to use the bathroom. The administration did keep at least one or two bathrooms around the school unlocked so that they weren't in full violation of our right because they cannot legally lock every single bathroom in the school.

However, I believe the administration had the wrong strategy in trying to combat this issue. Instead of punishing the entire student body by locking all the bathrooms, there was a much simpler solution. The students responsible for committing these crimes were stupid enough to film themselves doing it! The administration should have found these students who were responsible for these crimes and punished them accordingly, probably by forcing them to pay for the property they destroyed, and kept the bathrooms open for the rest of the students to use - Only locking the ones that the crimes were committed in. But, all of this is old news as the devious lick trend has significantly died down from where it was last year.

Now, you might be thinking If the trend died last year, why are the bathrooms still locked?, and that would be a fantastic question. Due to these crimes dving down there is almost no probable cause for these bathrooms to be locked. In fact, this is a violation of OSHA regulation 1910.141. In this regulation it says "The language and structure of the general industry sanitation standard reflect the Agency's intent that employees be able to use toilet facilities promptly. The standard requires that toilet facilities be "provided" in every workplace. The most basic meaning of "provide" is "make available." See Webster's New World Dictionary, Third College Edition, 1988, defining "provide" as "to make available; to supply (someone with something);" Borton Inc. V. OSHRC, 734 F.2d 508, 510 (10th Cir. 1984) (usual meaning of provide is "to furnish, supply, or make available"); Usery v. Kennecott Copper Corp., 577 F.2d 1113, 1119 (10th Cir, 1978) (same); Secretary v. Baker Concrete Constr. Co., 17 OSH Cas. (BNA) 1236, 1239 (concurring opinion; collecting cases); Contractors Welding of Western New York, Inc., 15 OSH Cas. (BNA) 1249, 1250 (same).1 Toilets that employees are not allowed to use for extended periods cannot be said to be "available" to those employees. Similarly, a clear intent of the requirement in Table J-1 that adequate numbers of toilets be provided for the size of the workforce is to assure that employees will not have to wait in long lines to use those facilities. Timely access is the goal of the standard." Since these restrooms have been locked for very extended periods of time, they cannot be considered as available restrooms. Therefore, the school is almost in violation of this regulation. The only reason that they aren't is because they do unlock most of the bathrooms at the very beginning of each day, only to lock them again after the first bell rings. Now obviously, it is an extreme accusation on my part to claim the school is in violation of OSHA regulations, and for the most part I'm incorrect. For a bathroom to even be considered a violation it has to be inspected by OSHA officials,

OSHA says on their website that "Employee complaints of restrictions on toilet facility use should be evaluated on a case-by-case basis to determine whether the restrictions are reasonable. Careful consideration must be given to the nature of the restriction, including the length of time that employees are required to delay bathroom use, and the employer's explanation for the restriction. In addition, the investigation should examine whether restrictions are general policy or arise only in particular circumstances or with particular supervisors, whether the employer policy recognizes individual medical needs, whether employees have reported adverse health effects, and the frequency with which employees are denied permission to use the toilet facilities. Knowledge of these factors is important not only to determine whether a citation will be issued, but also to decide how any violation will be characterized." There is probably a bunch of information surrounding the restrictions of the bathrooms that I am not aware of, and therefore it is unethical for me to assume the school is in violation of an OSHA regulation, and as a result, in violation of the law. However, while the school remains outside of violating OSHA regulations, I do fully encourage the administration to explain their reasoning. The student body would love to know the reason behind these restrictions, especially since the devious lick trend isn't around anymore. It is our right to know.



November Horoscopes

By Fred The Møøse Resident Psychic

Aquarius: Today is the first day of a brand new you! You are being killed off and replaced with a different actor. Sorry not sorry.

Pisces: You will suddenly discover that you have a horrible allergic reaction to hedgehogs. Side effects may include pain in the stomach and intestines as well as spontaneous combustion.

Aries: A 1500s Spanish warship will appear in the nearest swimming pool and begin firing cannons at migrating geese. This is a good opportunity for some free poultry.

Taurus: Ever wonder where hot dogs come from? You will soon find out first hand! Take this however you wish.

Gemini: You will pick up an angry hitchhiking Belgian goblin named Leon on your next trip to the Holiday gas station. He will help you discover your love for Irish sea chanteys, which you cannot stop listening to. Ever.

