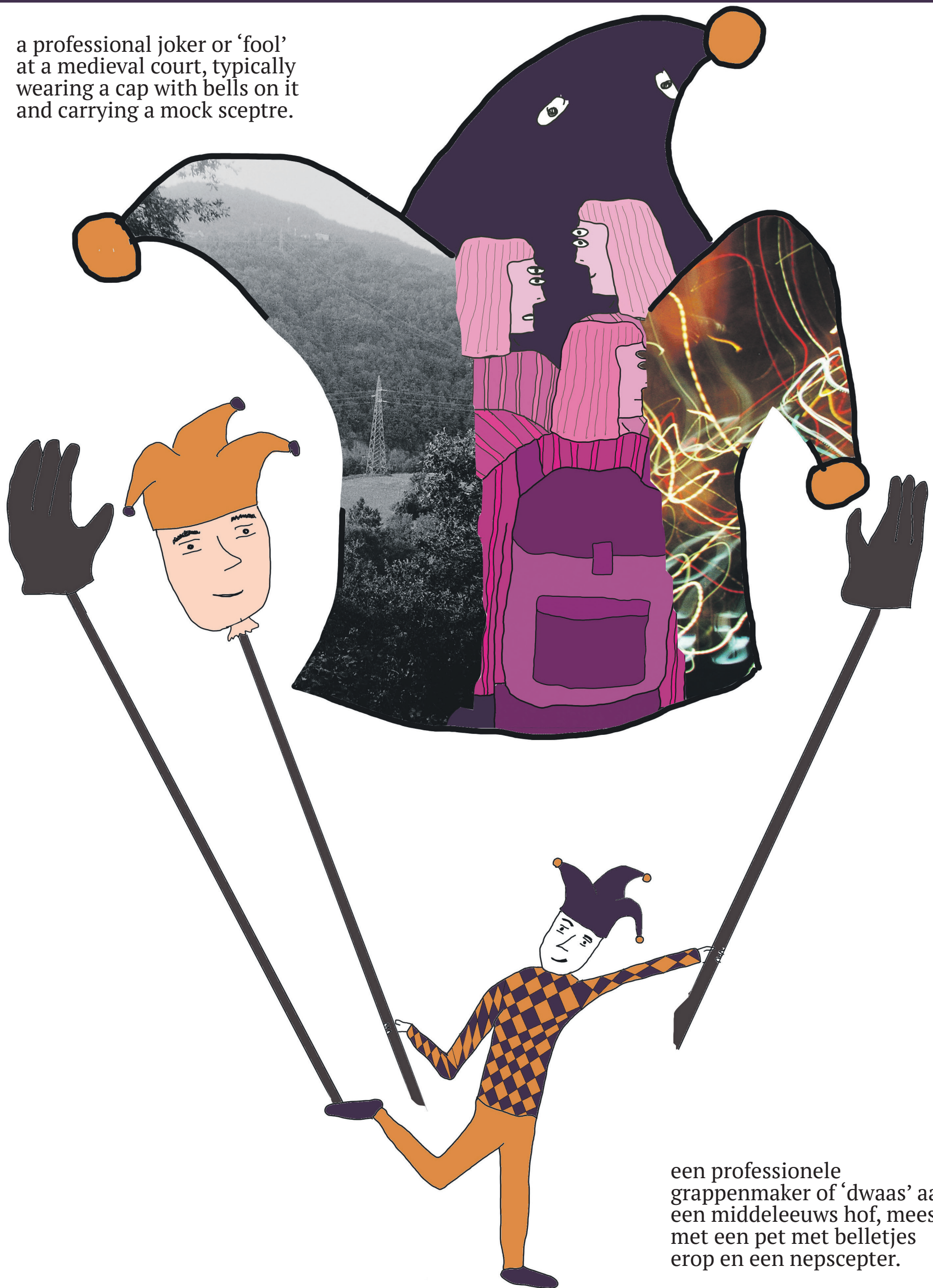


THE JESTER

a professional joker or 'fool' at a medieval court, typically wearing a cap with bells on it and carrying a mock sceptre.



een professionele grappenmaker of 'dwaas' aan een middeleeuws hof, meestal met een pet met belletjes erop en een nepscepter.

who is the jester?

Born in WUR's deep dungeons, the Jester is everywhere and nowhere at once. They're an introvert disguised as an extrovert, both approachable and intimidating all at once. You'll find them going around Wageningen, discovering the city's darkest corners. On a Friday night, they'll be sitting in De Zaaier with a drink, surrounded by people, quietly observing as students go on with their lives. They think, they reflect, they write. The Jester is cheeky, and always speaks their mind. They see things for what they are. Sometimes, they are the bearer of bad news, but they make sure to always deliver it in a funny way, because shedding light on important issues is what they do.

If the Jester was given the option to rule the world, they'd never accept, because authority is what they despise. If they're told not to do something, they will not give in. They will write an article about it, they will make a scene, they will stand firm. The Jester can be a little arrogant, especially because they like to have the last word, but really they just want to be loved. You might imagine the Jester as a cloud floating over campus with a magnifying glass. You might imagine The Jester as a faceless and genderless creature that comes out of its box when it hears of something worth investigating. You might imagine The Jester as a slightly grotesque character, who you won't necessarily like immediately, but who you'll definitely be intrigued by. Or you might think of the Jester as the person sitting right next to you.

Why does the Jester do what they do? Because they want to give students in Wageningen new ideas, open up new meanings, give students inspiration to experiment, bring light and joy, and enlighten their minds.





THE JESTER MANIFESTO

The Jester is an amateurish, satirical, and student-driven newspaper based in Wageningen that is published four times a year. Since its foundation in 2019, The Jester has and continues to criticise authority by writing critically about power relations at Wageningen University & Research (WUR), inclusivity on campus, WUR's ties to the private sector and the fossil fuel industry, the housing crisis, the list goes on. The Jester also aims to be the eyes and ears of students in Wageningen by covering news related to student life. Through its publications, The Jester encourages critical thinking and discussion in the student community.

The name – The Jester – was chosen in honour of the professional jokers or 'fools' who entertained medieval courts, often portraying their observations of the world through witticisms and satire.

Today, The Jester represents a team of around 20 students from around the world, all enthusiastic about writing, investigating, interviewing, illustrating, and designing. They meet regularly to have open discussions, exchange ideas, analyse thoughts, and develop concepts together.

But be careful when you approach, they may be called the Jester, but they are no fool.

(not) finding information

on WUR's connections to fossil fuel companies

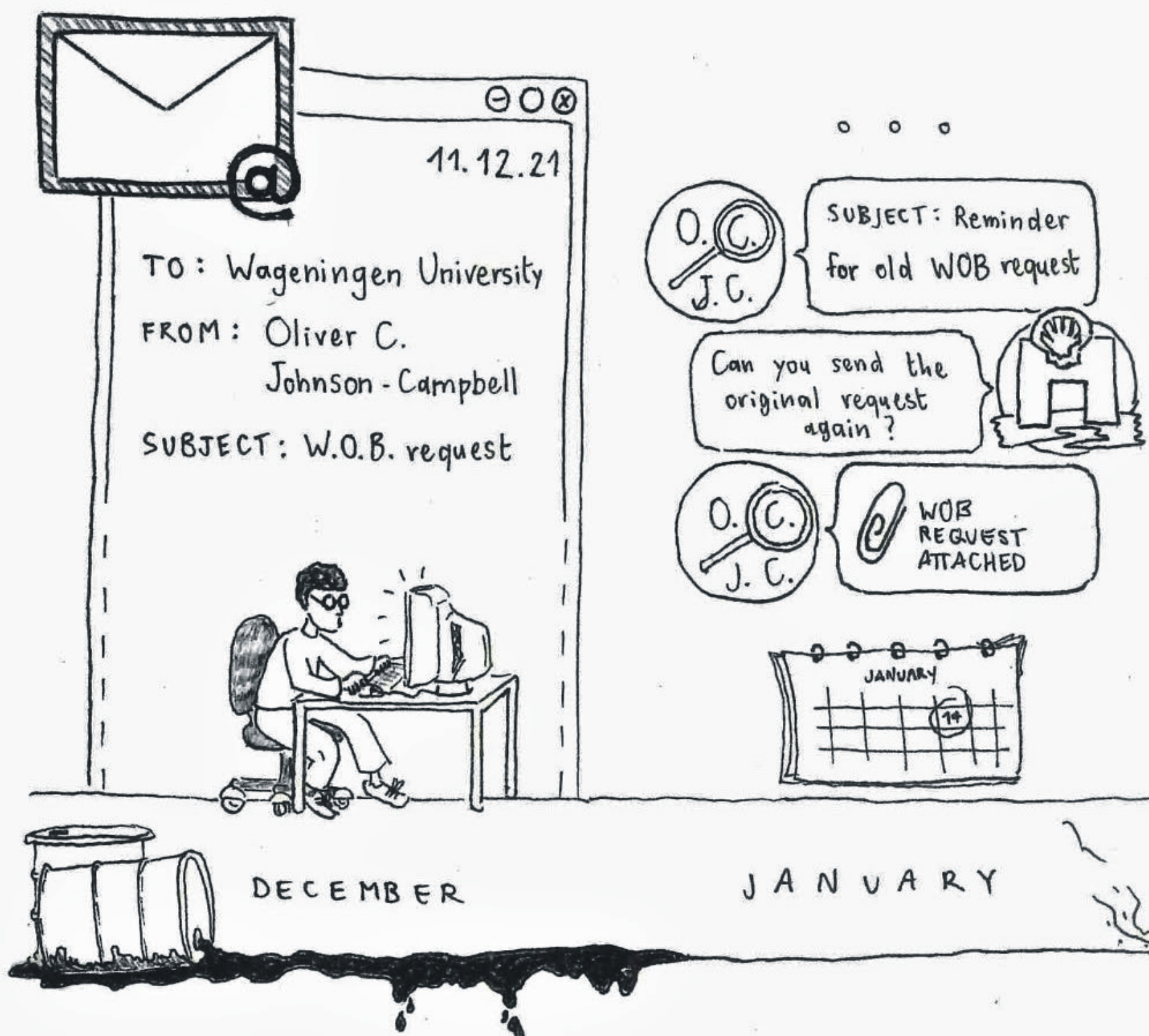
Last time we spoke with our investigative journalist in residence Oliver, he was interested in whether WUR had any ties to fossil fuel companies. At that time, he had sent a WOB request (Wet openbaarheid van bestuur, or Freedom of Information in English) to find out. Since then, he has received a response. We interviewed him to find out what it said.

How did the process go?

It took them nearly 4 months to respond to the request. I sent this WOB request on 11th December. After waiting for 4 weeks, the amount of time this can legally take, I decided to remind them. On 14th January, I emailed them again, and they responded asking for my original request. I sent the request again and waited. Another 4 weeks went by, so I emailed them on 10th February for an update. The WOB staff replied saying they are "still collecting documents and assessing whether they fall under [my] request for information", and that they will get back to me "on short notice". After another week, on 18th February, I emailed again. I received a reply on 24th February, in which they reassured me that they will inform me "with a formal decision by [the] Executive Board next week". On 2nd March, I received an email with the official response on the WOB request.

What was the response?

The email contained a PDF attachment of the response and a simple statement from the WOB staff: "I trust to have informed you sufficiently". In the PDF, they described the procedure of the request and final decision. They claimed that this request needed consultation from the central archive, the financial department, and "the departments that may specifically have received funding within the scope of [my] information request". These thorough searches yielded no results at all. They assured me that "Wageningen University has not received any sponsorships, donations or research grants from any organisation listed in the Carbon Underground 200 of 2015 from 1 January 2016 to 11 December 2021". At the end of the letter was repeated "We trust to have informed you sufficiently", sincerely signed by Louise Fresco herself.



What are your thoughts?

Firstly, I am disappointed that Wageningen University took so long to respond to me. Although the legal requirement is 4 weeks, they only responded fully after nearly 3 months. Secondly, I am more aware of the problems in the system for requesting information. I know that there are a significant number of fossil fuel ties with WUR. Maybe these fall under the umbrella of 'Wageningen Research' and so are not subject to the WOB request. But it is very difficult to find information on these ties, and in theory this is a massive loophole where money for research funding and donations does not have to be disclosed. But, I am relieved that 'Wageningen University' itself has not accepted research grants and donations from fossil fuel companies in the last 5 years.

