

THE ADVOCATE

William Aberhart High School
October 3, 2025



THE MAKING OF A MAGA MARTYR: THE POLITICIZATION OF CHARLIE KIRK'S DEATH

by: Addison C.



Mourning melted into applause, tears transformed into cheers and grief fed gullibility as Republican leaders transformed Charlie Kirk's religious memorial service into a celebration of conservative martyrdom.

The funeral of the late right-wing activist Charlie Kirk, who was shot and killed on September 10th during a Turning Point USA event at Utah Valley University, was held at State Farm Stadium in Glendale, Arizona on Sunday, September 21st. President Donald Trump alongside many other prominent right-wing political figures including Vice President JD Vance and Defense Secretary Pete Hegseth declared Kirk a historical hero through politically rich eulogies.

"He's a martyr now for America's freedom. I know I speak for everyone here today when I say that none of us will ever forget Charlie. And neither now will history," declared president Donald Trump, his voice echoing through the stadium to thunderous applause. Standing before a crowd draped in red, white, and blue, Trump announced Kirk not just as a fallen friend, but as a foundational figure in the

conservative movement's next footsteps. Later in the ceremony, Trump credited Kirk's involvement with America's youth as to playing a pivotal role in his 2024 reelection victory.

Subsequently, Vice President JD Vance took the stage and used the spotlight to voice that the best way to honour Kirk was by continuing his mission to push U.S politics further to the right. "For Charlie, we will remember that it is better to stand on our feet defending the United States of America and defending the truth than it is to die on our knees," Vance said. He later vowed to continue Kirk's political mission without fear "Even when staring down the barrel of a gun."

Equal parts eulogy and ideological warfare, it became clear that Charlie Kirk's death has become more than a misfortune. It has been recast as a test of public tolerance over political differences. That night, the stage at State Farm Stadium was no longer just a platform for remembrance but instead a pulpit used by right-wing officials to weave the initial grief of Kirk's assassination into the bright red political fabric of the USA. The tone of the evening

THE ADVOCATE

THE ADVOCATE is the official newspaper of William Aberhart High School. THE ADVOCATE is meant as a forum for student expression and is published to inform and entertain the students and the entire school community.

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EDITORIAL

was less so mournful than momentous, as every word was spoken with the goal to solidify the right-side commitment of the crowd.

Kirk's widow, Erika Kirk, who was recently named the new CEO of Turning Point USA, joined conservative leaders on the podium and delivered a few words in honour of her husband. She tearfully delivered a statement in response to her husband's killer. "My husband, Charlie, he wanted to save young men just like the one who took his life," she said. "I forgive him." she stated, in reference to Kirk's killer, twenty-two year old Tyler Robinson from Utah who was charged with aggravated murder and is facing the death penalty.

In the weeks following Charlie Kirk's death, the news has been echoed across conservative media and social platforms, igniting increasingly hostile reactions from

both left and right sides of the political spectrum and leading to the questioning of rights and values. The recent recoil from the situation has surfaced the abiding debate of the cultural boundaries of the First Amendment. The polarized reactions of the assassination has prompted reappraisal of who gets to speak freely in modern America and what happens when expression offends or opposes the dominant narrative.

The most recent example of such controversy is the fallout surrounding Jimmy Kimmel. The late-night show host's monologue a few days after the shooting of Charlie Kirk drew negative attention, leading to a temporary suspension. The majority of Kimmel's comedic monologue was a depiction of the memorial service of Charlie Kirk, accusing MAGA officials of not sincerely mourning and instead turning Kirk into a republican

mascot. Kimmel's candid dispute led to a temporary suspension lasting just a week. But the one week of media turmoil once again invoked the questioning of the First Amendment and how to differentiate dictated courtesy and censorship.

Ultimately, the ongoing backlash has transformed Charlie Kirk's into a flashpoint in America's ongoing cultural civil war. The transformation of his memorial into a political spectacle reveals how deeply entangled grief and ideology have become. In a nation increasingly divided by identity, belief and power, Kirk's image serves as a political symbol causing debates regarding basic rights. Consequently, the presumptuous politicization of current events has driven society to ask what freedoms and rights truly mean in a divided society and where do we draw the line between identity and ideologies?



THE ADVOCATE IS BACK

by: Laura Z.

Welcome back Abe! The Advocate is back up and running for another exciting year! William Aberhart's school newspaper reports on anything from world issues and celebrity culture to any awesome events happening right in this very building!

After an eventful summer, our journalists, artists, and editors are back again and ready to help create a newspaper that you'll never forget! Get informed on the latest news in our monthly updates on anything and everything, happening

anywhere and everywhere! Get lost in some incredible creative writing that our very talented crew have prepared for you! Have a laugh or two while checking out some great artwork and comics! Our students work very hard to make The Advocate the best it can be, and deliver it fresh right to your fingertips, (and rumors say that we might even be the oldest running school newspaper in Calgary), so don't allow yourself to miss out on all the news!

Drop by room 331 or catch Mr. Colautti around the school (he'll be here somewhere) if you're interested in joining our team!

GO ORANGE!

Yours truly,

The Advocate Team

YOUNG VOICES, LOUD DEMANDS: NEPAL'S GOLIATH MEETS ITS DAVID

by: Laura Z.



The chants of thousands filled the air in Nepal on Monday, September 8th, as youth protesters took to the streets and refused to be silenced. What started as indignation over government corruption and a social media ban resulted in deadly protests spreading over multiple days, toppling even the very head of the Nepali government. According to the Ministry of Health and Population of Nepal, a total of thirty people were declared dead on Tuesday, September 9th, with over a thousand more injured in the mere two days of unrest.

The social media ban that spurred this conflict was actualized on September 4th, with a total of twenty-six platforms, such as Instagram and WhatsApp, being suspended. The political claim justifying the ban was that the media platforms failed to follow registration rules of the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology; however, in the public's eyes, the ban was seen as a way to stop political disagreements from being shared across the country. As social media is a large part of the youth of Nepal's lives, they took to the streets of the capital, Kathmandu, commencing the demonstrations that would quickly spread and turn violent.

While the ban was deemed the ultimate cause of the protests, many attending the strike agreed it was the frustration of the current Nepalese government and

economic situation that had been building over the years, causing the platform prohibition to act as more of a "final straw."

As of 2020, Nepal remains one of the youngest nations, with a median age of 23.5. Although that can be thought of as advantageous, Nepal's unemployment rate is strikingly high, recorded at 20.85% this year. A factor to be considered as a reason for the protests could also be the high economic inequality. According to an article by Nepal Economic Forum, the income of the richest 10% of Nepalese is more than 3 times the income of the poorest 40%. Privatization and funding cuts for things like education and health services have also contributed to the country's corruption over the years, showcasing just how the growing tensions have only been incited by the suppression of social platforms.

These dynamics all contributed to the events that began on the 8th, when the complaints were finally voiced out loud, demanding retribution for years of corruption. Thousands of young people gathered at Maitighar Mandala, a central roundabout and important monument of Kathmandu, and began to protest. Rapidly, however, the demonstrations turned violent as the group moved towards the parliament building and began trying to break through the gates, and police were called to the scene. The armed police officers used bullets and tear gas to silence the

crowds, causing the injuries and deaths reported in the clashes.

The following day, protesters continued revolting, attacking government officials and political figures around the country, even setting fire to the parliament building in Kathmandu. Nepal's international airport was shut down for a duration of twenty-four hours due to violence, and even the country's prime minister, K.P. Sharma Oli was forced to resign from his position.

By Wednesday the 10th, the riots mostly calmed down, leaving the streets littered with the aftermath. The social media ban was lifted in response to the violence, and Sushila Karki, the former justice chief, was sought to head as a candidate for the interim government, before the upcoming election process.

Gen-Z protestors are demanding more youth-led action in Nepal's politics, along with accountability and mending in both the political and economic scenes. The future remains unclear, depending on the response of the current government about whether or not the demands will be met. If they fail to be engaged, the country could be facing more unrest and escalations of violence, all led by the young Nepalese population. In either case, Nepal's citizens are ready for change, and the future they are aiming for, is in all senses, young.

A NEW BEGINNING FOR ETHIOPIA?

by: Biset N.