Cancer: "Weird Al" Yankovic will personally invite you to his birthday party! It will be a great time, with games, food, electric piranha plants, and music! The reason he invited you is because he really needs someone to be a decoy when the super god demon thing is awakened when Al plays a banjo backwards. Good luck!

Leo:

당신은 떨어지는 아스파라거스에 맞아 이제부터 한글만 읽을 수 있습니다.

Virgo: You will get a "Get Out of Jail Free" card in real life! Use it wisely...

Libra: They know what you did.

Scorpius: DEATH APPROACHES!!! DO NOT TOUCH THE HAPPY LEMON!!! IT'S A TRAP!!!

Sagittarius: You will discover a new hobby, underwater basket weaving! You will one day earn the Underwater Basket Weaving Merit Badge and get a 6 on the test for AP Underwater Basket Weaving. In your old age, you will be inducted into the Underwater Basket Weaving Hall of Fame! Of course, this entire future will be nullified if you eat a pomegranate in the next 48 years.

Capricorn: YOU. SHALL. NOT. PASS.



"Should Unofficial School Newspapers Be Allowed in School?" "Unofficial School Newspapers Should be Allowed in School"

Skewer Head

Some of you know about the situation surrounding the Skewer. After being censored by the school when we attempted to release our September issue, we have spent the last month trying to take steps to make the Skewer an official club and maintain peace with the administration. However, the school has refused our request to become an official club, saying "we're not going to support a newspaper that we have no control over." Since our olive branch was broken right in front of us, it is time that the Skewer starts to make offensive moves. We are experimenting with new ways to distribute our issues, one of these being a new instagram page. This, however, is not what this debate is about. I'm here to say that the Skewer should be allowed in school and that the law supports my point.

You all know the first amendment of the United States, "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances." This amendment virtually protects all types of verbal and written expression, preventing them from being censored. Now this amendment is further exemplified when taking a look at the Constitution of Minnesota. Article I Section 3 states that "The liberty of the press shall forever remain inviolate, and all persons may freely speak, write and publish their sentiments on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of such right." The press is extremely protected in Minnesota, meaning that we have more rights than other newspapers in other states. This also means that the school basically has no rights to censor our newspaper due to these protections. However, the first amendment is applied a little differently when in a school setting.

The National Coalition Against Censorship (NCAC) states in their article that "School officials have wider discretion than other state actors in regulating certain types of speech. For example, they can forbid profane speech on campus (according to Bethel School District v. Fraser (1986)) and can punish students for advocating illegal drug use (as in Morse v. Frederick (2007)). They can also censor student speech in school publications, such as school newspapers and yearbooks, see Hazelwood School District v. Kuhlmeier (1988). More importantly, schools can censor student speech which is likely to substantially disrupt school operations (Tinker v. Des Moines Independent Community School District (1969)). Therefore, speech is not quite as free inside schools as it is outside. However, the limits on student speech are quite narrow, and in general, students and teachers do not "shed their constitutional rights to freedom of speech or expression at the schoolhouse gate." (Tinker v. Des Moines)" Now you might be reading that quote and thinking, But Yongle, it says that "They can also censor student speech in school publications," and you would be correct. In that same article the NCAC states that "The Supreme Court has ruled that student journalists have very limited rights when they write for school-sponsored publications such as school newspapers and yearbooks. The school can censor articles for many reasons, including because school officials think that the subject is inappropriate. Some courts have even said that schools can censor editorials because school officials disagree with the views expressed in them." This, however, only applies to school-sponsored publications which the Skewer is not. Since the school denied the opportunity to sponsor us, this actually gives us more rights in the school. Since we are technically an underground newspaper, the school is virtually rendered helpless against us. The NCAC states that "Concerns about censorship in "official" school papers may prompt students to publish material produced outside of school, or on websites maintained

privately without use of school facilities. Some schools have attempted to censor these publications and suppress off-campus speech they find offensive, disturbing, or unflattering. However, courts have been willing to uphold school censorship of off-campus speech only in unusual circumstances in which the speech has a very high likelihood of substantially disrupting school (such as by publishing answers to tests) or harming particular persons (such as by harassing or threatening them). – Unlike student speech in school, student speech off campus cannot be punished just because it includes profanity, or advocates illegal drug use, or for any reason other than it is very likely to substantially disrupt school. In particular, schools have limited ability to punish or censor offcampus speech about politics or religion. If an independent student publication is distributed on campus, school officials have a bit more power to confiscate or ban it, but only if there is a risk that it will cause substantial disruption of the school." Our case is completely backed up by these quotes. The Skewer has done nothing to disrupt school nor have we published any defamatory statements, therefore the school has virtually no probable causes to censor us. Now the school does have a little bit of a fair case against us. We were putting up posters in classrooms, with teachers permission, but we didn't have the approval of the administration. Therefore they can attempt to prevent us from putting up posters in their building, although if they try to censor us further than that, that is where things become illegal.