 Brigitte W.

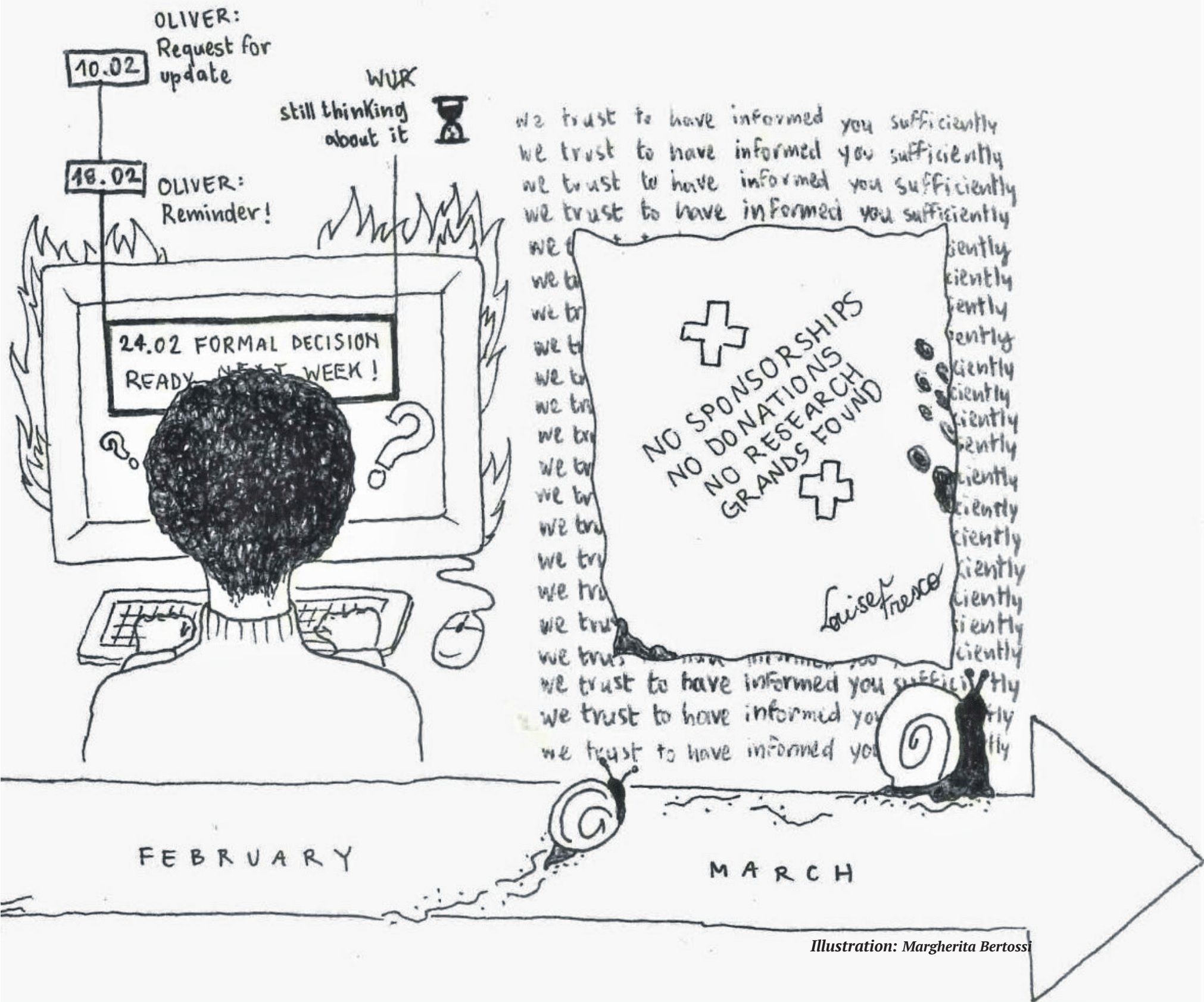


Illustration: Margherita Bertossi

Fossil fuelled WUR

Through his WOB request, Oliver found no fossil fuel ties to Wageningen University. So I thought I would do some research to find out more. Let's take a closer look at some of WUR's cosy ties with oil majors such as Shell, BP, Total, and Exxon Mobil, and how WUR enables greenwashing by these companies.

Fossil fuel companies play an overwhelming role in the climate crisis and exacerbate or are complicit in human rights abuses where they operate, from the Niger Delta to West Papua. They have long known about the impacts of their exploitations of the environment and people. Although some fossil fuel companies have presented climate plans, their actual internal projections do not stack up with the public image.

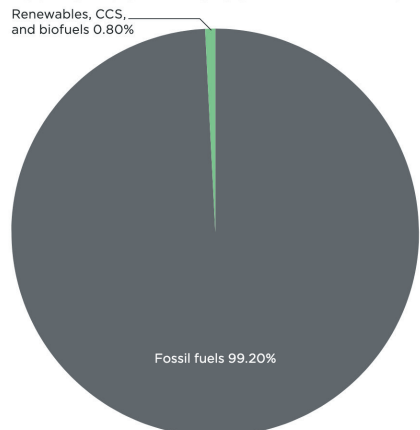
Most of the Big Oil companies plan to increase oil and gas extraction in the coming decades. But, to remain within 1.5°C warming, we need a global decrease of 6% in fossil fuel burning per year between 2020 and 2030.

Some people argue that it is good that WUR works with these multinationals since they have the most power to change things, and that these giants are not going away so we must work on changing them from the inside. But there is a major flaw in this argument.

The term 'greenwashing' describes how these companies present a sustainable public front (often through disinformation) and bolster their social licence and public image, even in a world that can no longer ignore the climate crisis. Greenwashing presents these fossil fuel companies as necessary and even beneficial to solving the ecological crises.

One way to boost their reputation is through collaborating with universities, such as by working on sustainable projects at WUR. The projects may be beneficial in isolation and contribute to advancing research in sustainable energy, but when viewed in the context of the climate crisis, these small philanthropies are strikingly hypocritical and self-serving (see chart).

FIGURE 3: BIG OIL AND GAS CAPITAL EXPENDITURE IN 2019

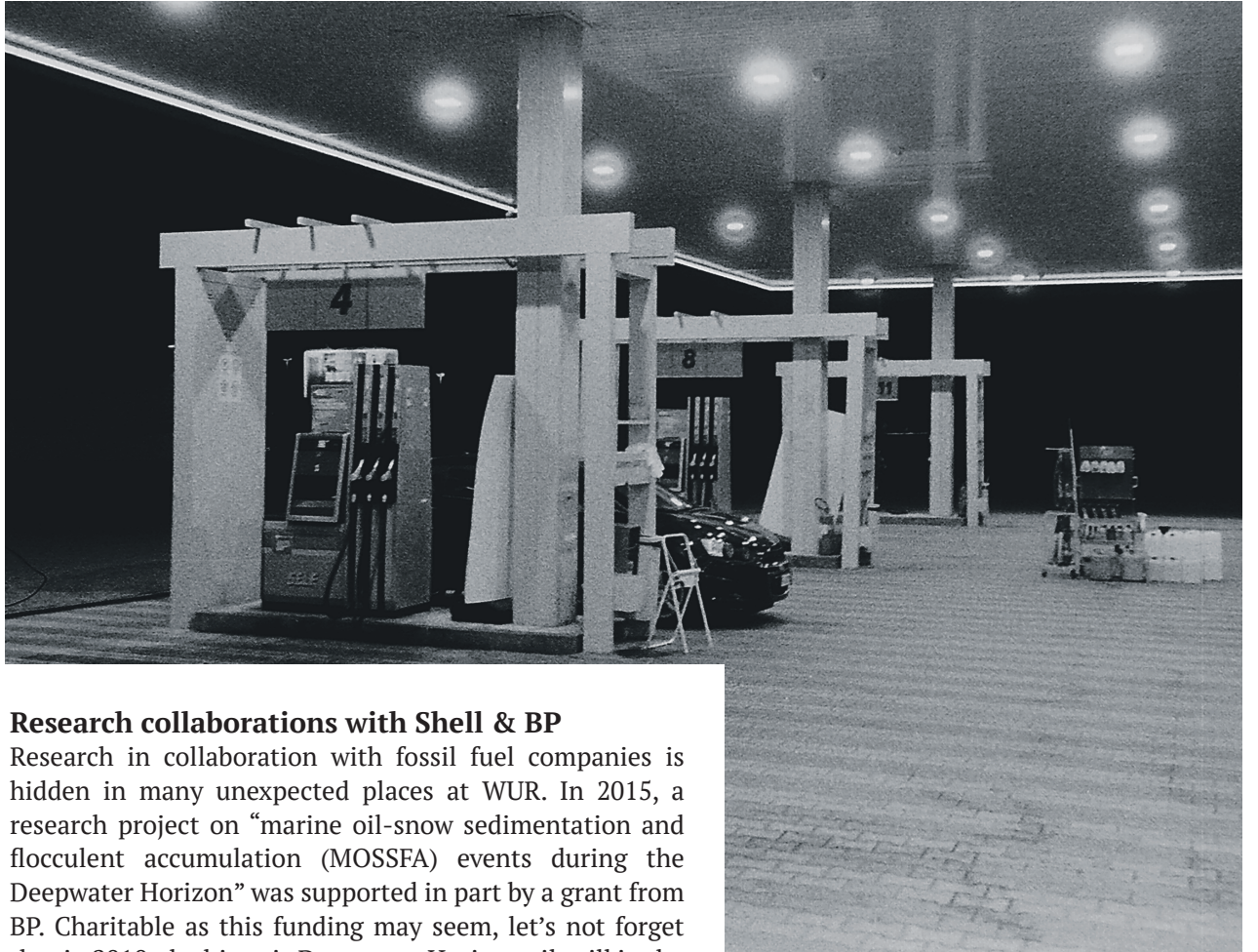


Graph from: Big Oil Reality Check Report September 2020
- Oil Change International

WUR, Shell & BP

In a 2017 symposium on Arctic oil and gas hosted by WUR, a former "officer" of Shell was invited and in January 2018, WUR put up a big bright yellow tent on campus to host Shell's "Bright Ideas Hub".

In 2015, a WUR bachelor's student was awarded Shell's Bachelor Master Prize for €2,500 because Shell "wants to encourage young technical talent to conduct research into technological solutions with a sustainable character". On top of that, Louise Fresco, current President of WUR's Executive Board, was jury chair at this competition.



Research collaborations with Shell & BP

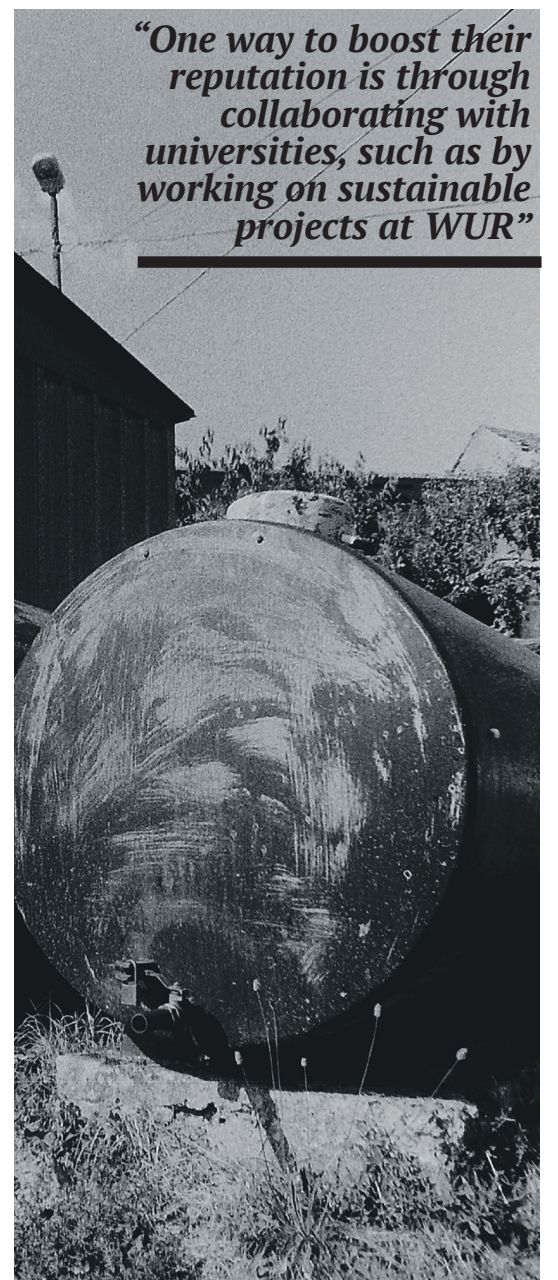
Research in collaboration with fossil fuel companies is hidden in many unexpected places at WUR. In 2015, a research project on "marine oil-snow sedimentation and flocculent accumulation (MOSSFA) events during the Deepwater Horizon" was supported in part by a grant from BP. Charitable as this funding may seem, let's not forget that in 2010, the historic Deepwater Horizon oil spill in the Gulf of Mexico was blamed on BP's "gross negligence and wilful misconduct".