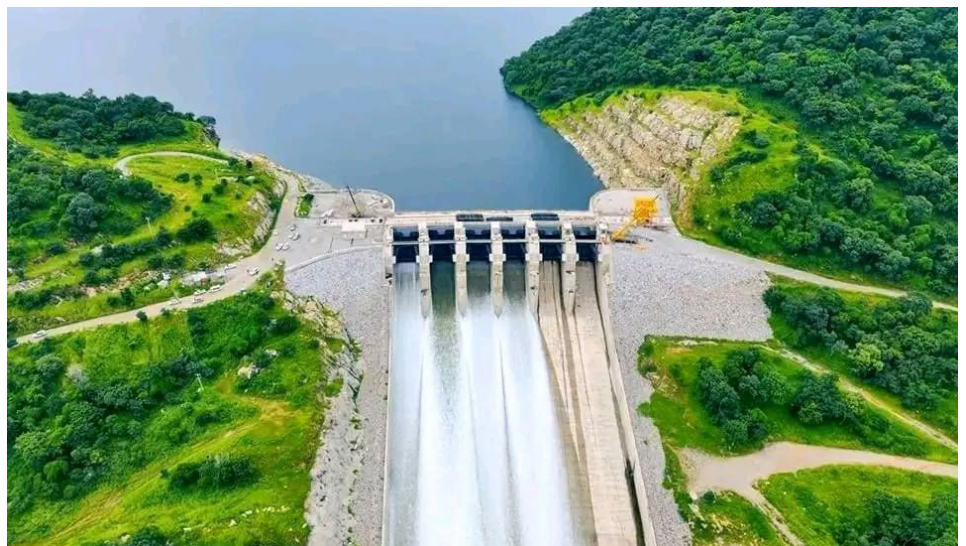
On September 9th, 2025 Ethiopia made history after building the Grand Ethiopian Renaissance Dam (GERD), the largest hydroelectric dam in Africa and among the 20 largest in the world. The dam is situated in the ቤኒሻንጉል ጉሙዝ (Benishangul-Gumuz) region in the North West of Ethiopia on the Blue Nile, with the primary purpose of electricity production in hopes of reducing Ethiopia's energy shortage. The GERD began construction in 2011, and alongside the reasons mentioned before was promoted as a project that will help unify the country after years of ongoing internal conflict. All of the energy generated by the GERD will be going into the national grid of Ethiopia to fully support the development of the whole country, both in rural and urban areas. The role of the dam will be to act as a stabilising backbone of the Ethiopian national grid. The dam which cost around 5 billion USD and close to 7 billion CAD did not receive any external funding, excluding the construction of the base which saw help from other countries through funds, the rest of its construction was strictly through donations from within the country. This is due to the lack of international financing for projects on the Nile, which is more often than not attributed to Egypt's determination to keep control of Nile water sharing. While the dam is recognized for its benefits and potential at developing Ethiopia along with its neighboring countries, it has also been the center of various controversies and conflicts between Ethiopia, Egypt, and Sudan. Egypt, which is located over 2,500 kilometres downstream of the site, opposes the dam to this day as they believe it will reduce the amount of water available to Egypt. Approximately 90% of Egypt relies on the Nile for fresh water and if this water is tampered with



or reduced, it could result in drastic consequences such as famine if a drought severe enough were to occur. As tensions between Egypt and Ethiopia continue to rise, the Ethiopian government has been tightening relationships with other countries such as Israel and the United States after the country admitted to buying defense machines in the case of an air strike from Egypt. Sudan's support of the dam wavered over time until 2014 when the country seemingly took a firm position of support after the country accused Egypt of inflaming the situation. The GERD has also been the center for internal controversies regarding the safety conditions workers were faced with. The

Minister of Water and Energy, Habtamu Itfa, claimed that approximately 15,000 workers were reported to have died over the course of the dam project's 14-year construction, all of which being Ethiopian. However, some senior engineers on the project refuted this number and called it a "misinterpretation", in addition to suggesting that the number of deaths was much smaller, likely under 100.

All and all, this dam could reshape Ethiopia and develop the country in ways and at speeds unseen before. Moreover, it sends a message to the West that countries in Africa are able to overcome challenges, be powerful nations and do it all without their help.



HOW MAYORAL CANDIDATES PLAN TO ENGAGE YOUTH IN LOCAL GOVERNMENT

by: Cameron W.



From left to right, mayoral candidates Jeff Davidson, Jeromy Farkas and Sonya Sharp (Submitted by the campaigns of Jeff Davidson, Jeromy Farkas and Sonya Sharp)

For close to a year, candidates have been campaigning to be Calgary's next mayor, councillors and school board trustees. On Oct. 20, hundreds of thousands of Calgarians over the age of 18 will head to the polls. While many readers of *The Advocate* are not currently eligible to vote, most will be able to cast a ballot in the next municipal election.

For those unable to vote, civic engagement can seem daunting, yet it is important. Dan Allen, the chief program officer at CIVIX Canada, a charity that focuses on civic education for young people, told *The Advocate* in a phone interview that "a lot of local government issues or local government responsibilities are things that really touch youth every day." While provincial or federal politics may seem more interesting to many people, it is very hard for an individual to have their say at those levels of government whereas municipal politics provide an opportunity for people to have a voice when elected officials live in their neighborhood.

Three of Calgary's leading mayoral candidates agreed to speak with *The Advocate* on how they plan to engage youth in local government.

Jeff Davidson, a former Ward 6 councillor running for mayor, told *The Advocate* that "when we lose young, creative minds [to other places], I think we have failed." He stated that "we want to be the city of

innovation and we want to be building for the future. That's where young people, and students in particular need to have a seat at the table."

Jeromy Farkas, a mayoral candidate who served as Calgary's youngest city councillor between 2017 and 2021, believes he brings a unique perspective in advocating for young people. He said "at the end of the day, the decisions that we make here [and] now are the ones that our next generation inherits." Farkas also believes that current challenges can't be solved with the same approach elected officials have been using. He thinks that young people are the key to resolving issues and he stated that "youth voices at the table can actually help us solve these problems and turn them into opportunities."

Current Ward 1 councillor Sonya Sharp is the mayoral candidate for the Communities First Party. She told *The Advocate* that it's important to engage youth because they know about the issues that affect them the most — and that the municipal government is also the level of government that affects young people the most. "The younger generation should be aware of their local government when it comes to things that they want: parks, amenities, recreation facilities and what we're spending money on."

All three candidates talked about the work they have already done to engage young

people. Farkas said that during his time as a councillor, he regularly hosted town hall meetings with "youth-focused councils" and visited schools. He also mentioned that he helped restore the City's summer student hiring program, which brought youth voices to Calgary's workforce. Davidson said that he has been bringing young voices to the table as a member of the Board of Governors at the University of Calgary and as the Board's appointee to the U of C Senate. Sharp noted that she has learned "some of the greatest ideas" about issues such as what recreation facilities need and how to improve parks by visiting schools and talking to young people of all ages.

Farkas spoke about the importance of meeting people where they are at. He believes that elected officials should visit schools more often to speak with young people. "It's not enough for the mayor and council to invite youth to come and participate in the process at City Hall, we [need] to bring the decision making out into the community."

Farkas was the only mayoral candidate to speak with *The Advocate* specifically about a youth policy of his own (which was not yet released at the time of writing). The key highlights of his youth policy include creating designated spaces for young people to "pilot pop-up businesses, tech ideas or art studios with mentorships and small grants."

HOW MAYORAL CANDIDATES PLAN TO ENGAGE YOUTH IN LOCAL GOVERNMENT

by: Cameron W.

He is also planning to better recognize youth leaders in The Calgary Awards, which, according to the City's website, "celebrate and recognize outstanding achievements and contributions made by Calgarians," by recognizing young Calgarians across all categories. Lastly, he wants to pilot a program where high school classes and youth councils could decide how to spend "a small portion of community funds to help build civic literacy and direct ownership."

Sharp told The Advocate that elected officials should listen to young people and make a list of things they are hearing. Councillors should identify the commonly mentioned topics and find ways to enact policies that address young people's concerns and ideas. She also thinks that elected officials should visit schools more often to talk to youth as they know more about certain issues than older generations. Sharp is also in favor of continuing current policies such as the Mayor's Youth Council, where a group of youth have the opportunity to advocate for issues relevant to them and to engage other youth in understanding municipal politics.

Davidson stated that he plans to bring young people's voices to the table on issues such as "how we operate transit and creating safety, all the way through to [creating] an affordable city." He told The Advocate that conversations with young people are extremely important to understand their perspective and to understand what the "pressure points" are. Davidson highlighted the importance of having conversations with young people about diversifying the economy by asking questions about what jobs they want to see in the future and what kind of businesses they want to attract to the city.

All three candidates spoke about making sure that young people are heard on their campaigns. Young people today are often

less interested in engaging with politics in a traditional way, instead turning to things like social media to connect with candidates. Farkas said that he has been connecting with youth through platforms like Reddit and has been prioritizing his time to include youth outreach. Davidson told The Advocate that he has invited young people to help draft policies for his campaign, and both he and Sharp said that they have many young people working on their campaigns with Sharp adding that most of her team is under 25.

Civic education plays a role in encouraging young people to engage in politics. According to Allen, one of the biggest hurdles for young people eligible to vote is that they are unsure about how the process works. His organization is trying to change this by creating tools for teachers, and programs such as Student Vote, a mock election that happens alongside the real one. At the time of our interview, 266 schools were registered to take part in the Municipal Student Vote in Calgary. In a paper published by McMaster University titled "Youth Participation in Municipal Politics: Shortcomings and Solutions", researchers looked at Ontario's Civics course and spoke to teachers and students. They found that there was not much focus on municipal politics in these classes and the participants believed that more focus on this level would foster more engagement. The researchers noted that turnout, especially in municipal elections, is low among young people and that the lack of focus on local politics in school could be a contributing factor.