After all this evidence has been presented I can safely say that as long as an unofficial publication has no malice on school grounds, they should be allowed in school. Therefore, the Skewer should be allowed a presence in Mounds View High School.

"Should Unofficial School Newspapers Be Allowed in School?"

"I HATE The First Amendment"

By The Advocate **Staff reporter**

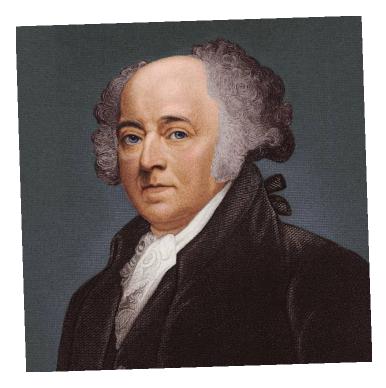
Who actually loves the first amendment? It has been criticized heavily since 1789 when it was written. With many famous Federalist party members thinking it was entirely unnecessary. Big figures such as Alexander Hamilton, John Adams, James Madison, and John Jay all would have excluded this amendment.

It has been used to freely spread non factual information. And we have seen an increase in this due to social media. People can post lies without being fact checked. If you take a look back at Abraham Lincon. He is a figure that most would agree is well respected and people who don't agree might be inclined to own slaves. So now that we all are in agreement its time to talk about Abes ``fight with the first". During war time he would detain publishers that wrote bad things about his administration and the war. If you look at many successful European countries their freedom of speech is often regulated and restricted.

In extreme contrast to America where you can freely spread hate and violent speech. This is also applicable to small-scale unsanctioned newspapers. Without school oversight these types of papers have no accountability for their words. They are free to run off the rails all while being disturbed, consumed and referenced within the school grounds. It can not be expected even that the first amendment applies since the school has the right to deny the distribution of these unsanctioned papers within their grounds. Also It would be unfair for a court to rule against this as the school should be allowed to regulate the spread of information within the building. As seen with school whitelisting and blacklisting websites on their internet. In looking at supreme court rulings one great example is Mahanoy Area School District v. B.L. (a minor). After she made defamatory statements about the school the school took action and suspended her. The supreme court agreed with the third circuit 8-1 that the suspension was not in violation of the first amendment. A similar decision was reached in Garcetti v. Ceballos in the supreme court. From the official ruling, "therefore the First Amendment does not insulate their speech from... regulation." Therefore we can see that in addition to the fact that our first amendment is severely flawed it would have absolutely no bearing of defense for an unregulated school paper.







08 Shitty Reviews

"FNAF Review"