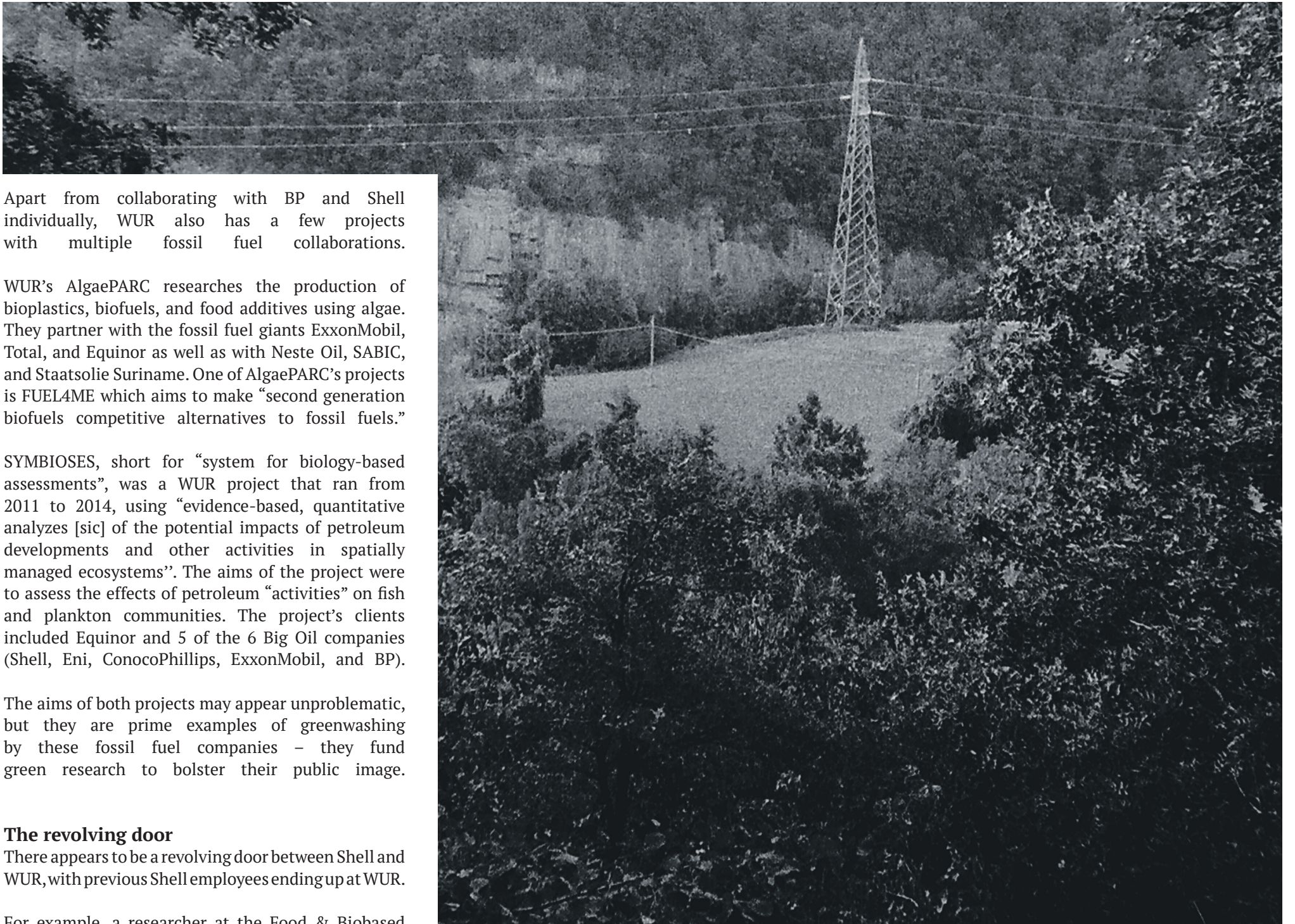
WUR seems to have a special relationship with Shell, and Shell appears in many places. A report on the "potential of coproduction of energy, fuels and chemicals from biobased renewable resources" was co-authored by a WUR researcher and an employee from Shell.

Shell is also a party in the consortium in the Aquaconnect programme, which focuses on the reuse of wastewater and brackish water for drought resilience in the Netherlands. Apart from being a partner in these projects, Shell appears to be a major collaborator in Wageningen's Institute of Marine Resources and Ecosystem Studies (IMARES). IMARES aims to "substantially contribute to more sustainable and more careful management, use and protection of natural riches in marine, coastal and freshwater areas" and has conducted at least 17 studies in partnership with Shell. With a track record of environmental damage in marine areas, it seems questionable that Shell would be an appropriate partner in achieving IMARES' research goals.

Shell is an official partner of the Amsterdam Institute for Advanced Metropolitan Solutions (AMS), which tackles "the challenges posed by our rapidly urbanising world" and was founded in 2014 by WUR, Delft University of Technology and Massachusetts Institute of Technology. As a partner in this project, Shell claims to be helping focus on "the research and development of smart and sustainable energy systems". Finally, Shell is listed among the partners of WUR's Dutch Arctic Circle project, which aims "to connect supply and demand of Arctic knowledge in the Netherlands in order to work towards responsible offshore operations". With the long list of environmental problems that come with fossil fuel extraction, let alone offshore operations, it is questionable that "responsible offshore operations" are possible – and that Shell can be part of this ambiguous goal.

"One way to boost their reputation is through collaborating with universities, such as by working on sustainable projects at WUR"





Apart from collaborating with BP and Shell individually, WUR also has a few projects with multiple fossil fuel collaborations.

WUR's AlgaePARC researches the production of bioplastics, biofuels, and food additives using algae. They partner with the fossil fuel giants ExxonMobil, Total, and Equinor as well as with Neste Oil, SABIC, and Staatsolie Suriname. One of AlgaePARC's projects is FUEL4ME which aims to make "second generation biofuels competitive alternatives to fossil fuels."

SYMBIOSES, short for "system for biology-based assessments", was a WUR project that ran from 2011 to 2014, using "evidence-based, quantitative analyzes [sic] of the potential impacts of petroleum developments and other activities in spatially managed ecosystems". The aims of the project were to assess the effects of petroleum "activities" on fish and plankton communities. The project's clients included Equinor and 5 of the 6 Big Oil companies (Shell, Eni, ConocoPhillips, ExxonMobil, and BP).

The aims of both projects may appear unproblematic, but they are prime examples of greenwashing by these fossil fuel companies – they fund green research to bolster their public image.

The revolving door

There appears to be a revolving door between Shell and WUR, with previous Shell employees ending up at WUR.

For example, a researcher at the Food & Biobased Research Institute of WUR did a traineeship at Shell/ExxonMobil on drilling fluids before working at WUR. Steven de Bie was an Adjunct Professor in Sustainable Use of Living Resources at WUR after working as Shell's Manager of Environmental Partnerships and Advisor on biodiversity. He was later made Honorary Professor at WUR (it is unclear whether he still holds this position). Shell also sponsors Dr Peter Boogaard's position as Professor of Toxicology at WUR. Finally, Louise Fresco was a trustee of the Shell Foundation for three years up until a year before she was hired by WUR in 2014.

WUR does not take a strong stance against fossil fuel companies, as seen in its ambassador selection. These ambassadors, nominated by WUR, are "a panel of WUR graduates who now occupy important posts in industry and public institutions worldwide". WUR claims that "each and every one of them are leaders from the business community and the government-related organisations [...]. Using their network, experience, and financial resources, [the ambassadors] want to build a bridge between WUR and society." In 2020, they consisted of 35 Dutch WUR alumni. One such ambassador is Roelof Platenkamp, who used to work for Shell and on petroleum development in Oman and is founder of Tulip Oil. Tulip Oil is a private fossil fuel exploration and production company, which has a "strong portfolio of both onshore and offshore projects in both oil and gas". It is troubling to see that WUR chose a prominent businessman in the fossil fuel sector as an ambassador, and even hopes to use his lucrative connections to bridge WUR to "society".

These personnel ties form a cosy relationship between fossil fuels and the university, bringing the interests of fossil fuels to the centre of WUR.

In an ideal world and hopefully the near future, fossil fuel companies no longer exist. They do not have a place in a world facing a climate crisis – a problem that they are largely responsible for. Despite their small philanthropies and donations to green research, their businesses still run on the exploitation of natural resources and people, especially people of the Global South and people of colour. Although we are not living in a utopian world free from fossil fuels yet, we still should avoid these companies as much as possible, and WUR should not have any connections to these companies at all.

There are of course limitations to this vision. For example, what if someone did an internship at Shell and now works at WUR as a post-doc? This should not be our focus; the problem is the system and not the individuals. The examples of personnel ties mentioned in this article are therefore limited to those that involve decision-making or that enable greenwashing.

WUR's connections to fossil fuels are unsettling because research is carried out at WUR on climate justice and ethical transitions away from fossil fuels. WUR actively presents itself as the planet's most sustainable university, and it proudly displays its awards and accolades. Even WUR's slogan, "for quality of life", and its overuse of the colour green, suggest it holds the answers to solving our planetary crises. But underneath all the glossy sustainability marketing, WUR is still welcoming and accepting the influence of these fossil fuel companies. In doing so, WUR plays a knowing role in greenwashing and is complicit in a widespread public image scam.



Brigitte W.





Condemnation of Putin's war in Ukraine has been widespread throughout Europe. But how complicit have European countries been in allowing a war-hungry fascist dictator to rise to power? Next to many other European powers, the Netherlands has played a significant role in enabling the strategy of the Putin-controlled fossil-gas corporation, Gazprom. Compiling information from the investigative journalism of SOMO, Follow the Money and Reuters, we have done our best to paint a picture of Gazprom's three major interests in the Netherlands: infrastructure, market control and tax avoidance.

Best known as the sponsor of the European football tournament: the Champions League, Gazprom is the largest gas extractor in the world and one of the largest contributors to the Russian federal budget through tax revenues. The Putin regime controls Gazprom's strategy and policy since 50% of the shares in the corporation are owned by the Kremlin. This means Gazprom plays a significant role in the regime's geo-political power play.

To gain power, Gazprom employs an aggressive growth strategy whereby low market prices are offered to take customers from competitors. Next to this, Gazprom makes large investments in infrastructure to increase its productive capacity in terms of new gas fields, gas pipelines, or gas storage, allowing it to slowly monopolise gas production and distribution. This allows Gazprom to grow rapidly and gain control of large parts of the European gas infrastructure and market.

Gazprom's infrastructure

To talk about gas infrastructure, and not talk about the Netherlands, would be an insult. Known as the 'gas roundabout' of Europe, Dutch infrastructure is used to trade, store, and distribute substantial amounts of gas throughout Europe. This makes Gazprom extremely interested in the Netherlands for building a European reliance on its gas and has led to them owning 13.6% of Dutch gas storage capacity.

In terms of extraction and distribution, Wingas and Wintershall Noordzee are two of Gazprom's most lucrative acquisitions in the Netherlands. Gazprom-owned Wingas has gas storage and pipelines all over the Northwest of Europe. Wintershall Noordzee is half Gazprom-owned and has 29 gas extraction facilities off the Dutch coast, making it one of the larger players there. Wintershall accounted for over 10% of the gas extraction in the Dutch part of the North Sea in 2019.

Gazprom's market control

When we get onto the topic of market control, we come even closer to our home of Wageningen. Of the 284 municipalities with 2020 data in the Netherlands, 120 of them had contracts with Gazprom Energy – the Dutch Branch of Gazprom based in Den Bosch – including our neighbors Utrecht, Renkum, Arnhem, and Veenendaal.