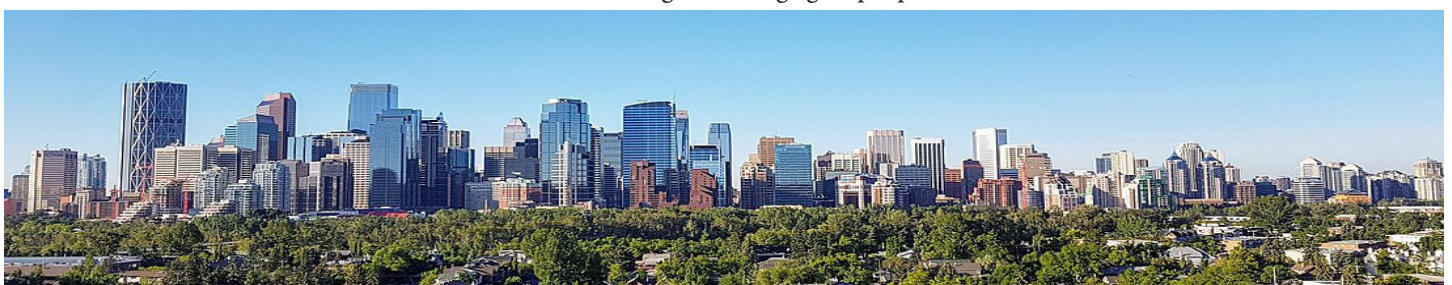
With conversations about lowering the voting age spurred by the UK's decision to let 16 and 17 year olds vote in elections, The Advocate asked the candidates about their views on this topic. Davidson noted that "our job at the city is to listen to what people tell us." He doesn't want to advocate for lowering the voting age if people

aren't asking him to do so. Since young people have different views on changing the voting age, he thinks that it should be left up to them to decide what that voting age should be. Sharp said that while she is encouraging people under the age of 18 to volunteer for campaigns and advocate for issues important to them, "there is a lot of pressure [on] kids right now as is, and I would say 18 is probably the best age to be able to take a little bit more pressure on." Farkas said that he does not support lowering the voting age and that he wants to stay in scope of municipal decision making. "I really see youth engagement as much more than a box to check, and I think it really has to be a two-way conversation where young people are full partners in shaping Calgary's future." As for CIVIX, the organization is non-partisan and has decided not to take a position on lowering the voting age.

Allen recommends that young people take the time to learn about the issues that affect them, adding that it's harder for an elected official to turn away a knowledgeable and well-informed young person. For those who have an opinion to share with a politician, contacting them directly or through social media are good ways to get their attention, while young people with more confidence could attend a town hall or visit their office.

Sonya Sharp would like to remind young people that it's important if they can't vote to advocate for issues important to them. If people are looking for an opportunity to better understand civic politics, she recommends that they try to volunteer for a campaign. She also noted that young people should encourage the adults in their life to vote.

The campaigns of Jyoti Gondek and Brian Thiessen did not respond to requests for comment by the deadline. The municipal election is Oct. 20.



TIGHT MAYORAL RACE RAISES THE STAKES AS A NEW BYLAW REWRITES CITY POLITICS

by: Kirina C.

The 2025 Calgary Mayoral Election is shaping up to be one of the tightest races of the 21st century. With new policies at play, the playing field has been levelled and the vast range of candidates have created a unique and exciting election for Calgarians.

The election, taking place on October 20th, 2025, has become a revolutionary one due to the passing of the Municipal Affairs Statutes Amendment Act. Put in place by the provincial government, the act allows for political parties to appear on the ballot. Candidates may still run independently as they have in the past, or they may select a party to run under. Although the allure to affiliate themselves with a political party may seem unnecessary for a candidate in the eyes of voters, affiliation can come with benefits. For example, parties can spend more funding on campaigning than individuals. Since the act was only passed one year ago on October 31st, 2024, it still has not been utilized in an election. Due to this lack of experimentation, Calgary and Edmonton will be the only places in Alberta to see the act in effect unless it is deemed successful.

The new parties are not your typical options, such as the Conservative Party or the Liberal Party, seen in federal elections. The three prominent Calgarian political groups are as follows: A Better Calgary Party (A.B.C.), The Calgary Party, and Communities First.

A.B.C. describes their principles and focuses to be "... local decision-making, empowering neighborhoods to shape their

future, and [we believe in] transparency, accountability, and accessibility at every level of governance." They also include essential services, fiscal responsibility, and compassion as primary focuses.

The Calgary Party is built on the foundation of "...accountability, affordability, and action. From safer streets to lower taxes...". Personnel of note behind-the-scenes include Former Mayor Naheed Nenshi, Chima Nkemdirim and political strategist Stephen Carter. Mr. Carter has been very influential in the recent mayoral elections as he backed both the penultimate and antepenultimate mayors (Jyoti Gondek and Naheed Nenshi) in their successful campaigns. In this election he will be working with Brian Thiessen and The Calgary Party.

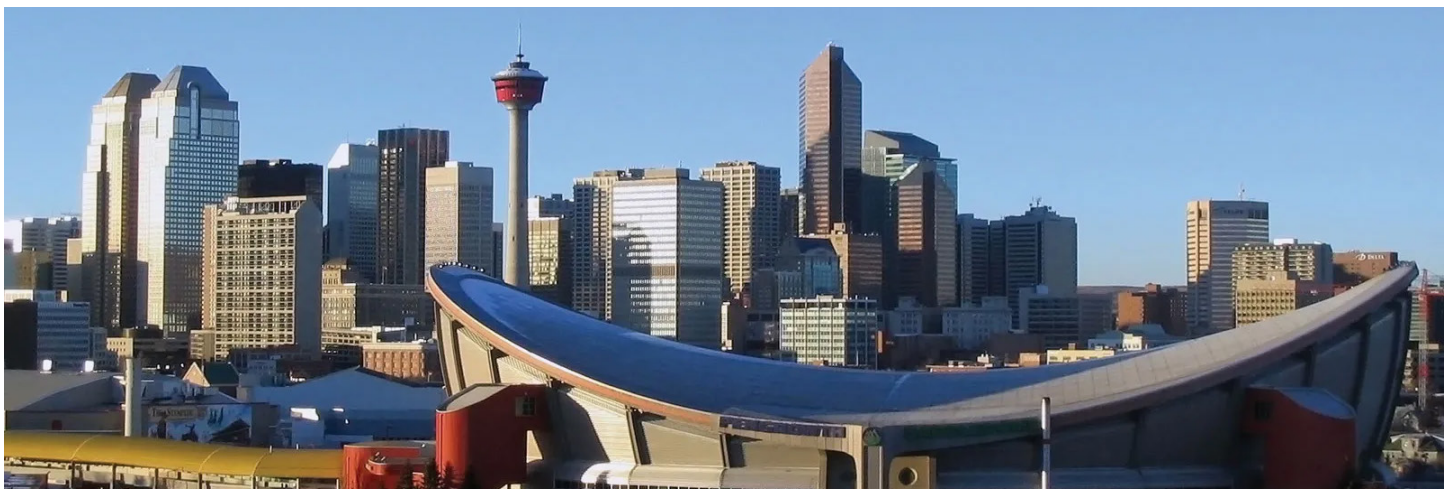
Finally, Communities First is a party known to be based on efficiency, effectiveness, maintaining basics, security of municipal infrastructure, and public safety. Ironically, as a party created by four former city councillors, they also claim to "replace a dysfunctional city council." Second to The Calgary Party's 15 candidates (14 council, 1 mayoral), Communities First will be running 10 candidates (9 council, 1 mayoral). The party's mayoral candidate is one of the four founders of Communities First, Sonya Sharp.

The parties aren't the only interesting factor of this election. The candidates and their differences allow voters to have an entire spectrum of varying values and promises. Current mayor Jyoti Gondek will be running with her sights set on a

second term. In addition, Jeff Davison, Jeromy Farkas, Jaeger Gustafson, Larry Heather, Grant Prior, Sonya Sharp, and Brian Thiessen will appear on the ballot. Only Sharp and Thiessen have chosen to be affiliated with parties, as previously stated; Sharp will run under Communities First, and Thiessen will be running under The Calgary Party.

Three returning candidates from the 2021 election are Farkas and Davison – the former placing second and the latter placing third. The last returning candidate, Larry Heather, will be running in his third election after two unsuccessful attempts in 2017 and 2021. While the others have not already run for the position, they still construct an incredible ballot. Gustafson is a cofounder and acupuncture doctor with Vitae Integrals. Prior has worked in Albertan oilpatches for over 20 years. Sharp spearheaded the new Scotiabank Arena deal and dealt with the 2024 Water Mainbreak during her time as a councillor. Lastly, Thiessen chaired the Calgary Police Commission and was the president of The Alberta Party (a provincial political party).

This mayoral election will be nothing short of momentous, a trailblazer for the future of Albertan municipal politics. thStatistics are showing that the winning candidate will need less than one-third of the ballots to win. With the Municipal Affairs Statutes Amendment Act as well as a broad range of worldviews and perspectives on the ballot, this election is not one to miss!



The Real Cost of a Degree: Canada's Rising University Tuition Prices

by: Ana F.

As many high school students prepare to apply for university, most have a plethora of questions, concerns, and misconceptions about what secondary school is really like; especially regarding the financial aspects of completing an undergraduate degree. They may often look to their predecessors (e.g., parents, guardians, teachers, friends, coworkers for guidance. That said, have university tuitions really stayed the same over the past three decades?

Can the average unsupported Canadian student really still afford tuition?

