Solution to FRIENDS:

Each of the names given in the puzzle is one half of a famous pair, as clued by the puzzle title "FRIENDS". The position of the missing half is indicated by whether the text is aligned left or right.

AMOS	Andy
NARCISSUS	Goldmund
THELMA	Louise
Abbott	COSTELL**O**
Gilbert	SULLIVA**N**
Punch	JUD**Y**

Complete the pairs as shown above. If you filled in the first member of the pair, take the first letter of that name; if you filled in the last member of the pair, take the last letter of that name. These letters spell ANTONY, another half of a famous pair. The missing half of this pair is the answer, **CLEOPATRA**. Congratulations to Justin A., Moor Xu, and Jongyoon Lee who were the first three to submit the correct answer to last week's puzzle on our website (http://puzzle.berkeley.edu).

This column is another in our ongoing series. (You can find an archive of past columns on our website). These puzzles have a **TITLE**, occasionally some *flavortext*, and the content. Figuring out what to do with the content is the hardest part. The title and flavortext usually indicate the theme of the puzzle, and provide clues about how to manipulate the information you've been given. The full meaning of these clues may only be evident once you've figured out what to do. Solving the puzzle requires extracting an **ANSWER**, which will be a common English word or short phrase. It should become clear when you've

found the answer. Sometimes you may think you need to consult external information; that's okay, no resource is off-limits when solving. When you think you know the answer, submit it on our website.

Remember, during this semester, each puzzle will also come with a "wedge". You do not need to look at this wedge in order to solve the puzzle. However, the answers to all the puzzles will combine to form another puzzle, called a "metapuzzle". You will need to use the wedges to solve the metapuzzle.

A BIT OF A GRIND

$\otimes (20 \rightarrow) (12 \downarrow) (20 \leftarrow) (11 \uparrow) \odot (4 \rightarrow) \otimes$
$(3 \rightarrow) (4 \downarrow) (3 \leftarrow) \uparrow (2 \leftarrow) (2 \uparrow) (4 \rightarrow) (2 \downarrow)$
$\leftarrow \uparrow (2 \leftarrow) \odot (3 \downarrow) \otimes (2 \leftarrow) \rightarrow \odot (2 \downarrow) \otimes$
$(3 \downarrow) \odot (2 \rightarrow) \otimes (3 \uparrow) \odot (2 \uparrow) \otimes (2 \rightarrow) (5 \downarrow)$
$\odot (2 \rightarrow) \otimes (5 \uparrow) \leftarrow (3 \rightarrow) \uparrow \leftarrow \uparrow \odot (3 \uparrow)$
$\otimes \rightarrow \downarrow \odot (3 \downarrow) \otimes (5 \downarrow) \rightarrow (4 \uparrow) \rightarrow (5 \downarrow) \odot$
$(4 \rightarrow) \otimes \uparrow (2 \rightarrow) \odot (2 \uparrow) \otimes \rightarrow \odot (4 \uparrow) \otimes$
$(2 \uparrow) \leftarrow (2 \downarrow) \odot (2 \leftarrow) \otimes (3 \uparrow) (4 \leftarrow) (5 \downarrow)$
$(2 \rightarrow) (4 \downarrow) (2 \rightarrow) (5 \uparrow) \leftarrow (3 \uparrow) (2 \leftarrow) (3 \downarrow)$
$\rightarrow (2 \uparrow) (3 \downarrow) (5 \rightarrow) (4 \leftarrow) (3 \downarrow) \odot$