Even though the Wageningen municipality does not have a Gazprom contract, Gazprom may still provide the gas that heats your home. This is because gas is like electricity: it is mixed and stored regardless of where it came from, and when one company does not have enough, they buy it from another on the gas exchange – where Gazprom stores a lot of gas. As well as the 120 municipalities, over half of the Water Boards in the Netherlands have contracts with Gazprom.

Although the director of the Dutch branch of Gazprom resigned earlier this year, its activities seem set to continue for the near future. Over the past decade Gazprom Energy has offered lower prices than that of competitors and signed long-term gas contracts with Dutch municipalities and water boards, providing a guaranteed stream of money for Putin's regime. To make matters worse, the corporation is so far immune to European sanctions since there is such a heavy reliance of Europe on Gazprom gas.

Upon request to cancel these contracts following Putin's invasion of Ukraine, many of these municipalities responded that this would only further fund the Putin regime since the contracts are subject to cancellation fees. That said, the #StopGazprom campaign has succeeded in pressuring the Dutch Minister for Climate and Energy Rob Jetten to write an open letter to parliament stating that all Gazprom contracts should be ended or 'wound down' by October 2022. Wound down is especially important wording here, since Utrecht has only committed to not renewing their contract in January 2024.

Gazprom's tax avoidance

Some of us prefer avoiding the subject of tax, but many corporations love to avoid paying it. Sixteen subsidiaries of Gazprom can be found in Amsterdam, of which some have offices and employees, and others simply have mailboxes. These are the 'baby companies' of Gazprom who avail of the Dutch tax-haven to channel money back to the Putin regime from Gazprom operations in Vietnam, Ireland, Iraq, India, the UK, Uzbekistan, the list goes on. The combined assets of these subsidiaries are worth at least 26.5 billion USD according to SOMO.

The responsibility for facilitating Gazprom's activities in the Netherlands over these years primarily lies in the regulators, namely the Dutch Ministry of Finance and the Dutch Central Bank (DNB) who constructed this tax haven to attract tax-avoiding corporations. On the business side, there are well-known Dutch firms that assist Gazprom's operations such as the accountancy firm PricewaterhouseCoopers or PWC, and the law firm Houthoff. The latter was also coined the 'Kremlin office,' since they provided legal services to the Russian Federation and associated partners. Following pressure from public opinion Houthoff announced that they will sever ties. PwC have yet to make a move.

Here we have only scratched the surface of the web of relations between the Netherlands, Gazprom, and the Putin regime. If we look further to Germany, England, the US and beyond, we only get a clearer picture of how complicit many countries have been in allowing a war-hungry dictator and his regime to rise to power. So next time we condemn the war in Ukraine, let us keep in mind that the responsibility for enabling such a dangerous man to rise to power lays well outside Russian borders and sometimes even sits on the table of our own municipality.

The 5 step guide to finding who is responsible

1. Pick the flag from the country you want to condemn for the Ukraine war.



2. Cut out the three color stripes.



3. Now shuffle those pieces up so you have red on the top, white in the middle, and blue on the bottom.



4. Stick the three stripes together in that new order.



5. Tadah you have the latest European country responsible for funding a war-hungry fascist dictator.



Oscar B.

Design: Maria Rull

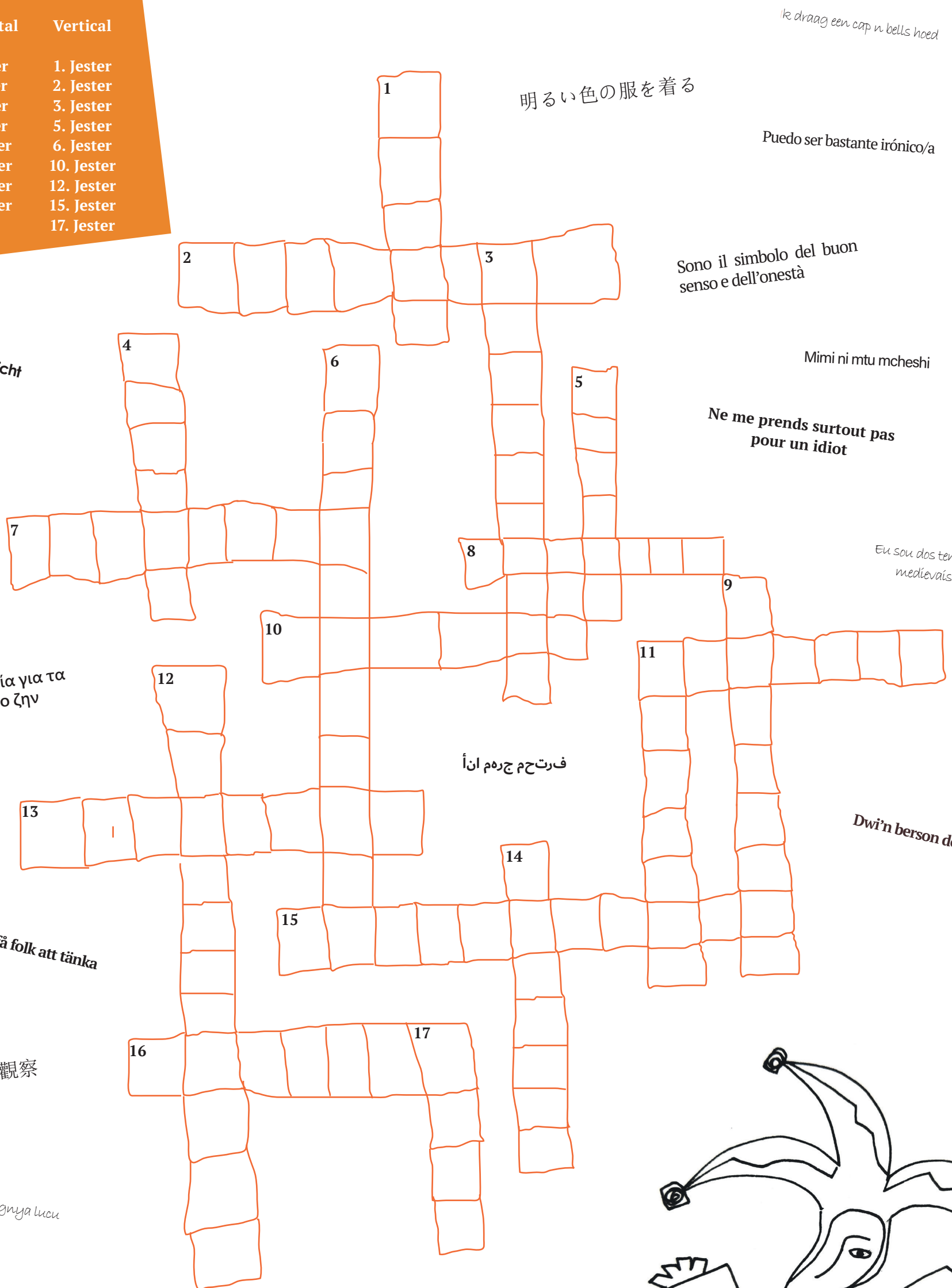
All references can be found in the online article at thejesterwageningen.nl

Jester around the world

Each word is Jester in another language. Unless you are a human dictionary you may need some help.
Answers are on page 19.

Horizontal Vertical

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 4. Jester | 1. Jester |
| 7. Jester | 2. Jester |
| 8. Jester | 3. Jester |
| 9. Jester | 5. Jester |
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| 13. Jester | 10. Jester |
| 14. Jester | 12. Jester |
| 16. Jester | 15. Jester |
| | 17. Jester |



Ik draag een cap n bells hoed

明るい色の服を着る

Puedo ser bastante irónico/a

Sono il simbolo del buon senso e dell'onestà

Ich bin töricht

Mimi ni mtu mcheshi

Ne me prends surtout pas pour un idiot

Eu sou dos tempos medievais

κάνω αστεία για τα προς το ζην

فرتحم جرهم أنا

Dwi'n berson doniol

Jag vill få folk att tänka

我坦率地觀察

saya orangnya lucu

Я ношу красочную шляпу с колокольчиками

pochodzę z czasów średniowiecza

açık gözlemler yaparım

मैं जीने के लिए चुटकुले सुनाता हूँ



Ill: Cristina Biddlecome Canaveral



Crossing borders without crossing boundaries

At WUR fieldwork is seen as a chance to develop oneself. Whether it takes place abroad, in your homecountry or here in the Netherlands you, will encounter many new experiences. But that should not come with risking your safety. We interviewed Dr. Mindi Schneider to discuss the risk of gender-based violence in fieldwork and how WUR could better prepare students for the risks it poses.

Fieldwork: whether you have already done it or are thinking of doing it, it involves crossing borders. Every year, throngs of Dutch and international students have the privilege of leaving the Netherlands and embarking on research trips lasting one to several months. They travel alone or as part of research teams with supervisors in the field, either working in places they've never been or places they're familiar with. This type of work requires you to adapt to new environments and social hierarchies.

As a field researcher, you might eat foods you typically avoid. You might not understand the language. You may even fundamentally disagree with supervisors or colleagues. You might be asked to do menial, tiring tasks. You might be eyed up. You might be harassed. Through it all, field workers are supposed to be adaptable.

But how far is too far? When do “friendly jokes” from supervisors, colleagues, or peers turn into harassment? When does the flexibility required of fieldworkers turn into threats on their safety? What is the responsibility of universities to train, prepare, and support students and supervisors?

Let's talk about this responsibility at WUR: education and training on the risk of Gender-Based Violence (GBV) in fieldwork. As individuals, we approach fieldwork as an opportunity to develop ourselves academically, professionally, and personally. But how prepared are we for GBV? Understanding this topic is not only needed for those going into fieldwork, but for students in all stages of their studies.

FACT CHECK

What is gender-based violence?

A study conducted by Nelson (2017) and others defined GBV as a harmful act directed at an individual based on gender. It includes physical, verbal, psychological and sexual violence, with the latter being expressed through harassment or assault. While assault refers to unwanted physical contacts, such as forced kissing or rape, harassment covers unwanted verbal approaches, such as sexually motivated jokes.

To better understand GBV during fieldwork and how it is dealt with at Wageningen University, we spoke with Mindi Schneider, an assistant professor in the Sociology of Development and Change (SDG) chair group. She experienced GBV during her PhD fieldwork before coming to WUR and has since studied and published an article alongside her colleagues titled: We, Too: contending the sexual politics of fieldwork in China.

Mindi calls herself an advocate of destigmatising conversations around GBV. She now works to take preventive action in WUR, helping students and supervisors prepare and learn how to deal with GBV in fieldwork. The following is an edited summary of our interview with Mindi, highlighting some key insights.

What are common misconceptions about GBV in fieldwork?

There are many misconceptions regarding GBV, and it is vital to educate ourselves about the reality of GBV to understand and avoid the risks. Misconceptions can make students especially vulnerable to experiencing GBV in fieldwork.

First, there is a broad misconception that GBV is rare in fieldwork. It is often considered a “fringe” issue that can be dealt with individually. However, a recent study conducted by Clancy and others showed that of 666 field researchers in the life, physical, and social sciences in universities worldwide, 59% had experienced sexual harassment, and 19% had experienced sexual assault. The true figures are higher since many incidents of GBV go unreported.

Secondly, a typical misconception is that it can only happen to women. Although assaults often happen to women, men experience different pressures depending on contextual gender roles. Examples are the expectation of men to drink lots of alcohol or pay for sex in strip clubs or brothels. This could, for instance, happen when male researchers are out for drinks with people they want to build rapport with for their research.

Thirdly, perpetrators of GBV are commonly depicted as random people in dark alleyways. However, most perpetrators of GBV are people with whom survivors have built a relationship to conduct their research. The perpetrator could be a supervisor, a gatekeeper, or a person they wanted to interview for their study. These are often people in positions of power, in general and in the research context. Educating students about the reality of GBV is the first step to cultivating students' awareness.

Fourth, in a European context like the Netherlands, it is not uncommon to assume that if GBV happens in fieldwork, it happens somewhere in “far away” places. It is important to note that sexual harassment, assault, and rape figures in the Netherlands mirror those in the EU and internationally. As Mindi explains, when we discuss GBV in fieldwork, we must do so from a position that acknowledges the ubiquity of GBV without racialising it.

