Issue #8 January 9, 2019

# THE BOLT NEWS

## A CUE-NIQUE EDUCATION



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### **NEW YEAR'S DIETS**

Maintaining a healthy diet is important for everyone, especially students, and it can be hard work. Donovan Makus examines the science behind dieting and what makes it effective or innefective in certain circumstances.

**CLUB FAIR** 

P7

Visit the Concordia University of Edmonton club fair on January 14th and 15th to learn more about clubs. More information can be found on page 7 and on the Concordia Students' Association website, ourcsa.ca.

Did you know that CUE has over 20 to see what is going on at the clubs on campus? We have clubs school and is a great way to meet ranging from the National Model new people. The different clubs United Nations Club that travels will have representatives at their internationally to conferences booths to give you information about every fall (next they are headed to who they are and what their club is Germany) to Concordia Visual Arts about. Some clubs hold events, such Society Club that holds games nights as paint nights, and will give you where they even set up a projector the opportunity to leave your email

There is something for everyone,

to play their favourite video games! address to be notified of these events.

whether you are an outdoorsy person The Bolt will also be at Club Fair! or someone who finds their fun in If you are interested in becoming philosophy, there is a club for a writer for The Bolt News or you! Although, if you do not find even interested in applying for a club that completely interests one of our editor positions please you, you can make your own club. stop by and say hi. We would The CSA Vice President Internal, love to meet you and answer any Alex, is the man to talk to and will questions you may have about help you make your idea a reality. becoming a member of the Bolt crew.

The Club Fair is a great opportunity See you all at Club Fair!



## **NEW YEAR'S DIETS**

by Donovan Makus

It's January. This means that school is back in session, routines are being reestablished, and it's a time to implement any New Year's resolutions you may have made. Many New Year's resolutions can be vague, making it easier for us to slowly forget about or ignore what we originally set out to accomplish. Examples of this include indefinite resolutions such as "be a better person" or "be healthier." The common New Year's resolution to become healthier. in particular, is quite vague, which can lead to confusion as you dive into the world of diets and nutrition, only to discover a bewildering array of seemingly-conflicting information. However, despite the long history of fad diets and conflicting nutritional advice, there may be light at the end of the diet tunnel, and perhaps the answer isn't to "diet" at all.

Before examining diets--their history and the different types--it's useful to understand how they work. Ultimately, any diet works the same way: you take in less energy than you use (in the form of calories) and vour body finds the difference in its internal energy reserves. The form of calories doesn't matter for pure weight loss, demonstrated by the nutrition professor who lost weight on his "Twinkie" diet, but it does matter for overall health and wellbeing. This energy is stored in the form of glycogen (or stored sugars) and fat. Glycogen reserves fluctuate with our liver glycogen reserves being used to keep our blood levels constant, and muscle glycogen reserved for muscle activity. However, our glycogen reserves are small, and typically only consist of 2,000 calories' worth of energy. Long endurance exercises can even deplete your internal glycogen reserves, leading to a muscular sluggishness termed "bonking" or

"hitting the wall." Fluctuations in glycogen levels due to exercise and dieting partially explain "water weight" changes. Given the fluctuations due to exercise, which can cause both short-term weight gain due to increased post-exercise water retention needed to heal muscles and short-term weight loss due to evaporative water and glycogen loss, sodium intake, and our hormonal cycles, your natural weight is best viewed as a range. However, most of the weight dieters are trying to lose is not in the form of the relatively small glycogen reserves, but in the body's long-term storage solution: fat. Both fat and glycogen are used to power our daily activities, with fat providing more energy per gram but requiring additional processing before use. This results in our bodies preferring glycogen for intense exercise. Given these biological facts, the only way for dieting to work in a sustainable fashion is a sustained energy deficit.