Rising tuition:

Statistique Canada published the rough average for 1990-1991 domestic university tuition for an undergraduate degree at \$1,464 per year (adjusted for inflation; not including fees for books, housing, and food. During the late 1990s however, the federal government severely cut funding so universities all across Canada became much more reliant on the tuition fees of their students. To achieve adequate funding universities had to increase tuition exponentially. Over the 90's Canadian universities saw undergraduate tuition costs nearly double. Today, according to a statistic by Robertson College, the 2025/2026 average tuition is \$7,734 per year for Canadian students, not including additional necessary expenses such as books, rent, and food. This is an astonishing 428.3% increase over the past three decades. Which is especially large since the average wage growth for Canadian citizens only increased about 20% over the same period according to Statistique Canada.

Supply and demand:

Over the past 30 years there has been a significant increase in youth pursuing a post secondary education. Especially for international students, as the number published by Statistique Canada of international students have more than doubled since the 1990s. More and more students across the globe have been enrolling into universities than ever before, and programs have become much more selective and competitive to get into. With this large increase in demand for secondary education without a proportionate increase in supply of places in university programs it has contributed to prices being driven up for tuition.

Impacts:

Education will become less financially accessible for the average Canadian. Brightness and capability in students will not be the key determining factors of receiving higher education. More and more Canadians will not be able to afford tuition and will not be able to attend university. The people in the programs will not necessarily be the most suitable for the job but the most suitable for the cost. Underfunded and/or underprivileged communities will continue to have decreasing chances at going to university and earning a higher salary, furthering the gap between the poor and the rich. Secondly, there will be higher debt for the average Canadian university student. A recent poll by Debt Canada states that 41% of university students/graduates take on some form of debt to help pay for their education. Currently in Canada, the average student graduates with over twenty-five thousand dollars in debt. Making it harder to come back from in their 20's and 30's.

Tips and important information:

All of this talk about how costly university is may make you feel anxious over how to manage it all. Although it can be overwhelming there are lots of ways to effectively lower costs for tuition and many regulations and programs in place to help students. Some include:

1: The Alberta 2% cap regulation

This is a regulation that the Alberta government has implemented at all of their universities, stating that no university program tuition can be raised by more than 2% every year. Keeping students protected from drastic tuition increases over the course of their major.

2: Out of province students

Planning on going to a Quebec, Nova Scotia or Ontario School? Well something to think about is that these provinces charge higher tuition for students from outside of their own province unlike other provinces in Canada due to receiving high numbers of out-of-province applicants. They often offer less spots to out of province students. Quebec notably has out of province student tuition almost as expensive as its international students.

3: Apply Government Student Aid before starting university

Many students receive non-repayable grants from the government based on their family income. The deadlines for these grants however, are often before university starts so it is important to be properly informed, organized, and attentive.

4: No more interest on Federal Canada Student Loans

As of April 2023 the federal government eliminated collecting interest on student loans. When you take out a federal student loan you do not need to start paying it until you have completed university. And thanks to the change in law in 2023, after you finish school you only need to repay the exact amount that you borrowed without interest. You can choose a payment plan that works for you without extra cost from interest piling up over time. Notably, provincial regulations aren't required to follow this regulation.

5: Joining the Canadian Armed Forces (CAF)

Many majors are supported through CAF. If you are approved into their program, generally they will cover your tuition and books at almost any university you get into. Additionally CAF often provides you with a monthly salary depending on your program. You will then have to also complete military course training. After you graduate you are required to work for the military for 3-6 years, often gaining professional experience in your major right out of university.

6: Applying to foreign universities

Apart from the US or The United Kingdom. Many local universities in France, Germany, Austria, Finland, and Norway offer extremely affordable university tuition, even for international students. It is an excellent option for students who speak a different language and/or looking to travel. To take advantage of lower cost university options abroad, the key is to enroll as a full time student in the foreign university versus enrolling in a study abroad program at a Canadian university. For the most part universities can be from 500€-3000€ per year and many countries have complete English Majors.

SCHOLARSHIPS: COLD HARD CASH AND HARDER DEADLINES

by: Gavin D.

Managing school, sports, work, university applications and scholarships is a lot to throw at any high school student. But it is important to send off quick scholarship applications to avoid long-term student debt. Unfortunately, finding said scholarships can be time consuming and only add to an overflowing workload. Luckily for all of our seniors this year, some students, led by Finn Mcrae, have started sharing resources in order to spend less time searching and more time getting paid.

Finn has started a list of possible scholarship opportunities for Abe students that anyone can contribute to. This list includes the names, deadlines, eligibility requirements and links to twenty scholarships. These awards range from five hundred dollars to one hundred thousand dollars. It also includes links to the scholarship specific pages of several of Canada's top universities. To get instant access to this list, scan the QR code below this article.

Who wins scholarship money?

Anyone can win, but you have to apply. It's not just students who have an average 99% that get awarded scholarships. There are scholarships based on leadership, community service, and essay writing competitions. For example, the TD bank community leadership scholarship is based on making significant community contributions with only the low requirement of a 75% grade average to win up to seventy thousand dollars.

Quick Application Tips :

Use all available resources: Use the list as a starting point, and cross-reference it with these sites:

Scholarships Canada: (scholarshipscanda.com)

Education Matters: (educationmatters.ca/students/student-awards/)

Student Awards: (<https://www.google.com/search?q=studentawards.com/scholarships/>)

Also, check the Aberhart Scholarships Information Page and your chosen university's specific awards section. <https://williamaberrhart.cbe.ab.ca/scholarships>

Upcoming Deadlines:

Scholarships	Deadline	Estimated Award	Eligibility/Entry Style
The Loran Award	October 16, 2025	Up to \$ 100 000	85% minimum average plus required short essays along with a reference.
TD Community Leadership Scholarship	October 22, 2025	Up to \$ 70 000	Minimum 75% average and a significant community contribution.
The Brandon Langhjem Essay Contest	October 26, 2025	\$2000	A 1 200 - 1 500 word political essay on Privacy and Public Safety or Freedom of Religion and Secular Spaces.

*More deadlines in late November and early December are detailed in the list.

Your chosen university will also likely have its own scholarship page.

Track deadlines and do not miss them. There is no wiggle room, either you submit your application on time or you don't.

Proofread your essays and applications. If your personal details are incorrect you will likely be rejected. Having a parent or guardian look over your application is super helpful.

Put effort into your applications and essays. Selection boards will tell the difference between an essay that was well crafted and planned over something put together in five minutes.

Start looking for possible scholarships now and don't put off your applications until the last minute. Using this student made list is a great starting point.



Access to Finn's scholarship list

ANOTHER ALUMNI ARRIVES AT ABERHART: A TEACHER INTERVIEW WITH MR MORANTE

by: Ruby T.

Tell us a bit about yourself

I hope you already know my name, and I've been teaching for about 12 years. I taught at Crescent Heights for a couple years, and I taught at Sir Winston Churchill for the past nine years. I've taught chemistry, and all of the general sciences. I've also coached rugby for the last number of years and always had a lot of fun with that. I grew up in Calgary, mostly in the Northwest, around the Country Hills area.

What are some of your hobbies/interests?

That's an interesting one. Someone asked me the other day, and I was like "Oh man, I don't know if I have any anymore because I've got young kids so they kinda take up all of my time." However, I've recently rediscovered Lego because of the kids, so that's a lot of fun. And other nerdy stuff too, anytime there's a cool research paper, I tend to read those. And then obviously I really enjoy playing rugby, watching it, or watching other sports with people. I also enjoy outdoor activities like hiking, biking, etc.

Do you have any favourite autumn activities?

Yeah, well this time of the year, it's normally all cold and stuff, so I normally like to just hide away in my basement. But this year, it's been so nice, so just getting outside and enjoying the weather. So like I said, hiking, or getting the kids outside to enjoy the playground. Turns out that playgrounds are a lot of fun when you're older, you're just not very good at them!

If you had to describe yourself in 3 words, what would they be?

This one is tricky. I was trying to think, at first I was like "oh I'm very serious, super strict" but nobody's gonna believe that. So it's 'silly', I guess that's my number one pick. And then I'm a bit of a nerd, so 'nerdy' I guess would be my word. And then that third word I was trying to figure out, is it 'competitive'? Do I like to



compete? Or is it more just like 'curious'? I think 'curious' is probably the better word because I just want to know more. I like to know about things or how they work and stuff like that. So that gives us: silly, nerdy, curious.

How did you end up at Aberhart?

Well, so I was at Churchill for nine years there, and it just hit the point where I wanted to change things up. I've always wanted to come to Aberhart, I actually graduated from here so I thought that it was kind of an interesting way to do things, teaching at the school that you went to. And yeah, that's how I wound up here. It turns out that there's a lot of teachers here that went to school here after me (which made me feel really old). Mr. Frey went to school after me, Mr. Taylor went to school after me, Mr. Decock went to school with me actually, but he was in grade ten, I was in grade twelve, so obviously I ignored him. But now we coach together so that's kind of fun.

What's your favourite lab to do in chemistry?

Yeah there's one lab, the details don't matter a lot but the fun part is at the end, when we ignite the gas. It's always so cool to make a fireball out of flammable gas. We'll see if it's allowed here. Or to narrow that down, any experiment with combustion is fun to do, and we definitely don't hold the fire in our hands.