What are some problems that survivors encounter at Wageningen University?

Discussing the risks and impacts of GBV in fieldwork remains taboo with many supervisors. Fieldwork for research is often not discussed in courses and supervisory relationships, so students may not be prepared for the possibility that GBV may occur. Also, when students come to supervisors to share their stories, supervisors can minimise the students' experiences. Typical responses include the normalisation of GBV experiences in the field site and a disregard for the consequences of GBV, saying things like, “Oh, are you sure it happened like that?”. Not all supervisors do this, but it is unfortunately quite common.

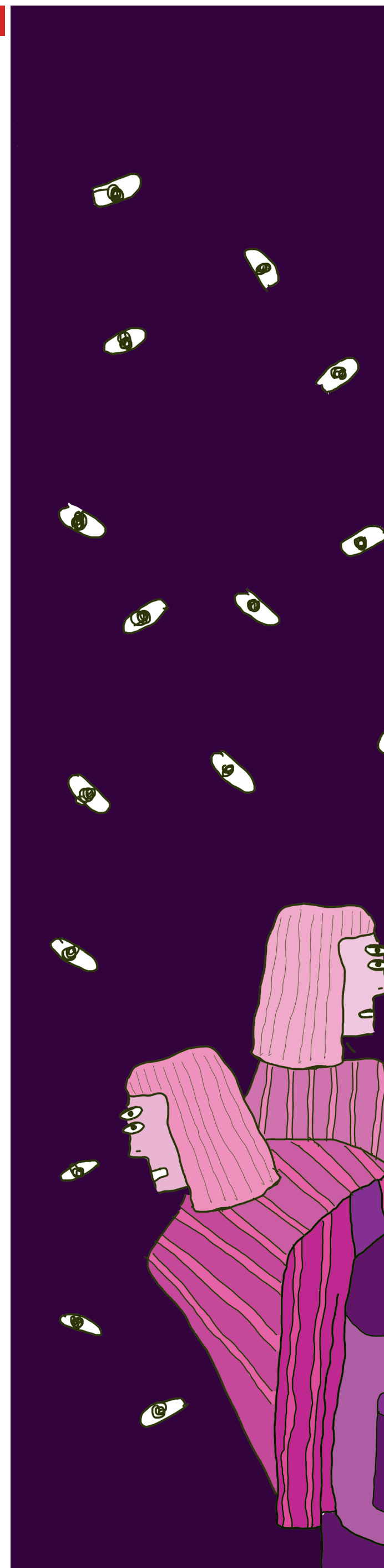




Illustration: Florian Kiers

There is also a lack of institutional support to train and prepare staff to help survivors of GBV. The main channels where students seek help are the WUR's crisis hotline, confidential counsellors, persons of trust and student psychologists. However, only some of these people are trained to help survivors of GBV. This is a problem because speaking with someone without the proper training can re-traumatise the person, leading them not to want to seek further help.

These two problems can reinforce shameful feelings and lead to the silencing of students experiencing GBV. Besides the fear of devaluation, students are hesitant to share their experiences due to trauma, feelings of failure, and a fear of career impacts. This silencing leads to underestimating the number of affected students and can seriously impact students' mental and physical health.

What are the long-term impacts of experiencing GBV in fieldwork?

Although people often underestimate the consequences of GBV at fieldwork, the impacts are enormous, potentially affecting students' long-term well-being. Psychological effects include trauma and feelings of shame, guilt, and fear. Students could develop serious mental health problems such as depression and post-traumatic stress.

GBV in the field can also impact students' research projects and career trajectories. Students may not finish their research because of fear or trauma, they may relocate their fieldwork and take much longer to complete their degree, and some may leave their educational program. The silencing of GBV survivors undeniably contributes to the development of mental health problems and the consequences for students' professional development.

What can we ask of Wageningen University?

The university can never fully mitigate risks, but it should be responsible for providing education and care before, during and after fieldwork. GBV forms a significant safety issue with real impacts and thus requires real policies. Working with Mindi's insights, we developed three key areas the university needs to work on.

1 Institution-wide policy

Adequate safety measures and precautions are essential to ensure students do not suffer from the consequences of GBV. However, the university does not have an institution-wide policy for the preparation of students, and the topic remains absent in most curriculums. Students can do a safety course before going abroad, but it does not clearly discuss GBV.

So, what can we do to support students and supervisors? A crucial step is to develop a coherent policy across methods courses and chair groups to prepare students before fieldwork. Currently, there are inequalities in student preparation because only a few chair groups and a few supervisors address the issue of GBV in fieldwork. An idea is to develop an institutional space focused on training about the risks of GBV.

2 Training

The university insufficiently trains students and supervisors on the risks of GBV in fieldwork. The safety course for students highlights some experiences of GBV but provides no information on how to prepare for it and mitigate the consequences. Students should receive adequate education about GBV through methods courses, training, and mentoring sessions.

For supervisors, there is no institutional support to train and prepare students and no training in communicating

with survivors of GBV. A supervisor cannot and should not provide therapeutic support but should be able to respond to students experiencing GBV appropriately. When students come forward with experiences of GBV, it is key that the supervisors listen and control their own emotional responses. Supervisors should acknowledge the student's experience and reassure the student that they never have to trade personal safety for research data. Eventually, the supervisor should refer the student to appropriate resources.

Professional organisations (such as The Fieldwork Initiative) offer such training courses. Wageningen University needs to acknowledge the problem of GBV and give more thorough training to help avoid the risks of GBV in fieldwork.

3 Resources

The university offers insufficient resources to help students cope with GBV during and after fieldwork. To prepare for these emergencies, the university should designate an easily accessible budget for students to leave the field, seek help, or make contingency plans for their projects.

To care for students after fieldwork, WUR needs policies or reporting methods for sexual and other forms of harassment. Each chair group could appoint a person of trust trained in supporting students who experienced GBV, focusing on academic and logistical adjustments to research projects and relationships, and referrals to counsellors for psychological work.

Talking to an independent person of trust instead of a supervisor could reduce the threshold for students to come forward. Also, the supervisors should provide a safe space for students to come forward and give adequate support to students in finding appropriate help.

Altogether, WUR's policies should allow all students to receive care before, during, and after fieldwork.

Take-Away Message

The most important take-away from the conversation with Mindi is this: you never have to trade personal safety for data collection. If you do not feel comfortable with your fieldwork, you have more options than simply "toughing it out." You can adapt your research by changing your research question, methods, key informants, supervisor(s), or field site. It is helpful to establish personal boundaries regarding your physical and emotional safety before beginning fieldwork. And even though researchers must remain open to viewpoints and ways of living that might differ significantly from their own, researchers must enforce personal safety boundaries.

Fieldwork should come with crossing borders – not boundaries.

Before going to fieldwork

Research or ask people with experience about the gender and power relations that you could encounter in the field beforehand

Keep in contact with your supervisor(s), person of trust and friend groups

Form relationships with women in the field

Contact researchers with experience

Take note of **emergency numbers** in that country before leaving for your fieldwork abroad

Register with the consulate if going abroad



Soraya L. & Victoria G.

People who would like to contact the center for sexual violence (Centrum Seksueel Geweld) can do so through their 24/7 call line: 0800-0188



Who am I?

It has already been over two years since the pandemic grabbed us by the metaphorical throat, and one thing is for sure: there has been a surge in mental health awareness, which is great. It's quite striking that society needed such an extreme situation to pay greater attention to something so basic and fundamental as mental wellbeing. I wonder what is needed to actually start acting upon the ongoing climate crisis. In my opinion, most mental health issues were not brought about by the pandemic per se; they were already present, lurking beneath the surface. In the pre-Covidium, it was relatively easy to have our lives filled with entertainment, make-up, and glitter, making us feel happy and fulfilled. More likely, however, we were simply blinding ourselves from our own existential depth, the dark sides within that are more uncomfortable to face. Luckily for us, lockdowns, online education, and other forms of isolation have given us the (forced) opportunity to look inwards... to make us see that we were not that happy nor fulfilled after all. Boomer or hurrray?



I was honestly quite happy with my mental ignorance and performative life. I was living (and probably still am) a reality with endless mind entertainment to avoid facing the mental clutter inside. Unavoidably, at some point or another, I started to look inside myself -- there was simply no escaping left. These new introspective moments triggered quite a particular and unexpected reaction in me. It started with shortness of breath, sometimes a bit of chest pain, later even a pounding heart. A party of physical responses to me just sitting on my sofa, thinking: what the fuck is going on? Well, my good friend Google quickly informed me: those are basic anxiety symptoms, which probably I should have known by now.

My brain had been going in a million different directions while also going nowhere at the same time. I now have come to a conclusion: I am having an identity crisis. It's been an interesting couple of months. confusing, but also enriching (I hope). I now have a therapist, who is great, and after reading quite some stuff I am going to tell you about how I still have no idea who am I, and that most likely, neither do you.

It appears that we live in an age of Liquid Modernity. Zygmunt Bauman, the late Polish-British sociologist

and philosopher argued that these are rapidly changing times that weaken the notion of durability. In this understanding of the present day, people don't have time nor space to relate to the everlasting, with absolute or established values, implying a sense of rootlessness to all forms of social construction. Basically, everything changes continuously these days, which leads us to change hobbies, jobs or partners as often as we change our underwear. In Ann Branman's analysis "Gender and Sexualities in Liquid Modernity", she explains how the melting powers of liquid modernity cause identity to lose normative hold over the lives of individuals. There is less structure, so the bases of identity become destabilized and deregulated, opening to an unprecedented degree of individual experimentation and choice. So, even if being released from norms and structure and having the option to explore our own identities sounds super fun, it actually can become quite a struggle. "Identity becomes a problem and a source of deep anxiety in liquid modernity", Bauman states. Especially because we realize that uncertainty is here to stay, and we are challenged to live with the fear of not being able to see a clear future. And on top of everything, there's still the internet and social media! We live in a hyper-communicative digital society which weakens human bonds and impoverishes our offline realities.

Byung Chul Han, the South Korean-born German philosopher and cultural theorist, describes today's society as The Burnout Society. We are no longer a disciplinary society, but one of achievement. In the Burnout Society, citizens cease to be obedience subjects and become achievement subjects instead, rendering them entrepreneurs of the self. We live in a success-driven neo-liberal society that leads to self-exploitation, which is more efficient than external exploitation, and brings a feeling of freedom. Capitalism owns everything, even us!! We see ourselves as a project in constant re-designing, re-invention and self-optimization, unchaining narcissistic loops and internal pressure. We focus on success that necessitates validation from others, diving even deeper in our own egos. So, all of it causes us to become tired of our own selves, tired of having to become ourselves, and be pressured to participate and achieve in this self-project.

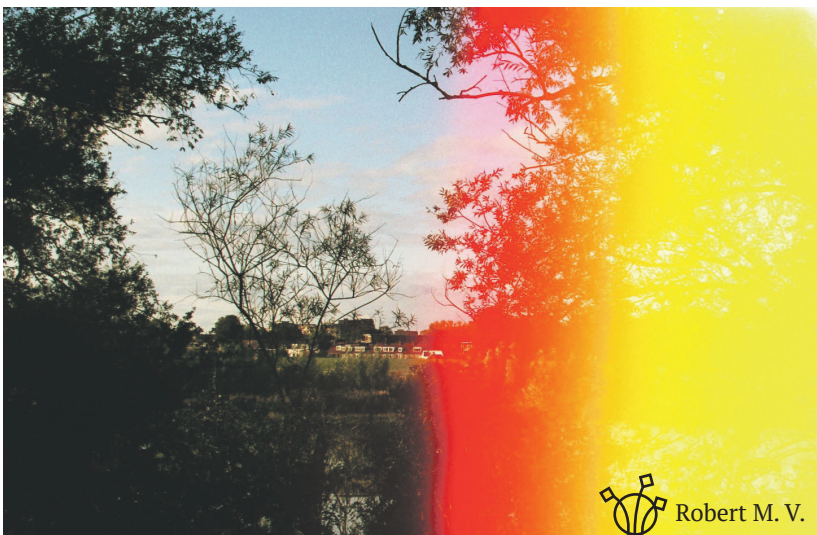


Photos: Smaranda Filip

Going back to my identity struggle, I still have no fucking clue who I am. I see this reality that flows between my fingers, but nothing stays still for long enough to figure out exactly what it is. I struggle with how others see me. If I see myself through other peoples' eyes, I use the perception they have of me as a mirror, which leads me to live a performative life that is not in line with my values. But if I then choose to experiment with my identity, embodying my intrinsic wishes and being the person I want to be, I fall into a hyperactive routine to achieve the best version of me, which ends up draining me completely.

