Messengers of Spring
By Violet

As winter drags on, many people begin to wish for spring. So they begin to search for signs of it.

**Birds**

Have you ever heard that robins are a sign of spring? This may not be so true. As it turns out robins can actually survive in cold places. “It’s amazing, the way they survive winter is they fluff their feathers and get really big. Their internal temperature is 104° F and yet they can be in areas below freezing. That’s how well their feathers insulate them; there can even be a 100-degree difference just through those layers of feathers.” said Elizabeth Howard the director and founder of Journey North in an interview for a Cool Green Science article. Of course where you live can play a big role in this. Instead of looking for birds to return you might want to look out for nests or songs.

**Groundhog Day**

And when it comes to the return of spring don’t forget February second, Groundhog Day! Or maybe you should. Punxsutawney Phil has been predicting if spring will be early or late since 1887. If he casts a shadow winter will continue for 6 more weeks and if he doesn’t then we will get an early spring. Since 1969 this groundhog’s accuracy rate has fallen to 36%. You could flip a coin and still have a higher chance of being right. So maybe Groundhog Day and robins should not be our way of predicting spring. But if not these, what then?

**Plants and Animals**

If spring is all about life coming back, with the animals, and flowers, and trees it follows that flowers, trees and animals would be a wonderful way to see if spring is coming. Look for buds on trees and sap flowing. Maybe just smelling the air will give you the heads up. Listen for birds singing and watch out for bees and butterflies. Look out for flowers like daffodils, snowdrops, and crocuses, bluebells and wild garlic.

Though it may seem hopeless, spring is on its way! (Eventually.)
From popping toys to squeezable stress balls and sticky putty, fidget toys have taken over classrooms in the recent year or two and honestly, I do not know how to feel about them. I was first introduced to these things the same way as most, the internet. Videos of toys with popping bubbles and see through stress balls climbed their way to my ‘for you pages’ and home screens. To be honest, I was intrigued. So I bought some to test out my theories and this is what I concluded...

‘Pop Its’ and ‘Dimples’

These popping, bubbly toys have absolutely captivated me in so many ways. Most of these toys have a ‘good’ and ‘bad’ side; good meaning loud and bad meaning quiet. From what I have noticed all of these toys come in different shapes, sizes and colors. The bubbles also come in different shapes, volumes and sizes, from extremely loud and small ‘dimples’ and ‘pop its’ to silent 500 hole ‘pop its’. I think the obsession with these, especially the tiny ones, is that they are easy to travel with, satisfying and no mess. I would definitely try these again.

Plastic ‘tubes’, ‘tangles’ and ‘wacky tracks’

I have not seen as many of these as ‘pop its’ and ‘dimples’, but I have definitely seen a lot of them. I will start with ‘pop tubes’. These are definitely the loudest fidget I will talk about, they are long tubes that fold up and you unfold to make a very satisfying sound. ‘Pop tubes’ tend to be very long with a few feet of length in total. Next, Tangles. I personally own one tangle and I thoroughly enjoy it. It is a hard plastic tube that is in a wavy shape and each side is detachable. These are also very fun toys that you could bring to class with no mess. Finally, ‘wacky tracks’, these plastic, rectangular, intersected tubes are mostly made to tangle and change the shape of. I personally do not have one, but a lot of people I know really like them.

Fidgets continued on pg.3
Fidgets continued

**Stress Balls, Squishies And Putties**

These are most definitely my favorite fidgets. I really enjoy the thick DNA balls and the sticky putties that have been left behind on desks. I do not recommend bringing the popable stress balls to school though, one bad experience has permanently scared me. One fidget I highly recommend bringing is a putty that will not stick to anything, just hope your teacher is ok with them! There are also less messy options, some being squishies. Squishies are memory foam shapes that are quite satisfying to well, squish!