By Themis **Staffreporter**

This review is going to be from an outside perspective. I understand the concept of the games and understand a few references, however, I've never actually played the games. I am purely going to be looking at how I think the plot played out and how the story ended. So, I will establish a spoiler warning. The plot follows a desperate man named Michael (Mike) Schmit looking for a job. The movie starts out with him at an appointment to find some job opportunities. He is approached with few offers, only one he would be able to figure out. The job offered is a night shift security guard at an old run down pizza place. When he arrives home, we discover that he has a little sister. Later on in the story, we are made aware of an aunt who wants custody of the younger sister just for the child support check at the beginning of every month. Mike is left with no choice but to work the night shift as a security guard in order not to lose custody over his sister. Let's go into some pros of the movie. I feel like the set and background designs were impeccable. The set looks like the actual video game, and has consistency. It truly looks like it hasn't been used in years. There is no concern with the set, therefore the final score did not receive any points off. One bigger issue I saw was with the characters and how they played into the plot. More specifically, Vanessa Monroe. Vanessa is a police officer introduced during the first night shift Mike takes. She seems to be shown as someone who would end up being a love interest later on. Constantly flirting and teasing Mike, as well as helping him find his way around the pizzaria. If Mike questions any of her knowledge of the place she simply brushes it off as she loved it when she was a kid. She also warns Mike of so many things that it's a bit overwhelming. I feel like if the writers were more vague with her warnings it would've turned out better for her character development. (SPOILER) Vanessa is later on to be revealed as William Afton's daughter. For those of you who don't know, He was the murderer of five small children while he worked for the original owner. Those Five small children ended up being put into the animatronics known as Freddy, Bonnie, Chicka, Foxy, and Golden Freddy. Going back to Vanessa and her knowledge of Freddy's, it would make sense that her dad worked there. However, the movie ends with her father telling her about how she failed him. Talking about how she had one job and it was to keep the night guards nose out of it. Also, she just didn't have a likable personality. Just the basic "eyes-wide-open" kind of small town girl. I wouldn't say Vanessa alone played into the points taken off for characters, but she was the biggest one that I saw. Moving on, the next issue I had is with the actual plot of the movie. Going into it, I thought this was going to be some terrifying movie. No. While there was some gore, none of it scared me. Granted, I am used to watching crime shows and more, nothing looked too terrible. There was one scene I would maybe consider a jumpscare? That's it. What it really turned out to be was mainly a story of how weird ghost children can be. I do feel like I've spoiled enough of the plot, all I'm going to say is I feel like they could've played around with it more. The actual office within the video game, maybe was the setting for a total of 20 minutes of the movie? Plus, a majority of this man's shift is sleeping. I would've loved to see him flick through the security cameras more than once. All in all, it was a decent movie. While there are more signed contracts for two more movies, I would love to see at least one of them where we see something bad happen to the main character. I think it would definitely be on brand if we see a nightguard that we just spent two hours falling in love with as a person, just end up getting murdered. With the future contracts, I really hope to see some further digging into the plot and background of Freddy's. Hopefully some branching into the other games in the franchise and more animatronics. Again, a pretty decent movie. I'll probably watch it again sometime when I get the chance. I give this movie a 4/5.

FINAL VERDICT: 4/5 - Not Bad



Bank Robbing Review

Reviewed by Expert Shitposter & Seasoned Criminal

Aimo Koivunen

Picture this. You are going to the bank, to deposit your hard earned money, when suddenly, a dozen men clad in beanies, black and white striped onesies, and masks burst through the door, carrying comically large bags with a "\$" written on them. They steal everything that isn't nailed down, putting it in their seemingly bottomless bags. They then pile in a stolen armored car, and make their getaway. You have just been bank robbed. In this article, I will review the common practice of bank robbing, and explain why I believe it should be illegal. The first step to any good bank robbery is a crew. You, a person wearing the classic robber getup(see below), will connect with a bunch of other wannabe robbers. Then you all have to come up with the plan. Will you tunnel underground, directly into the vault? Will you run in the front door, and use dynamite sticks to open the massive vault door(also see below)? Will you get on the roof somehow and rappel down through the conveniently placed skylight? So many choices, and all of them involve massive amounts of property damage. Not only are you robbing everything the bank of choice has, but you are also destroying it in the process! They will have to spend so much of what little money they have left to repair, and even close down for construction. This loses them so much business, and could even cause them to close. In addition to property damage you will also harm so many lives by taking away access to their money. When you rob a bank, you are basically robbing every single person who works there or uses the bank. They have spent years earning and saving that money all for it to disappear into thin air. As a robber, you may make a lot of money, but it's not sustainable income. Given that you only robbed one bank, you will probably only make enough money to last 6 months to a year, after taxes. Don't even THINK of hiding the robbery from the IRS. They will hunt you down, and when they find you, they will make you wish for death. You won't even be allowed to use the financial advisors employed by banks, as The Bank Union[™] bans you from ALL BANKS if you rob just once. You will even be banned from Disneyland! Robbing is a risky business too, with tunnel collapsing, dynamite misfires, paper cuts from all the money, and broken skylight cables are just a few of the injuries that could end your career. All of this considered, robbing banks doesn't only harm the banks, it harms tons of innocent people, and it can even harm you too. This is why I believe that the government should outlaw robbing banks as soon as possible, to minimize the damage done to society before things get beyond return. Overall, I give bank robbing a 0/10.

FINAL VERDICT: 0/10 - Should be Illegal





RIDDLE



Like always Brady Bangasser will give \$20 to the first person who completes the riddle

Want to join the Skewer? Scan the

QR code below to apply.



Or go to mvskewer.vercel.app/apply