What kind of music do you listen to?

That depends on time of day, season, day of the week, I'm pretty open to most things. I get pretty bored when the songs get too repetitive or predictable, but I do like a lot of music. So on a Monday, it's probably going to be something more mellow, laid back, maybe some indie, but by Friday, it's probably gonna be more high energy, more punk rock-y or something like that. Today I was bumping some 90s hiphop, that was good. I haven't been gravitating towards any particular band though. I mean, I guess that new K-Pop Demon Hunters album is really killing it, so I can't pretend that I'm not listening to that. (cont.)

ANOTHER ALUMNI ARRIVES AT ABERHART: A TEACHER INTERVIEW WITH MR MORANTE

Or, try a new sport, try a new club, try something different. Because you get very broad coverage of extracurriculars in high school, whereas you kind of have to pick and choose when you get older. It gets harder and harder to do all the things.

If the world were ending, what would you choose as your last meal?

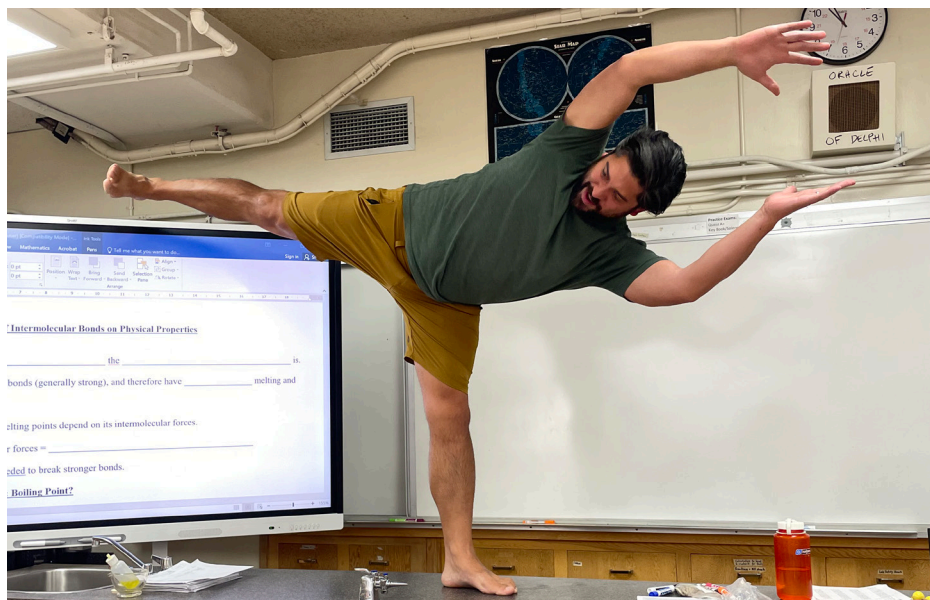
Anything in the world? I really enjoy a good burrito. It sounds stereotypical, and that's not great, but maybe a few burritos, and a side of pasta. Oh, actually, a bowl of ramen, too. Actually, it'd be a bit of a smorgasbord, it'd be like a mix of things. I'd want some good soup, I'd want some burritos for sure, some good pasta: like really hearty with lots of veggies and meat. Yeah it would just be a really well-rounded meal, since I wouldn't have to worry about my waistline. Maybe some sushi buffet.

Oh nevermind. Scratch all that: Chinese buffet. Limitless Chinese buffet. That's what I'd want. Noodles, dumplings, all of it. I think anything where you take yummy deliciousness and wrap it in dough, it's probably the best food on the planet. Actually now I want to add Jamaican patties to that list as well. There's too many things. It's getting out of hand and now I'm hungry, haha.

Oh and spicy, salt and pepper squid!

When you were a kid, what did you want to be when you grew up?

Apparently when I was younger, I used to tell my mom I wanted to be a chemist. And for a bit I considered going into medicine, but then I didn't want to deal with all the gross body stuff. After I finished university, I had a minor in anthropology, thought I'd do that for a bit, but then it turned out to be all grant writing. After talking to some people, they asked me what I wanted to do, and I said that I didn't want to sit at a desk and do the same boring thing every day, so somebody suggested teaching. It was all my favourites like I get to do science, and coach sports, and essentially never grow up! So it all worked out nicely in the end.



Do you have any fun or little known facts about you, or a hidden talent?

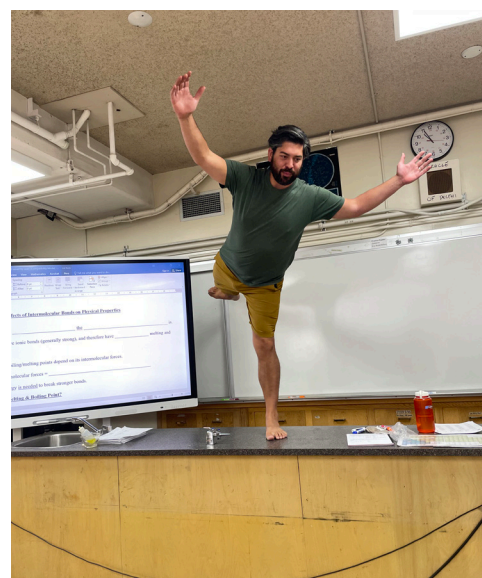
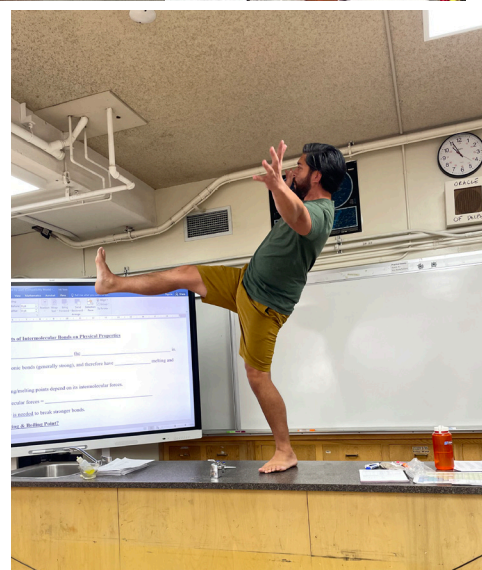
My hidden talent is that I am so good at demonstrating molecular shapes through yoga poses. It's something I pride myself on. For fun facts, I tell more stories in class. The ADD kicks in pretty hard, so I share fun facts just as they come.

Where's the furthest place you've been from Calgary?

I think it'd have to be New Zealand. Like, I've been to Europe, and South America, and a bunch of other places, but New Zealand is technically the furthest. It was the summer between grade eleven and twelve, and I went there to visit my sister. I think I played one match of rugby, and was seriously outclassed.

Any closing remarks for the month of October?

For the month of October, and the rest of the year: come out and play some rugby! We play touch rugby in the school field at lunch on Mondays. If you've never tried before, come and join us! I'm hoping to get the boy's team rebuilt to a div one program over the next four or five years. So yeah! It'll be fun, give it a try!



WAKING UP

by: D.K.G. K.

I woke up one day, not knowing where I was. It was strange, and I thought in words, though I had never spoken before. I awoke tucked carefully in a bed not much taller than I was, and so thin that I could put both elbows to either side at once. I was wearing pajama pants on my legs, they were baggy and hung down in large billows around my ankles.

I peeled the bed sheets off of my body, and rolled so that I was sitting up. I stood, and was faced with a mirror. I'd seen a mirror before, and I knew so much, I remembered so much. All sorts of faint memories fogged in my mind. My head rang and ached, and my muscles moved groggily, slowly gaining their strength.

The room felt odd. It wasn't really mine, yet it belonged to me. I knew that it did. I changed into my proper clothing out of a habit I didn't know that I had, then exited the room. On the other side of my painted door was a long hallway that ran to my right. I walked down the hallway, bare feet crushing the soft cloud-like fluffs of the carpet. At the end of it I came to a staircase, and descended into the living room.

Voices rang from the kitchen as I walked over. There stood a man, a woman, and another teenager, who was an acne-infested version of me. I could see that his features were all shaped the same, but his skin was darkly tanned, while mine was as pale as the off-coloured walls.

When I entered the room, they all stared at me.

"Good morning," the man said. I think he was the dad, though I didn't quite know, and my brain felt all muddled.

"Good morning," I replied without thinking.

"Hey, this one can speak!" my teenage doppelganger exclaimed. "I wonder what else he can do?"

I raised an eyebrow at the boy, and the two adults approached me with a vivid interest.

"What's one plus one?" The dad asked.

My brain told me the answer, two. "Uh, two." I took a step back, how did I know these things?

"What about twenty-four plus eight?"

I took a moment to think, eight and two was ten, plus the other two and a twenty, which would make... "thirty two."

"Yes." They stepped closer. "This one is hopeful." They smiled at each other, their smiles so bright and happy I couldn't tell what to think. This was my first couple hours on earth, and I was immediately thrown into a very unfair situation.

"What did you do?" I asked, voice quivering, as I backed clumsily into a leather recliner.

"We made you," they replied in almost perfect unison. The father laced his fingers together, holding a smile that spread from ear to ear.

"What do you mean by made?" I asked. With no place further to move, my mind raced. There had to be a way out of this, right? A door to the outside world. I imagined what lay outside, maybe more people that would stare, more that would treat me strangely. I wondered what made me so different from the other replica of me.