Our understanding of the science behind nutrition is relatively recent, starting only in the late 1900s. However, the history of diet fads reaches back longer through many amusing fads and shifts in perspective. Every decade seems to bring a new vilified food group and fad, often in response to legitimate health issues found in research that may be blown out of proportion. In the 1980s, fats were vilified to seemingly no avail as obesity rates rose. The 1990s brought us the rise of the Atkins diet and other low carb diets, disputing the previous low-fat consensus. Today, fats are making a comeback as carbs are vilified again, which can be seen in the rise of the Ketogenic diet. While there have been broad patterns, diet fads have also appeared over the years. Examples include the "No White Foods" diet, which eliminates all foods that appear white, the Grapefruit diet, which advocates eating a grapefruit with each meal, and highly publicized fads like the "Subway Diet." Taken together, all these fads have caused a great deal of confusion, especially since any diet with a calorie deficit can work, meaning that any of these diets can potentially work, no matter how crazy they may appear. In this confusion, it's useful to take a step back and examine

Here is what is playing in theaters this week:

> **Aguaman** PG

**Bublebee** PG

Spider-man: Into the spider-verse PG

**Second Act** 

Dr. Seuss' The Grinch

**Mary Poppins Returns** 

**Holmes & Watson** PG-13

> **Escape Room** PG-13

> > The Mule 14A

> > > Vice 14 A

**Cinaplex North** 

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

### Across

Back ailment

6. Humble and pot

10. Lessen in force

14. Doubled, it's a city

15. Artist Edvard Munch's home

16. "Dies \_\_\_\_" (hymn) 17. Go hog-wild over

18. Data, informally

19. Type

20. Hit for Robert Knight or U2

23. Cigar-shaped ammo

24. Emperor after Claudius

25. Snitched

27. Episcopal parson

31. Barnyard belles 35. "It's gone!"

37. Magna follower

38. Scientific impossibility

41. Corral

42. \_\_\_ gin fizz

43. Struck out 44. Shells out cash

46. Achy

48. Rotunda feature 50. Geraldo and Diego

55. One always seeing the glass half full

59. Indiana hub

60. Tiny stream 61. 1933-41 veep John \_\_\_

62. "The Grapes of Wrath" character

63. "Animal House" party 64. Groucho Marx prop

65. Crystal ball user

66. First name in slapstick

67. Hurry to marry

4. Drink undaintily 5. Former Trump 6. Like some snakes

7. Does not exist 8. Spritelike

9. Later alternative

Down

10. Luxate

11. Buck ending 12. Sportscaster Albert

1. Like success' smell

2. Olympian Nurmi

3. Make different

13. Controversial Rose

28. Cereal not for rabbits 29. Oklahoma Indian

30. South African money

21. Go with the flow

26. Things to strive for

31. Omar of film 32. Show joy or sorrow,

in a wav

33. Bird of prey 34. Laundromat

equipment 36. Architect's layout

39. Conclude with

40. Boy Scout badge

22. \_\_\_-Roman wrestling 47. Show clearly

49. T.S. of literature

51. Modern correspondence

52. Beatle in the back 53. Songwriters' org.

54. Cordwood measure

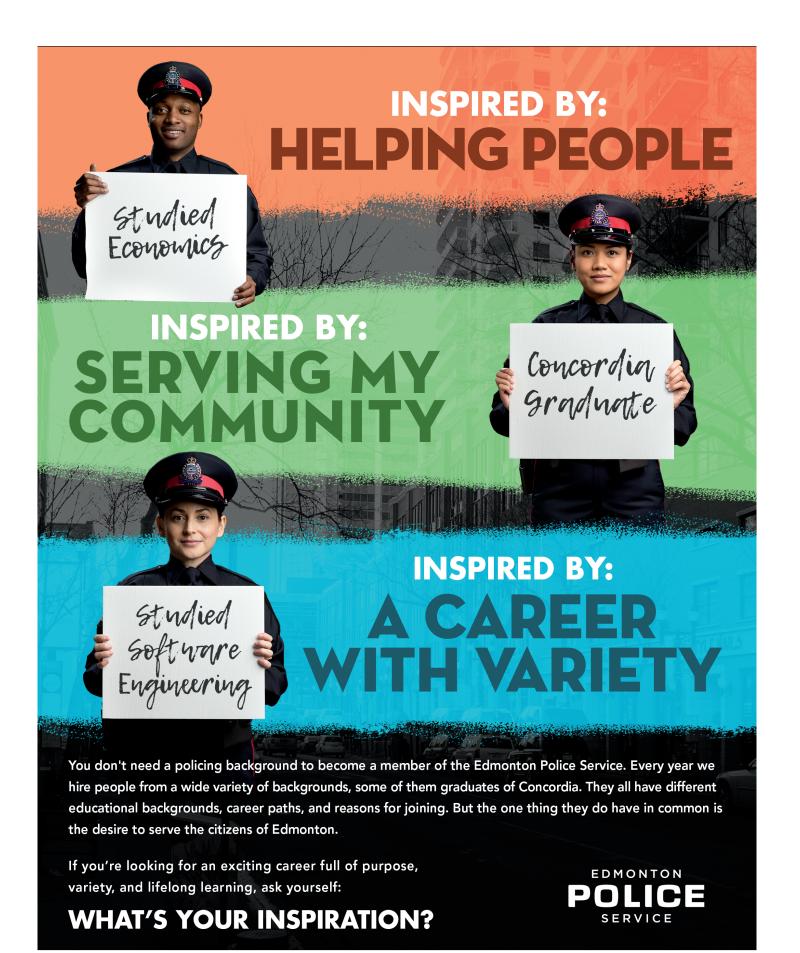