I think that the person I intrinsically want to be is based on my own moral values and self-imposed standards, but apparently that is not even true! It is just that I am automatically owned and controlled by capitalism, self-exploiting the shit out of my physical and mental capabilities in order to optimize the narcissistic project of myself. Isn't it all great?

Perfect!! Now it's all much clearer. Again, super happy for the health awareness boom and figuring out what is inside. I am a more confused and probably unhappier person now. So, if you are struggling with similar issues, no worries, there is nothing really you can do. Apart from spending your salary on therapists or diazepam.



Listening to the elderly in Wageningen

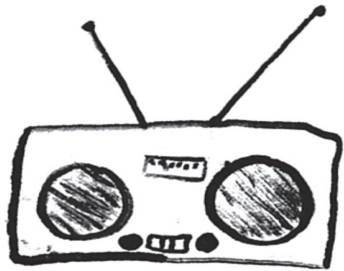
Where to find solid answers for these disorienting times? One place we are certainly not looking enough is among the elderly community of Wageningen. During a side-job I had while I typed away my thesis, I learned that the elderly have endless wisdom in store for us concerning sustainability, times of crisis, and the art of ‘housekeeping’. Working beside them I learned about the things that matter. Out of deep respect for them, I would like to share some of what I learned.

the little things



Old people know how to be happy with less (instead of unhappy with more). These people flourish over the little things in life; seeing a squirrel, helping neighbors, being calm in the unknowing, and listening to each other. This might not fit the stereotype people make of the elderly, as they are often portrayed as being cynical and unhappy in their lonesome homes, but what I learned from them is that old age is a blessing when you’ve learned to enjoy what is present in life.

local radio



Read local news and listen to local radio stations. Let me introduce to you the idea of listening to local news primarily. The local radio stations tell you what’s going on in Wageningen and Gelderland and inform you about the world from a less biased and calmer perspective. These radio-makers are passionate about making radio and source directly from the opinions of your most fellow citizens. A bonus is that they can freely play music outside of the tight grip commercialism and pop have on our national radio stations. That means greater diversity and classics you had long forgotten.

keep it clean



Hygiene is key. Old people know that there is one proven remedy against negative thoughts in your head: cleaning. When I visit their houses, the happiest people generally have their cleaning game up to scratch - I was only there to ‘put the dots on the i’. They taught me that personal hygiene is the key to mental health.

stay calm



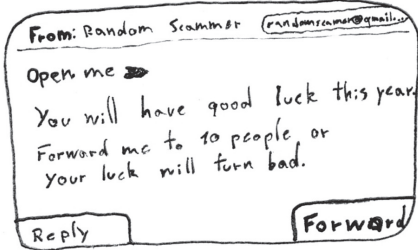
In times of crises be resilient and patient. What most elderly told me about the times they had to endure deep suffering is to keep things together, stick to the necessary, and be patient. Time will tell. They know deeply. All we have to do is to keep things simple and listen for a change of music.



Portrait: Dominique Rooks

pass it on

The elderly know how to be sustainable. In all the lives I visited during my work, a common thread I saw is how elderly people are economical about their stuff, their values, and their money. In general, people know that life is not free and that you need to take good, sensible care of the important things you own.



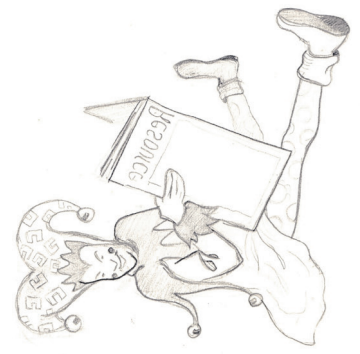
Illustrations: Florian Kiers

I once met an woman who passed down every extra thing she had to her group of acquaintances. Not out of her passion for sustainability, but from a deep knowing that things are valuable. Another man assured me that much of the old values young people tend to discard will become of value again as life gets more and more stressed by scarcity, and crises. To be sustainable then is to be careful, prudent, and smart about what you own and discard, and, to cultivate step-by-step growth amongst ourselves.

In my view elderly people have a lot more wisdom to share about life as it moves forward than these five chunks of wisdom. My advice to us all would then be to go out of our comfort zones and meet these people on their terms.

In short: let’s start a dialogue and create a setting where the wisdom of these people can be integrated into our common discourse. In the end, we - the young - must come to terms with the idea that the people who have survived the greater part of the 20th century will know how best to survive the 21st.

To report or not to report



The 9th edition of the Jester was mostly received with open arms, good comments, and laughs. But one reaction called the Jester to task. That was a response from Resource in its edition No. 14 replying to our article *How Resource became a promo magazine*. Since then we've continued conversations with Resource, dug up a topic that may need more coverage, and reflected on the need for more institution-wide reflection.

In one of the two written reactions, Resource's editor in chief Willem André closes his foreword calling on the Jester's journalists and anyone else who cares about WUR to inform the Resource of any topics they should be covering. Being the Jester, we couldn't overlook this call just like that. We listened carefully and looked around for an example beyond what is obvious - for instance, the suspicious relations between WUR and some private companies that we think Resource should be more critical about. This investigation led to an article written by former student council member Harm Ligtenberg and a conversation with Resource in his effort to publish it. You can find the article and email exchange on The Jester's website.

The Keuzegids award

The article refers to WUR's award as the best Dutch university according to Keuzegids - that sticker we find at every building entrance and brings mixed feelings of pride and suspicion. Wageningen was elected the best university for the 15th consecutive year two years ago when the article was written and has by now received its 17th badge in a row. Back then, Harm Ligtenberg analysed the methodology used by Keuzegids to evaluate and rank the universities' bachelor's programmes, finding that one important criterion for this guide's grading was the 'survival rate': the percentage of students that cover the minimal requirement of credits on their first academic year a student should pass. This Binding Study Advise (BSA) was 36 ECTS before corona and is currently set at 30 ECTS.

Another criterion of the ranking lies in the percentage of bachelor's students who get their degree within four years. According to Ligtenberg's article, both components were very favourable for our university's first place in the Keuzegids' guide. WUR has the lowest BSA requirement of all Dutch universities and getting a diploma within four years is easier in Wageningen than in other universities due to the lenient resit policy WUR had (and still has).

The unpublished article

Ligtenberg's article invites the reader to reflect and take an objective perspective on a topic that is easier to just celebrate than to question. His intention to publish it in Resource was to invite WUR's community to become more critical and to improve the quality of education with standards comparable to other universities in the country. Resource never published the article. Maybe the timing was not right, and other topics had priority (as we can read in the correspondence), maybe Resource's board did not find it relevant enough to be published - although initially reacted positively after reading the article - or maybe this kind of content was not Resource's cup of tea.

In any case, two years later, for the 17th time, WUR has been elected the best university in the Netherlands according to our old pal Keuzegids. It is important to mention that 75% of the grading methodology is based on the National Student Survey (NSE), in other words, the students' opinions, and the remaining 25% is related to Harm Ligtenberg's points. And today, BSA and resit policies remain very lenient compared to other higher education institutions.

We, *The Jester's* journalists and people who care about WUR, think this is a topic that Resource should cover, Mr André.

The need for institutional reflection

But are Resource or WUR willing to go against its own interests? It is unknown how many students decide to study in Wageningen based on the Keuzegids' ranking. However, WUR clearly enjoys its position as 'best university' seeing how it brags about it, so why would it change its lenient standards that students like so much, and that benefits its position in a ranking that it regards as relevant? And to what extent would Resource become critical toward its owner (WUR) and jeopardize its comfortable position?

Disadvantaging yourself to do what is right is a dilemma in practice, therefore is good to reflect on it. WUR's board of education (BoE) already took a step in self-criticism proposing to change the resit policy by limiting the number of resits a student can take per exam period to three instead of a limitless amount, aiming to make it less lenient. As this article is written, the proposal - which also includes moving the summer resit period from August to July - is being discussed among the university councils. We will see the outcome of the discussion in the 2022-2023 academic calendar year and the resits registration system. Nevertheless, is worth mentioning that this proposal comes more from the teachers' discontent with the current policy than from WUR's reflection on the level of its education. Fun fact, "reflection" is the second-lowest scoring item of WUR in the NSE.



Illustrations: Eva Huet

WUR's lack of reflection on an institutional level throws us back to Resource's position. If Resource acknowledges itself as WUR's communication magazine, we will not expect nor demand criticism, but only quality in its institutional informative content. On the other hand, Resource could become that critical part within the institution that brings the sometimes difficult truth by biting the hand that feeds it. It could cover the uncomfortable topics and pointing out WUR's weaknesses - for instance, lenient policies regarding education, social safety accountability, and the unclear collaborations with the private sector. It could care enough about WUR that they criticize it in order to improve it.

It seems that WUR spent the last years focusing on growth and fame that it did not take time for self-reflection and self-criticism. On the contrary, WUR was so much into the pace of expansion and feeling good with the growing numbers of students and income that some reflection on its growing pains was not an option. To this day, WUR seems to remain trying to keep the students mediocrally happy with a lenient system and the wallet even happier by maintaining the numbers in its favour. In this lack of reflectivity, WUR even got rid of uncomfortable opinions and established a communication campaign through a magazine such as Resource.

To what extent is WUR setting the example of the change we want to see in the world? To what extent is it just another company that cares about profit above everything else? Is someone from within asking these and other reflective questions? The invitation to WUR and Resource to rethink their position and develop self-reflection and self-criticism still stands.



Design: Oscar Bradley



An *incomplete* history of coffee

A cup of coffee can be a pleasure, a need, the fulcrum of socializing, or even a way to ask your crush out on a date. There are many ways and reasons for drinking it, but the result is usually the same – it clears your mind and cheers you up! As we know, coffee in Wageningen is a big thing, being both a protagonist in our cups and in our books. The WUR community enjoys consuming local products, but when it comes to the daily cup of coffee, everybody tends to look the other way. But before we get into another sustainability rant, let's step back...What is coffee and why is it so popular?

This thing we drink is a water-based extract of the roasted seeds (beans) of the *Coffea* plant, mainly the native southern Ethiopian species *C. arabica*, and *C. canephora*, commonly known as “Robusta”. There is a large variety of ways to make this dark, aromatic, and tasty drink, and each brewing method can extract different quantities of caffeine by tweaking the grinding time, temperature, and duration of extraction.

On average, a cup of coffee contains 85 mg of caffeine, and according to the FDA, a healthy adult should not have more than 400mg per day - so do not drink that 5th coffee, please! You probably already know that this alkaloid is not only present in coffee but also in tea leaves and chocolate, and you probably also know that it increases focus, reactivity, and blood pressure. It can also make you chemically happy because it stimulates the dopamine receptors' availability.

We could call caffeine a funky molecule. It is structurally similar to adenosine, an organic compound crucial to all life. The more energy we “burn”, the more adenosine accumulates in our bodies, inducing a sense of sleepiness; indeed, this regulates the circadian rhythm. So, let's reveal the secret! When we consume caffeine, our adenosine receptors are too busy dealing with the funky molecule – an adenosine receptor antagonist, to be precise - that they let the sleepiness molecule accumulate. But later, when after some hours caffeine is metabolized, there's a rush of adenosine onto the receptor, and fatigue finally hits.

While moderate caffeine consumption has shown to have positive effects on both body and mind by improving the energy balance and physical performance, and by enhancing focus and memory, it isn't all rainbows and butterflies for caffeine lovers.

When lectures, meetings, group work and that report submission are all scheduled on the same day – and we're also trying to cook our meals and wash our hair – it is possible that we exceed our recommended daily number of espresso shots, resulting in bad temper, anxiety, and eyes being wide-open at 3 am. The day after, usually on a Friday, it dawns on us that quitting caffeine for the weekend might be a good idea to give our minds a break. Naturally, deception is just around the corner as a bad headache begins to make your temples throb. This happens because caffeine is a psychoactive drug and causes withdrawal symptoms. It's therefore easy to develop an addiction to this socially accepted stimulant. If you're trying to quit caffeine, try to do so gradually, or your body will starve from that compound that only yesterday was so essential.

Is coffee a modern thing?