"We made you. It took years of research but we replicated the results. We successfully cloned someone, and gave them the memories of the person we copied, at least the ones for basic functions. Now cloning won't require raising a child."

"I'm a clone? Replicated results? what happened to the first?" I questioned, defeat in my cracking voice. I was just a clone. I was pretty much just the boy in front of me,

only produced in a lab without parents. I looked around the room. "Why do you need a clone?"

"We don't," the mother simply replied. Technically my mother, as I shared some of her genetics, though I wasn't birthed by her. My arms prickled with goosebumps, and a cool chill rolled down my lab-grown spine.

"Then why am I alive?"

"An experiment," the dad said, "One that worked. We'll be richer than you can imagine, as long as we can consistently replicate the results."

"I'm an experiment?"

"Yes, but before we're through with you, do you mind answering a few more questions?" The dad asked. My eyes flicked around the room. There were knives in the kitchen, and a blanket on the recliner, another couple of plates and frying pans, and a small wooden chair, I took note.

"Sure," my voice trembled.

"What's one-hundred and sixty-four, divided by four?"

My brain rushed, but not too quickly, and as I thought, I paced towards the kitchen. They let me through, following behind. One-hundred would make twenty-five, and sixty would make fifteen, and four would make one, add it together and: "fourty-one."

"Great," the dad spoke, still smiling. "Not as fast as our son, but formidable for a clone."

"Thank you, I guess."

"Last one, spell: obsolete."

"O-b-s-o-l-e-a-t?"

"Your cooperation was adequate." He walked past me to the counter, took a large syringe and put the needle end into a small container, then he pulled the syringe plunger back, filling it with a clear liquid. "One more favour. Hold still, clone."

I swallowed, and stared at the needle point. "What's that?" There was no response and the boy grabbed my right wrist. I looked at him, and he smiled maliciously. My other hand was soon taken as well. He stood behind me, facing my back. And holding both of my hands behind my



WAKING UP

back. The needle came closer. I panicked, and bent over, lifting the boy off his feet, and onto my back. He let go, and I tossed him at his father. His father dodged the body. The boy crashed to the ground, but the father hurdled him, and came at me with a needle, my now free hands grasped a chair, and in an instant, it was between us.

He clashed with the chair, and tried to push the needle around it. A sort of

invigorating energy pulsed through my body, and I shoved the chair. The man and the chair flew backwards, and he tripped over the boy who was just staggering to his feet. They slammed into the hardwood, and I ran towards where I thought the exit was. The mother backed into a corner. "Please don't hurt me."

I looked her in her terrified eyes, then passed her and went out the door into the sunlight that blinded me. I shielded

my eyes, and stumbled. I blinked as I ran. I hurdled the fence, and landed in the grass. Then I ran away. And ran down the sidewalk. I heard the door open far behind me. And the man screamed out the door. I kept running. I dodged around pedestrians, and they all stared in what seemed to be awe as I sprinted, keeping up with the bus next to me.

ROBERT MUNSCH: THE STORIES WILL BE THE LAST TO GO

by: Emily R.N.



For several Canadians, Robert Munsch's iconic stories, such as *The Paper Bag Princess*, *Love you Forever* and many more were a childhood staple. That's why when Munsch's approval to pursue Medical Assistance in Dying broke headlines, many people were quick to post tributes, with the assumption that their beloved author was close to death. The reactions were heartfelt, but they also spread misconceptions about his health. Although Munsch has been living with dementia and Parkinson's disease - and states that he can no longer write nor ride a bike - his daughter Julie confirmed on a Facebook post: "my father IS NOT DYING".

However, with Munsch's announcement, many Canadians were met with nostalgia and recognition on how his stories left a lasting imprint on several generations worldwide. While his books almost always incorporate comedic

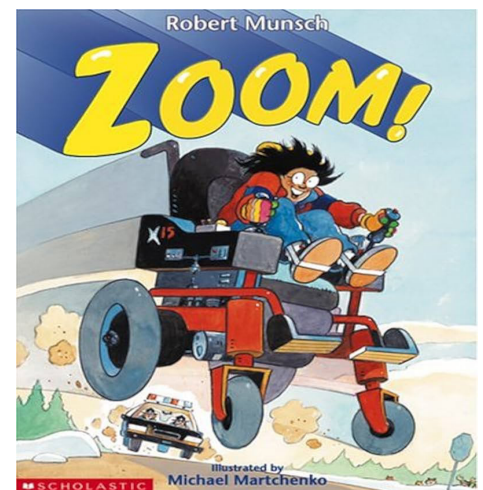
elements, rhyming, and expressions, they also weave in themes of relatability, morals, and ingenuity, in a way that speaks to both children and adults alike. One of Munsch's most celebrated works is *Love You Forever*, in which he demonstrates that children's stories can be both amusing and impactful at the same time.

Munsch often found inspiration for his books through his experiences and own personal journey. Born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania in 1945, he moved to Guelph, Ontario in 1975. While Munsch had begun writing silly poems and making up stories from a very young age, he initially began his storytelling career at a daycare, where he found that telling the children stories would keep them quiet. Eventually, he was encouraged to write and publish them, and thus his very first book was released: *Mudpuddle*. As Munsch grew in popularity, he began to travel around to do read-alouds of his

stories. While he was traveling, rather than stay in a hotel, Munsch would stay with local families, and oftentimes he would find inspiration for future stories, while talking to the kids from the families he was staying with.

He has also been very open about his struggles with addiction to alcohol, and later on, his struggles living with dementia and Parkinson's. His openness causes many to admire him not only as an author, but also as an honest and resilient person.

Although Munsch's decision to pursue MAID made headlines, it solidified the lasting legacy his heartfelt stories have made on Canadian childhoods. In reference to his dementia, Munsch stated: "the stories will be the last to go". For many readers, this statement rings true. For as long as his stories continue to be read, Munsch's voice will never truly be gone, and will continue to shape many generations to come.



SPUTNIK 1: THE BEEP THAT CHANGED THE WORLD

by: Imogen R.

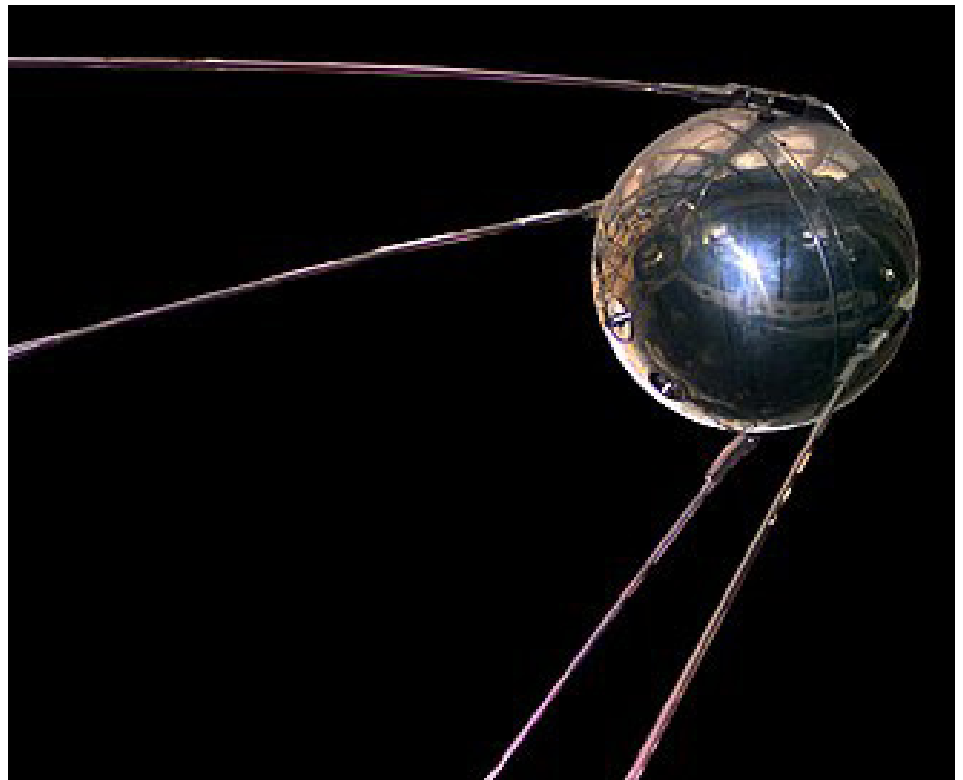
Sixty-eight years ago, a first beep from Earth's orbit signalled the dawn of the Space Age and the constant silent battle of the Cold War. Suddenly, the Cold War was not just political. It was orbiting right above the heads of American citizens. On the evening of October 4, 1957, the USSR launched the first artificial satellite, Sputnik 1, which officially signalled the start of the space race and fueled the unending rivalry between the U.S. and the USSR.

Throughout the 1950s, both the United States and the Soviet Union were working tirelessly to develop new technology. Near the end of the Second World War, Nazi Germany had been scarily close to developing the world's first intercontinental ballistic missile (ICBM). Both the United States and the Soviet Union sought to outdo each other in launching the first satellite, thereby proving their ideological and technological superiority. While perpetual competition fueled these desires, another reason was that both countries wanted to reach the milestone set by the International Council of Scientific Unions, which called for the launch of satellite technology by late 1957 or early 1958.