55. Subjects of clashes 56. Net earnings

57. Pennsylvania port

58. Gymnast Korbut







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Canada



the major types of diets and their implications for a New Year's Resolution to "get healthier."

two types: restriction and elimination. Restriction diets dictate restricting some food group (or calories themselves) while elimination diets dictate eliminating a food group or eating behavior. While both types can be successful, they also have their critics. increased hunger. Reducing the number of healthy

Food group diets (or macro elimination diets), have had some successes. Often used for diagnosing allergies in medical settings, the same principles have fewer beneficial micronutrients than two have also been applied to dieting. Diets like the hundred calories' worth of bread, for instance. Eating Ketogenic diet, which advocates extremely low carb intake with correspondingly greater fat intake, have followed by crashes, leaving people feeling hungry taken off in popularity. Other examples include noadded-sugar diets or eliminating dairy products. However, critics point out that these diets require large lifestyle changes, and due to their strictness, are difficult to maintain over time. While completely eliminating calories is a foolhardy endeavor, it has been tried before. Going by many names and types, "breatharians" have alternatively claimed they derive all their needed nutrients from sunlight or air. Unsurprisingly, the long-term success rate for this diet is poor, leading to potentially fatal consequences, and some prominent advocates of this diet have been caught in embarrassing situations, such as exiting a McDonald's or 7/11. Despite this, some seek to improve their health through time-related calorie restriction: fasting. Fasting has a long history in spiritual and religious circles, but the rise of intermittent fasting, where you have specific eating windows such as only eating within an 8-hour timespan per day, have found success for some. Like all diets though, it has its detractors, who suggest the practice is a borderline eating disorder, as intermittent fasters may engage in practices to maintain their fast that are also used by anorexics. For those not seeking to make drastic changes, reduction diets offer another solution.

Reduction diets can best be thought of as the

moderation solution to dieting. Unlike total or nearelimination diets, they seek to reduce the consumption of certain foods or calories. Instead of having half Modern diets can, broadly speaking, be classified into a bag of chips, have a pre-proportioned serving instead. While these diets can be more successful, as they don't require large lifestyle changes, critics contend that incorporating "junk" foods into reduced calorie diets can lead to nutritional imbalances and meals to eat more "junk food" snacks may still lead to weight loss, but may hurt mental and physical health. Two hundred calories' worth of chips will junk food may lead to quick blood sugar spikes again shortly after eating. A healthier option would have left them feeling full, or satiated, for far longer.