In Africa and Asia, coffee beans were already cultivated and traded as far back as the 15th century, and it has been hypothesized that this was a reason why the Islamic world was way ahead of the European one in terms of science and technology at that time. While in Europe it was common to drink beer and wine till the booze put you to sleep, in the Arabian Peninsula people were focused on observing the sky while sipping a cup of black coffee.

Later, around the middle of the 17th century, the first coffee houses popped up in Europe, and coffee mania in every big city ensued. Apparently, this beverage was key to the philosophical and scientific developments in the Age of Enlightenment. It became such a thing in London that in 1675, Charles II decided that the coffee houses of the city were to be closed because of the fervent political critiques and passionate speeches exercised in these places daily.



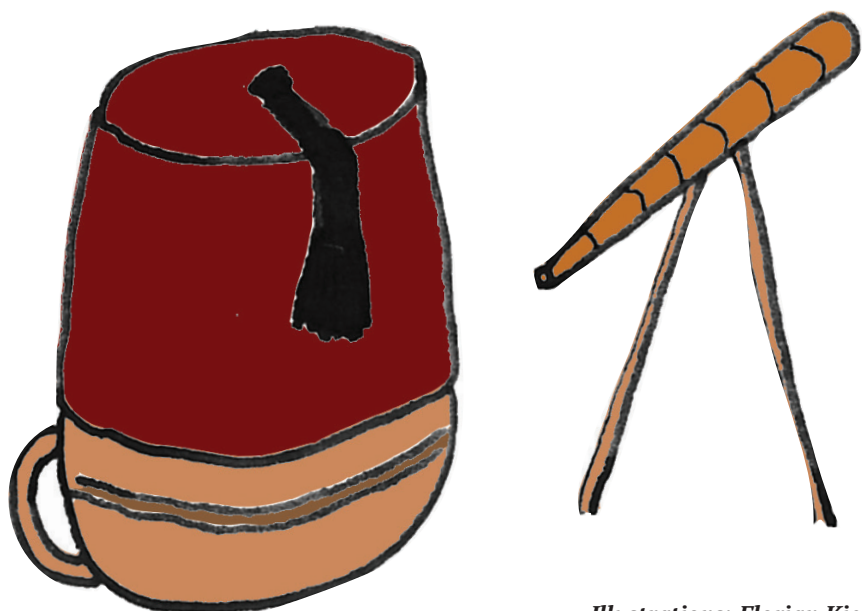
Since coffee became a commodity in the 19th century, the coffee culture in the West generally evolved in three waves, as pointed out by Timothy Castle back in the 90s: from the rise of instant coffee to more special coffees such as our beloved Pumpkin Spice Latte and, lastly, to high quality and fairtrade coffee.

Let's look at some numbers!

Brazil, Vietnam and Colombia are the world's three largest coffee producers. Two years ago, the European continent imported almost 4 million tons of green coffee beans, for a total value of 9.8 billion US dollars (thanks again FAOSTAT). Surprising? In fact, coffee is the second most traded commodity after crude oil.

Today coffee is heavily consumed by workers and students, and nobody is thinking about banning it because it is necessary to keep our world running fast. In his book *Drugs, Labor, and Colonial Expansion*, Anderson writes: “Caffeine plants have spread along with clocks and work discipline, allowing workers to be on time and alert in a world where bodily rhythms are not necessarily synchronized”. A recent study conducted in five US universities on 1248 heterogeneous students found that 92% of students were consuming coffee or caffeinated products with an average intake of 159mg of caffeine per day. When asked why they consumed caffeine, 79% students reported that it was to feel awake, while 39% responded that it was for social aspects and 31% to improve concentration.

 Marco B.



Illustrations: Florian Kiers



Coffee from around the WUR

Now that I'm more aware of what's in my beloved bitter Italian Moka coffee. While sipping it facing the big bright green tree in front of my window, I wonder what would happen if something forced us to reduce, or even stop our coffee consumption... Will we slow everything down or will we find a substitute? I think that consciousness is the main pillar of responsible consumption, so dear reader, and probably caffeine junkie, it's always a good time to question your actions and your coffee.

Be it cheap coffee from the Forum machines or fancy coffee from Doppio, one thing is certain: our average coffee lover will probably not go one day without a cup of coffee. While coffee used to be consumed for many varied reasons in the past, it goes without saying that the coffee culture has changed over the centuries and continues to do so. If you're a student in Wageningen you probably hear about the impacts of climate change at least twice a day. So, it might not come as a surprise to read that climate change might force another wave upon our usual coffee consumption. Will we have to reduce those three cups of coffee per day to only one or even less? Who knows? Until then, the Jester will continue to be critical of the coffee around campus and expose the best and the worst places you can get your coffee. Hopefully, you did not have your cup of coffee just yet.

The Jester invited a coffee nerd, an Italian and a vegan non-connoisseur to taste the different coffees on campus. The three Jester critics performed a thoughtful analysis based on the visuals, the smell and the taste of both Espresso and Oat milk cappuccino from different buildings on campus, rating them from 1 to 5, as you can see in the table below.

The critics decided that the Forum coffee was the most balanced in terms of price and quality. "This coffee is pretty Italian!", exclaimed the Italian, a bit overenthusiastically. The coffee nerd was also satisfied with the espresso, appreciating its roasted flavour. It was the oat milk cappuccino that the critics decided could be improved, especially the foam.

Then, the Jester's team of critics moved to the Spot. Now, the critics' taste buds were a bit too satisfied with the after taste of the Forum coffee, so the next tasting was a bit extreme. "This is too sweet and too milky!"; "It must be something with the machine! It tastes like dirty water and smells like machine tubes" were some of the harsh, but critical comments from the team. "The foam of the cappuccino was decent", said the vegan shyly. Yet is this non-connoisseur to be trusted?

Hoping to make amends to their taste buds, the panel headed to Leeuwenborch for the third tasting. "What, no oat milk?" the vegan cried, as they made do with an espresso and a cappuccino with soymilk. After the experience at the spot, here the panel was pleasantly surprised. "The espresso is fairly decent, a bit mild, but it may do if you have little choice" mused the Italian. "Weak crema and smell, though it's quite nice when paired with their biscuits" chirped the nerd. The Italian looked at the nerd, concerned. Having sacrificed his lunch break for the sake of this coffee-tasting mission, has the nerd's hunger gotten the better of him? They eventually concluded that, with biscuit in mind, the Lebo's offerings were average across the board.

After multiple coffees, the critics were feeling a bit jumpy, craving that comforting cup of coffee, or maybe just experiencing the start of a caffeine rush. Who knows? Nevertheless, the team headed towards Aurora, where circulating rumours predicted good coffee. On the way, the coffee nerd started chipping in with some lesser-known coffee-related facts... "Did you know that the cappuccino isn't originally Italian?" he boldly proclaimed in front of an actual Italian. "Well, it was perfected there, but originally it came from Austria".

Clever backtracking. "In the 1700s, a coffee called the "kapuziner" became popular in the coffee houses of Vienna. It was a filter coffee with warm milk, making the coffee the same shade of brown as the hoods worn by the Capuchin – or kapuziner – monks". The Italian and the vegan's eyes glowed with interest. "You also had the "franziskaner" coffee which had more milk.



It was named after the Franciscan monks' hoods, which were a lighter shade of brown. Eventually, the kapuziner spread to Italy, which made the cappuccino into the drink we know today. Thanks to the high-pressure espresso machines developed after World War 2. Meanwhile, the Franziskaner-".

The nerd was cut off as the group rushed over to Aurora, the final tasting location of the lunch break. They knew, as any coffee taster does, that any second spent talking was a second lost from being immersed in the scents and tastes of that next coffee.

"So, espresso first? "The Jesters arrived in Aurora and ordered their last coffees. "The foam has a vivid colour, rich and full taste! It is a little bit acidic but aromatic", "Nice thick foam, not too much coffee in the taste but it has a good aftertaste" were some of the comments about the espresso and the cappuccino respectively.

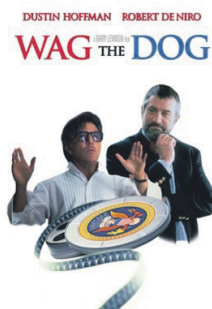
They were just formulating their verdict when they caught sight of the barista, pointing to a jar of cookies. Cantuccino? With mischievous eyes and jester-like smirks, the critics reached for the free delicacies. And so, without having to say a word, the Jesters agreed (critically) that Aurora has one of the best coffee experiences on campus.



Smaranda F. & Peter J.

		Espresso	Oat milk Cappuccino
Forum		3	2
		3	3
		4	3
Orion		1	2
		1	1.5
		1	1.5
Leeuwenborch (+ bonus biscuit + soymilk cappuccino)		3	2
		2	3
		3	2
Aurora (+ bonus cantuccino)		4	4
		4	3
		4.5	4

Jester's top 10 films



Wag the Dog **Political ridiculousness**

1997 | 1h 37 mins

What better way to cover a Presidential sex scandal than to fabricate a war shortly before an election? I'm sensing some "this aged well" comments coming. Check out how a spin-doctor and Hollywood producer pull it off in this oldie but goldie.



Shoplifters **Family fun crime**

2018 | 2hr 2 min

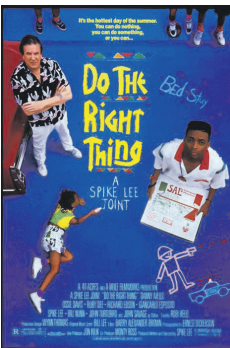
From Japanese director Hirokazu Koreeda comes a story of a family of small-time crooks who take in a child they find outside in the cold. Get ready for some tears, jokes, and lessons on how to avoid getting caught stealing from the self-checkout in the supermarket.



Capernaum **Child crime**

2018 | 2 hr 6 mins

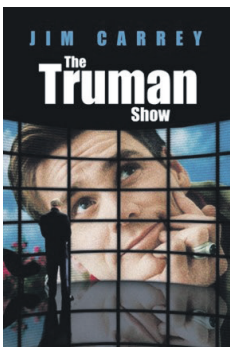
A Mooze films production retails the true story of a Lebanese boy suing his family for the crime of giving him life. Think of Slumdog Millionaire mixed with a true crime Netflix show.



Do the right thing **Racism & pizza**

1989 | 2 hrs

A Spike Lee classic about the racist bullshit a group of Black residents have to put up with from the Italian-American owners of a pizzeria in Brooklyn, New York. Sit tight and get ready, shit is about to go down.



The Truman Show **Sci-reality tv**

1998 | 1hr 43mins

For all of you millennials playing the lead role in your own life, this movie is for you. Discover how Truman, an insurance salesman, discovers that his whole life is actually a reality TV show – what a dream come true (for the semi-narcissists reading this).



Wild Tales **Non-rom-com**

2014 | 2hrs 2mins

If you found out your spouse had been cheating on you on your wedding day with one of the guests, I'm guessing your response may not be cordial. Well, in this compilation of short stories, explore the extremities of human behaviour when people are in distress.



Life of Brian **Jesus satire**

1979 | 1hr 34mins

Ever thought about what it could be to be in Jesus' sandy sandals for a day? Now imagine being born on the original Christmas in the stable next to Jesus Christ (talk about being the OG "boy next door"), Brian of Nazareth has to spend his entire life being mistaken for a messiah.



Sagittarius (November 22-December 21)

Take it easy. There is no need to be so wild and to keep pursuing the reckless tendency to rely on luck and TicketSwap. Your aspirations to go to that festival might be wrong. All you may need is some fizzy water with lemon and a day in the sun. There is nothing wrong with staying sober, chilling by the Rhine on your own and talking to yourself.



Capricorn (December 22-January 19)

Recycling won't get you a place in heaven but pointing out who doesn't recycle might do. Keep that voyeuristic eye sharp on the neighbours and make sure to blame them for all of the worlds problems. You are the holder of all truths and the only reason you've never won the lottery is because your lucky numbers have been 13 and -2 all along.



Aquarius (January 20 – February 18)

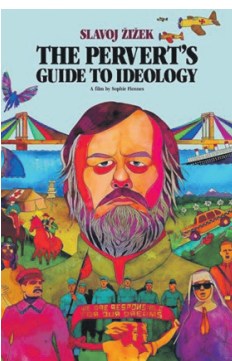
Summer will surprise you for better or for worse. The humidity in the crotch is the perfect petri dish for that smelly fungus to thrive but remember you have those new pair of shorts to get some well needed aeration. Try to look on the bright side, invite over that person you have a crush on over for dinner and prepare that mushroom risotto you have been craving so bad. If they complain about the smell you can blame the funghi.