The United States and their groups of dedicated scientists tested several varieties of rockets and missiles before and after the declaration from the International Council of Scientific Unions. Every single one of these tests ended in fiery failure. However, at the time it was happening, this was not a national concern, meaning these scientists lacked the funds and resources needed to be successful.

The launch of Sputnik 1 in 1957, 184 pounds of Russian technology, and that first beep came as a major shock to United States citizens and politicians alike, and even those who had anticipated it could never predict the impressiveness of this Soviet success. The satellite circling above their heads sparked significant fears that the U.S. had fallen technologically far behind and increased Cold War tensions. However, the Soviet Union was not anywhere close to slowing down. The launch of Sputnik 1 marked the first accomplishment in a string of technological successes, including the launch of a satellite that carried a dog.

The astonishing discovery that the USSR



had also tested the first intercontinental ballistic missile that year exacerbated the anxieties of the general public in the United States. Mass fear quickly spread over the country with newspaper headlines exclaiming the "Red Moon" or "Soviet Space Victory." Political opponents rushed to critique the U.S. government, claiming it was falling alarmingly behind in the education and research sectors.

Despite the widespread fear and harmful judgments coming from all sides, U.S. President Dwight D. Eisenhower attempted to downplay it as a harmless and unimportant event to the American people while simultaneously pouring funds into both education and the Space Program.

This increase in funding led to the creation of programs, including the National Defence Education Act (1958), which increased funding for math, science, and foreign language education. Eisenhower's act was created to encourage the training of more engineers and scientists to "catch up" with the Soviet Union. This funding also led to the creation of NASA, which brought together scattered scientists across the United States into a unified front with

access to incredible amounts of funding, research, and public support. This group was better equipped to tackle the monumental task of catching up to the USSR.

With the increased budget, scientists successfully attempted their first satellite launch in December. Unfortunately, it exploded on the launch pad, serving as a visible reminder of just how far behind the U.S. was and how much progress was still needed to compete with the military and technological might of the Soviet Union.

Finally, on January 31, 1958, the United States successfully launched its first satellite, Explorer 1. The Soviets responded with yet another launch, and so the space race began in earnest.

Sputnik 1 may have been just a large metal sphere transmitting grainy beeping sounds back to Earth, but its launch was more than just that of a satellite; it launched a new era. From the Moon landings to rovers exploring the surface of Mars, today's space achievements can all be traced back to that night in October 1957.

ULTRA-PROCESSED FOODS 101

by: Tess W.

First of all, what is ultraprocessed food? Generally, foods can be placed into one of three categories: unprocessed/minimally processed, processed or ultra-processed. An unprocessed or minimally processed food is exactly what it sounds like; a product that has not been processed beyond washing and/or packaging. These foods dominate the produce aisles of grocery stores, but also include items like milk, eggs, and raw meat. Second on the ladder, we have processed food that undergoes a small amount of treatment, such as washing, cooking, canning, or freezing. Additives may have been added to these foods to change their taste or shelf life, but most of the nutritional value remains. Canned fruits, vegetables, and fish fall into this category, as well as bread and cheese. Lastly, an ultraprocessed food is a product that has been through such intensive processing that it is now composed mostly of elements that have been extracted from foods such as salts, fats, and sugars. Additives such as preservative and artificial flavourings and colourings are also often added to ultra-processed foods.

As food undergoes this long processing journey, it loses so much of its nutritional value. Essential nutrients such as vitamins, minerals, proteins and fibres are often removed or destroyed in order to make room for artificial supplements, salts, fats and sugars. Essentially, the key things your body needs to function are being cut loose to make room for flavour-enhancers, but are worse for you. Processed foods often have long ingredient lists full of words you can't pronounce. They are things like chips, pop, gummies, and freezer meals. For a few more examples, check the foods diagram for the progression from unprocessed, to processed, and finally to ultraprocessed in some foods you would commonly find in the grocery store.

At this point, you are probably wondering: "So what? How does the level of process-

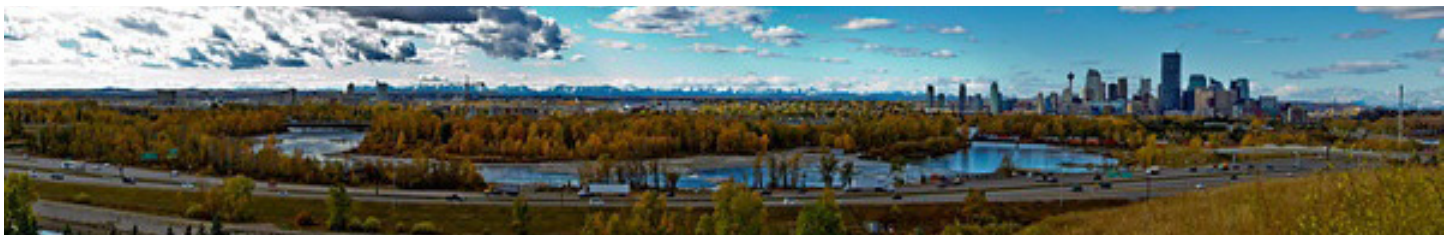
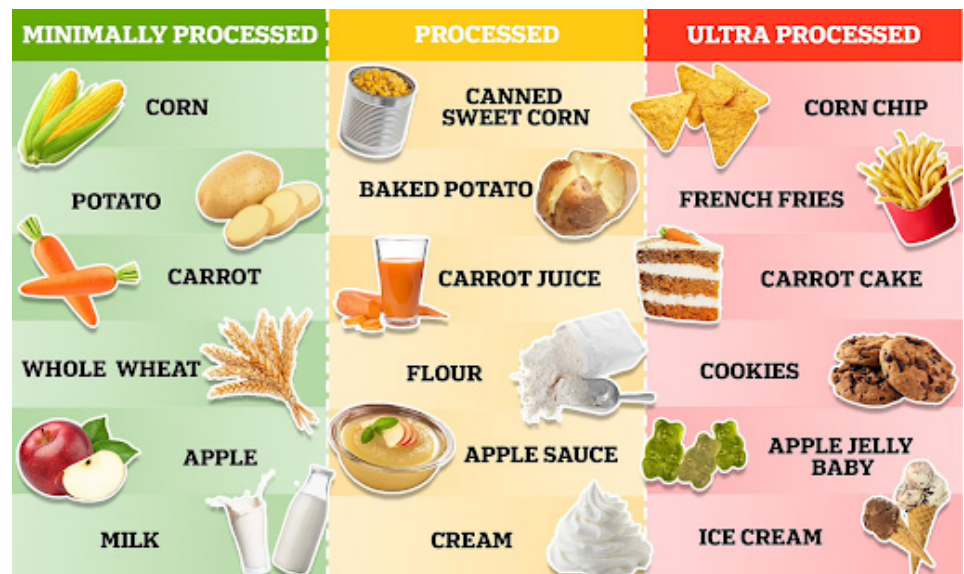
ing of the food I eat impact me and my overall health?" Unfortunately, several studies have shown that overconsumption of ultra-processed foods is harmful to our health and can lead to health risks such as obesity and cardiovascular disease, as well as type 2 diabetes. Research done by the British Medical Journal found that people who ate a lot of ultra-processed food had a 22% higher chance of dying from any associated cause. There are many reasons for these negative outcomes, but at a glance it comes down to this: the removal of nutrients coupled with the addition of unhealthy components like excessive salts, fats, and sugars as well as flavourings and preservatives. As a result of this swap, ultra-processed foods tend to be high in calories and low in nutritional value. Additionally, the artificial flavours and colours alongside the preservative agents, often added in the processing of these foods, can be bad for your gut micro-biome, causing inflammation and negatively impacting your brain function.

Another big issue is that the processing these foods undergo is designed to make them super tasty and easy to eat. Throughout their manufacturing, these foods are

engineered to make you want to keep eating them even though they are bad for your health.

If they can have such negative impacts on us, why do we make them? The ultra-processing of food ultimately occurs to increase the profits made by large companies. Ultra-processed food is not only less expensive to produce and to circulate, but it is also very appealing to many consumers because it is convenient and often more affordable. As a result, nutritional value is being compromised in order to create products which will bring in more money for these huge corporations. Unfortunately, this manipulation is working as these foods currently make up nearly 50% of daily caloric consumption for Canadians – this is a growing issue for our society.

It is nearly impossible not to consume ultra-processed foods in this fast paced world where you are constantly bombarded with new, affordable, delicious products. Please keep in mind that it is important to do your own research and make decisions about how you consume ultra-processed foods that are realistic for you.



FROM SAMHAIN TO ALL HALLOWS EVE - THE HISTORY OF HALLOWEEN

by: Zoe H.

We all know and love Halloween. But how did it go from a celtic celebration of honouring the dead to the consumeristic, costumes and candy centered holiday that we know it as today?

Modern Halloween came from the ancient Celtic festival of Samhain (SAH-win, meaning November or the end of summer. This festival celebrated the harvest, and the dead but was also punctuated by a fear that the gods were near and playing tricks on mortals. Although it was celebrated on November first, we see many similarities between it and present day Halloween, notably the prevalence of supernatural episodes and a fear of getting tricked - although in ancient times those tricks came from the gods causing trouble rather than our friends and families. Because of the Celts' belief that the cycle of a day started with night and ended with the day, many of the festivities took place

on the eve of Samhain, thus evolving to Halloween being celebrated on October 31 rather than the first of November.