> Given all the diets out there and conflicting advice, it's easy to become overwhelmed. Ultimately, the best diet may not be a diet after all. While there is a relationship between being in a healthy body weight range and overall health, weight isn't the sole predictor of health. The key to health isn't necessarily going on mentally and physically draining diets but embracing total wellness, involving both mental and physical elements, such as mindfulness of our daily lives and reducing stress. In the end, perhaps the best answer to the vague "be healthier" New Year's resolution is to embrace a broad spectrum of healthy activities that lead to an overall better state of wellness, not to jump on a fad diet.



## **CUE: A UNIQUE EXPERIENCE FOR UNIQUE STUDENTS**

by Nick Clark

Well, well, look who's back. If you started your year in September, like me, congratulations, you're halfway there, reader. Thanks for starting out 2019 by picking up a copy of The Bolt or reading on our website, theboltnews.com.

Ifyou'renewtoConcordiathismonth,welcomeaboard! I've been a student at Concordia for nearly four years. I'll be completely frank with you: there have been ups and downs. As a small University, Concordia has some quirks. The trick to making the most of your time here is to learn how to make the most of those guirks.

Classes are small, which is great for discussion and getting to know your fellow students. You'll also probablysee a lot of familiar faces in your classes, which makes group work significantly easier to prepare for. It's a lot more difficult to get by without contributing to class discussions, but I've seen a few people manage it, so if that's your dream, don't give up on it yet.

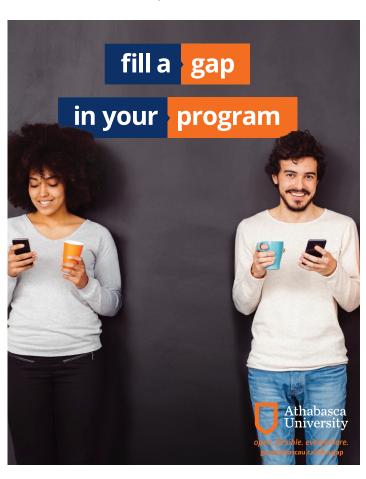
As a result of the small number of students in a class, it's easier to get to know your professors and potentially benefitfromsomeone-on-one attention. All professors hold office hours on campus, so they should always have the time to meet with you if you want some help.

Something to be wary of, especially as Concordia grows its population more and more each semester, is class selection. Choosing classes quickly is a

necessity, especially for those in the Arts faculty where most of our student population resides. Classes have the potential to fill up quickly, and there isn't always more than one option, so it's best to make your selections as soon as you can.

Speaking of selecting classes, you'll find that sometimes the class you want or even need to take is not available at a reasonable time for you, or at all. This has happened to many of us here and is one of the unfortunate realities of attending a school like Concordia. From personal experience, I recommend planning as much of your degree ahead of time as possible. That includes checking prerequisites for future classes.

Beyond classes, there are multiple other ways for you to be involved on campus. The Bolt is one of them. If



you have an interest you don't see represented in The Bolt, anyone is able to submit an article. Our office is on campus in the library (office L279), so you're free to drop by to pitch ideas or ask any questions whenever you like. You can also email us at csabolt@student. concordia.ab.ca any time. It just so happens we are also hiring editing staff for next year, so keep your eyes open for more information on applying for an editing position later this month if that interests you.

There are also many student-led clubs active here at Concordia, which you can investigate further at our club fair. Check out the back page of this issue for more information on the club fair.

Finally, I have one last piece of advice. This applies to everyone, new and returning students alike. Concordia has something that many other universities do not: parking for less than \$15/day within walking distance of a building. For those who

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haven't purchased a parking pass, it works out to about \$8/day--just make sure you have a parking space before you pay. I don't know if anyone has ever felt like they're getting a good deal when they pay for parking, but sometimes, especially during these cold Edmonton winters, it's worth the price to get inside a few minutes faster. On the downside, there are not that many spaces available, so be fast. If you don't park in the parking lot, your options are limited to one or two hour parking options along the residential streets in the area or the unlimited parking several blocks away. It's not an ideal system by any stretch of the imagination, but there are worse problems out there, and not many places that will give you the unique experience that Concordia ende avours to offer.

The Bolt releases bi-weekly in print and new articles appear online several days per week. Follow us on social media @TheBoltNews to stay up to date on new articles, news, contests, and more.