Fear and Loathing in Las Vegas **Tripping balls**

1998 | 1hr 58mins

As the grandfather of The Hangover, go on a series of psychedelic escapades alongside Johnny Depp - an oddball journalist - and his psychopathic lawyer in Las Vegas as they drive a red convertible across the Mojave Desert, with a suitcase full of drugs.



The perverts guide to ideology **Philosophical ranting**

2012 | 2hr 24 mins

Philosopher Slavoj Žižek examines the hidden themes, ideologies, and existential questions that world renowned films portray. From Titanic to Jaws, to Beethoven's "Ode to Joy" and the propaganda epics from Nazi Germany, get ready for a provocative and hilarious psychoanalytic-cinematic rant.

Summerscopes



Aries
(March 21-April 20)

Despite your incredible intelligence, you make the same mistakes over and over due to your lack of creativity. Keep in mind there are many ways to be wrong and its ok to fail sometimes. Try bringing out your artistic self and make some really ugly colourful strokes. Bob Ross or Jackson Pollock, you choose your inspiration.



Taurus
(April 21 – May 20)

You are thriving. But don't forget to stare at yourself in the mirror for long periods of time to discover the misery that lives deep within all of us. When your done with that you can keep up the good spirit and obnoxious confidence that oozes from your skin. Put on that outfit you saved for a non-existent special occasion you thought would come and get some pizza at Cleopatra.



Virgo
(August 24 - September 22)

Regardless of your "no time for love" excuse, the planet is not the only one with a rising temperature. But don't be put off by the fact that your flirting skills are inversely proportional to your horniness. This summertime might be the cure for your loneliness. Get out there and show some love for the birds, bees and the trees.



Gemini
(May 21 - June 20)

Your confidence is your strength but some people find your arrogance disgusting. Take some time to try empathy or at least listening sometimes. Or more realistically show them how arrogant you are by nodding and not listening. But don't get too cocky, a resit exam might be waiting for you making your summer non-existent.



Cancer
(June 21 – July 22)

There's a lot happening around you since lockdowns dissapeared. Get out there and stop putting things off. Accept that failure is imminent and that it is better to turn the page and chill until the sunny days are over or your anxiety kicks back in. Start by cleaning your room and then go to the park and make a fool of yourself. No one really cares about anything you do.



Libra
(September 23 - October 23)

You are having a difficult time with reality just like everyone else. It's ok, it is shit. But don't feel like your misery is so special and unique. The universe doesn't care about your anthropocentric problems. Better to enjoy the meaningless little things in life and cause some chaos. Wear khaki, smoke a joint while watching a sunset or spray-paint an angry rabbit on your neighbours house.



Scorpio
(October 24 - November 21)

Summer is coming. But be sure to remember that the goal of summer is the exhaustion you feel after achieving absolutely nothing at the end of August. Take a step back and jump even further toward your procrastinating goals. This season will be over faster if you avoid responsibility and sleep more than you are awake.



Leo
(July 23 – August 23)

You are inclined to expect too much for too little. Remember to give back and show your love to the people around you. And if that fails, just remember that sunlight and wind are for free. You can hitchhike to the nearest beach and blame capitalism for all your problems, at least you will be right on that one.

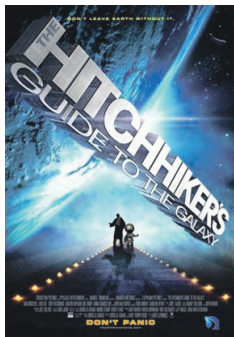


Pisces
(February 19 – March 20)

Your longing for being home will come to an end. But beware, when you get home eventually you might be reminded how much of misfit you truly are. Don't worry, your family loves you - or they have to anyway. Take advantage of them and live a couple of weeks on their expenses. That's self-care, right?



Fernando G. & Oscar B.



Hitchhikers Guide to the Galaxy Interplanetary comedy

2005 | 1 hr 50 mins

Want to see Bilbo and Snape in a spinoff of Star Wars? Then look no further. Mere seconds before the Earth is demolished by an alien construction crew, Arthur is swept off the planet to research content for the newest edition of "the Hitchhiker's Guide to the Galaxy."



Illustration: Fillipos Rizos



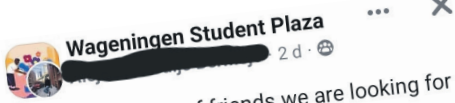
Crossword answers:

DON'T GIVE UP SO FAST! Solutions: [1] bouffon (French); [2] muharri (Arabic); [3] huañijueśe (Mandarin); [4] gýcklare (Swedish); [5] bobodacorte (Portuguese); [6] soyran (Turkish); [7] gelotopoids (Greek); [8] dokemomo (Japanese); [9] nart (German); [10] blazen (Polish); [11] cellweitir (Welsh); [12] shurnik (Russian); [13] pelawak (Indonesian); [14] bufon (Spanish); [15] bouffon (French); [16] hofnar (Dutch)

BEST OF STUDENT PLAZA



We are low on content. Make more funny posts people!



Hey! With a group of friends we are looking for a person who would like to be a Twerking teacher in Wageningen. The person does not have to be professional, just someone who knows the technique and would like to give classes 😊

We know that in February there was a workshop. Dear teacher, if you are reading this contact us

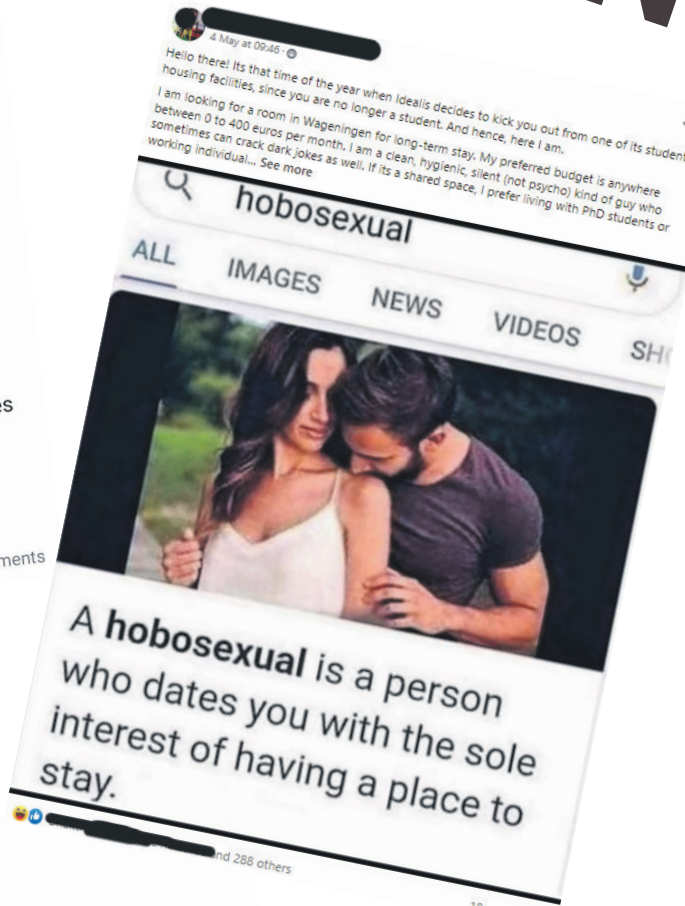
We are around 8 people and the classes can start from June onwards.

If you are also interested in taking the classes comment or react to this post so we can let you know when we find the teacher

Thanks in advance



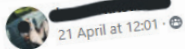
22 comments



A **hobosexual** is a person who dates you with the sole interest of having a place to stay.

and 288 others

18 comments



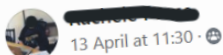
Hello!
I lost a shoe
Dont know where, dont know how
I swear i was sober
It was in a tote bag and it must have fallen when i was biking!
If you see it around wage please let me know 🦋
You will be compensated with a nice pasta with original Italian cheese!
Be my Prince and I will be your cinderella 🦋
Save my work outs
Grazie 🙏



I am looking for a student who is familiar with caring for guinea pigs. I have two guinea pigs but I am recovering from covid. If you are comfortable with cleaning cages of the animals. Outside and inside work, involves physical work in garage and garden. Hands will get dirty.
If interested, pm me please.
M or F. NL or UK.

Like

Comment



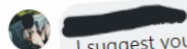
Help us make our clothes clean again!!
Sadly, our washing machine broke, and cause we as students are also broke, we are looking for a cheap option to fix it and bring our clothes back to life. If you have a passion for fixing stuff and want to get your hands on this, pls come help us, we can also discuss about a retribution. If any of you also knows of plumbers that can help us with a reasonable price please share it here 😊 thank you!!



Like

Comment

All comments



I suggest you go back to washing em in the Rhine!

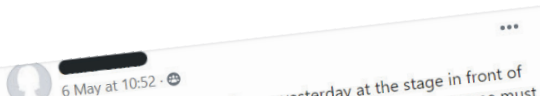
Like Reply 3 w



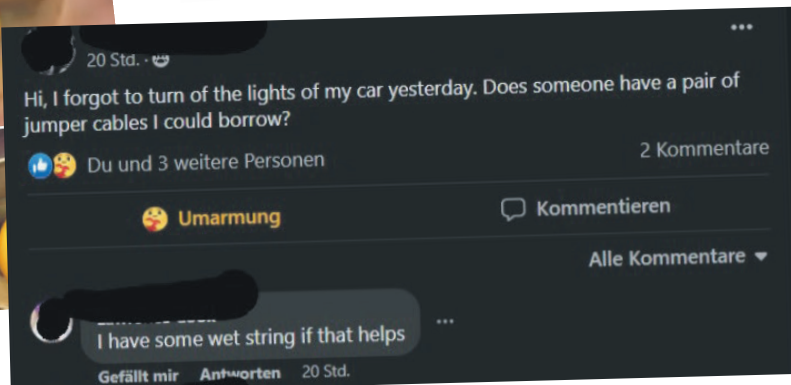
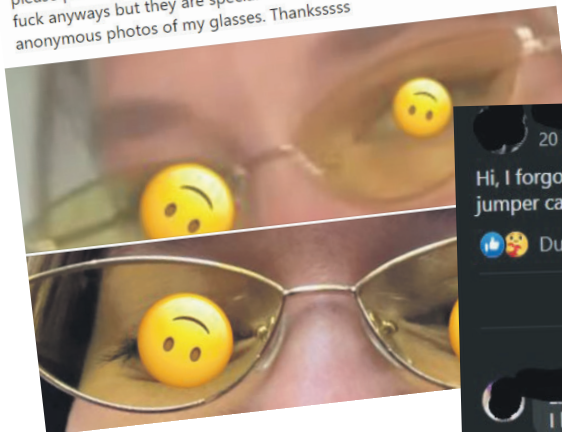
Hello! This a bit of a random question (probably more directed to dutch people than internationals) but, my boyfriend and I are moving from Spain to the Netherlands in august and I was wondering if maybe someone here knows of a family farm or something similar (somewhere not too far from Wageningen - max. 40 min by car), that is renting a little private apartment or even a little house where we could live for a reasonable price and also maybe help out with their animals. I've worked with horses before and will be doing my bachelor in Animal Sciences at WUR, so I'm always open to learn more about caring for different types of animals, and **my boyfriend is tall, strong and hardworking, so he could also lend a hand with whatever!** I know it's pretty unlikely to find something like this, especially with todays housing situation, but I had to at least try... 🙏🙏🙏
Any recommendations or advice is welcome!
If not a place to live, animal-related job opportunities are also welcome 🙏



13 comments



I lost my amazing yellow sunglasses yesterday at the stage in front of LIDL. I know where they fell and they were not there, so someone must have taken them. They are of big sentimental value, so if u have them please please consider returning them 😊 they are cheap as fuck anyways but they are special to me. Attached: mysterious anonymous photos of my glasses. Thanksssss



Hi, I forgot to turn of the lights of my car yesterday. Does someone have a pair of jumper cables I could borrow?

👍 Du und 3 weitere Personen

👉 Umarmung

🗨 Kommentieren

Alle Kommentare

I have some wet string if that helps

Gefällt mir Antworten 20 Std.