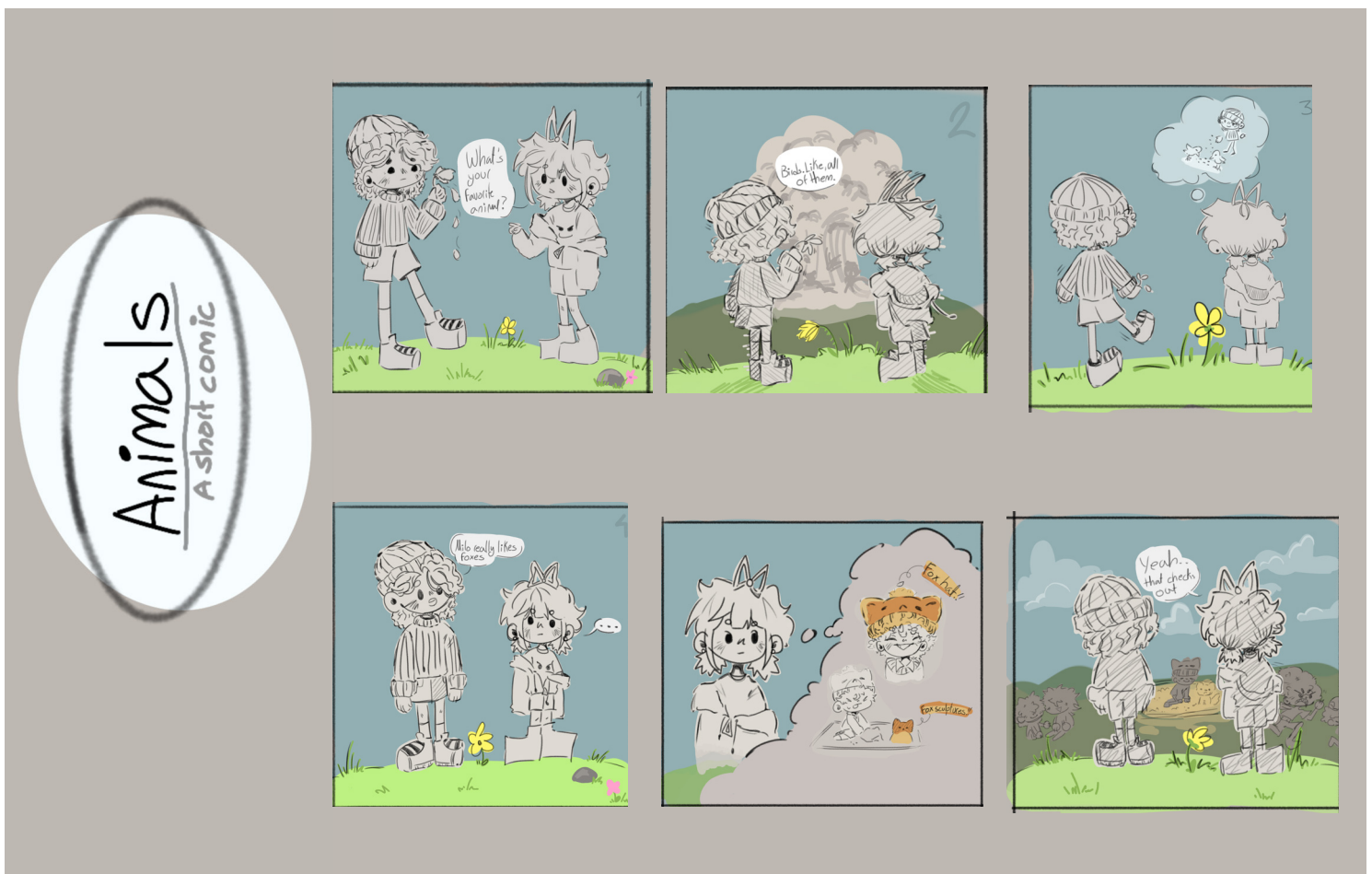
With the spread of Christianity and Christian monarchs to the celtic world, came the adoption and adaptation of traditions including Samhain. To entice people to convert from their pagan beliefs to some form of christianity, All-Saints Day was moved by the church from April to the date of Samhain to make it easier to celebrate. During this process, certain traditions such as wearing masks to scare away and imitate spirits, and the main festivities being celebrated the night before, were integrated into this newly christianized holiday and thus the name All Hallow's Eve (Hallowed meaning holy or sacred) was born. This became a day where ancestors were honoured and evil spirits were sent away for the coming year. By the middle ages these two traditions

had merged into one and were widely celebrated. Later on, in England, the poor would go door to door offering prayers for the deceased in exchange for food - this is what evolved into trick or treating. Large numbers of Irish immigrants to the United-States and Canada brought this tradition to the new world and it evolved from a religious to a secular holiday.

Halloween, although different in many ways, has evolved from these ancient traditions into the fun and lively celebration it is today. The costumes that were once used to scare away unwanted spirits are now worn for fun and what was once beggars asking for food, is now children of all ages, being given candy. This Halloween, think about all the past traditions and people who've celebrated on this day.

COMIC

by: Phoebe O.



COLOURING SHEET

by: Oli K.

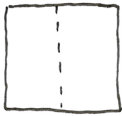


PUZZLES

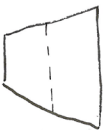
by: Max C.

PUZZLES

Imagine you are facing a square at eye level so that you see the full surface area of the square



NOW IMAGINE THAT THIS SQUARE ROTATES ALONG ITS CENTER AXIS SO THAT ITS NOW SOMEWHAT FACING AWAY FROM YOU.

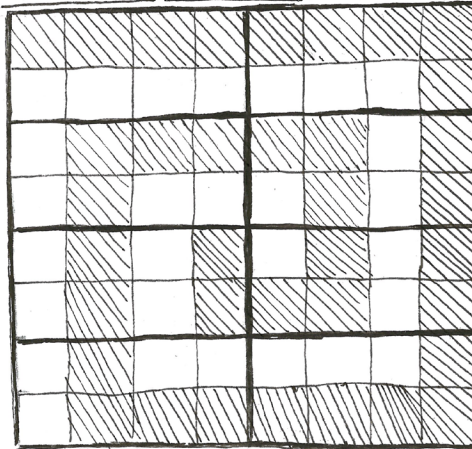
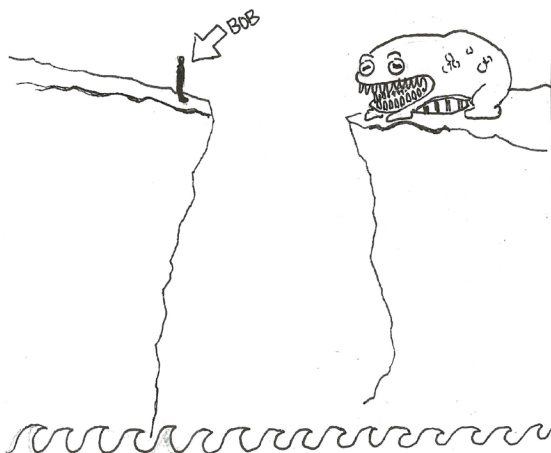


CAN YOU DEDUCE WHAT THE VIEWED SURFACE AREA OF THE SQUARE IS BASED ON ITS ANGLE OF ROTATION?

WHAT IS A FORMULA TO DESCRIBE THIS RELATIONSHIP?

BOB NEEDS TO CROSS THE CROSS THE CLIFF TO SLAY THE MONSTER. DRAW HIM A BRIDGE AND SOME WEAPONS TO HELP HIM OUT.

DRAW WEAPONS HERE



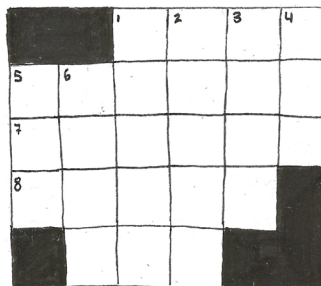
SPIRAL

SUDOKU

- normal 8by8 rules: Place 1-8 once each in every row Column and 2by4 box
- In the shaded area you have: eight 7s, Six 5s, four 3s, and two 1s
- In the non shaded area you have: One 2, three 4s, five 6s, and seven 8s.



HOW CAN YOU USE A 7 MINUTE SANDTIMER AND A FOUR MINUTE SAND-TIMER TO MEASURE EXACTLY 9 MINUTES?



ACROSS

1. Green lettered Streaming Service
5. Nose-pleasers
7. With 4 down it's the longest border in the world
8. The _____ of your _____ is your friend
9. Logan Paul rival in the ring

Down

1. Sharpens, as a blade
2. Savoury fifth flavour
3. What Melania Trump is the first of
4. See 7 across
6. What milk left on the counter overnight may be.

WORD OF THE DAY:



DUGONG

STRANGE CREATURE THAT LOOKS LIKE A MANATEE

VOUCHER

100%
OFF

AT THE CAFETERIA!



JUICEBOX