My final conclusion is that as long as they are not physically or mentally distracting, fidgets have never hurt anyone! Especially if they help you to focus or do better in a class. As far as teacher’s opinions go, I have both supportive and not so supportive teachers when it comes to fidgets; some even have extras in their classroom for personal use! Some believe non-disruptive fidgets should not be restricted by a teacher or any other staff. Ms. Hughes had this to say about fidgets in the classroom: “I think that having fidgets in the classroom is good for some students but distracting to many. When used while working to keep a student engaged, they can be amazing! But too often I see them used like toys, and when that happens, fidgets are more of a problem than a solution.” Some students think otherwise, as one student said this, “I do not think teachers should have the right to take away or silence fidgets, I personally use them to help with stress and anxiety in the classroom and they should not be able to just take them away. So with both sides of the argument been heard, I tried to make sense of them both. Honestly, I think this might just be something you have to decide on your own.

**Winter Survival Preparedness**

By: Carter Childs and Jesse Rodriguez

Imagine you walk out into the woods with nothing, you get lost. Most likely you would not last long but knowing what to pack can help you. You need to know the five C’s of survival. The first one is cutting tools, these tools will help you process food and make the items you need. The second C is cover elements that are crucial to protect yourself from the cold, snow, hail, and sometimes rain. These elements are your clothes and tarps. The next C is combustion devices, these help you start a fire that will keep you warm and cook your food. The fourth C is a container or pot/pan that will make it so you can cook your food and protect it from other animals. The final C is cordage (Rope), cordage will help you make nets, tie things together, and help make structures. Now you know what to pack when you go out into the woods.
The History of the Giant Sea Scorpion
by Zoe Wang and Margherite Overlander

Have you ever seen a scorpion? Their size ranges from around 4 inches to 6 feet in length and mainly live in a hot environment. But what if I told you there weren't just regular scorpions but sea scorpions? The sea scorpions were discovered in 1818 by a fossil collector named S.L. Mitchell. Those ranged from about four to six inches in length. But a fossil was recently found in the south China sea. The thing is, this discovery pushed the limits of size. This creature is called the Jaekelopterus. A giant sea scorpion that can get to be around 2.5 meters or 8.5 feet in length. Though it is not alive today it is still an amazing discovery.

These sea scorpions lived up to 500 to 250 million years ago! They ate any smaller members of their species that they came across. They would also eat fish or any aquatic kind of animal smaller than them. It had large claws, with sharp teeth to quickly grab their prey. Their tight grasp can hold on to most slippery prey.

But these animals quickly declined in population due to low food sources. They were such a strong species and were at the top of the food chain for quite some time.

These animals supposedly went extinct during the Permian–Triassic extinction event or sometime shortly before. Though they are extinct their amazing rain over the seas is legendary. Just think, this giant creature leaping over the waves of our oceans today.

Give to People in Need
I bet you have had a snow day before. You put on your winter clothes and go have fun. But some people are less fortunate. And getting a new coat can be a huge gift. So if you have clothes that don’t fit you anymore, maybe an old coat or a sweater please consider dropping it off at one of these places near you. Who knows you could be making a child's life warm and bright.
- Goodwill
- Salvation Army
- Room to Grow
- Soles4Soles

Park and Read
by Violet

It is the summer after 6th grade and Jeanne Ann says a sad goodbye to the Chicago libraries and its librarians and her mother says good riddance to O’Hara’s House of Fine Eats where she worked as a cook. They are driving across the country in their battered orange van, the Carrot, to San Francisco.

Cal lives in San Francisco near the marina and across from the vans. And the vans live-in residents. People who San Francisco's high housing prices have left on the street. Cal longs to help. Then a battered orange van pulls in an empty spot and Cal is there to try to help.

Jeanne Ann struggles with her emotions, their lack of money, her mom’s lack of confidence in herself and the whole thing, being homeless and the stress that comes with it. Will the van get towed, will her mother find a job, will she ever sleep in a real bed again? Cal meanwhile battles his own problems. And together they struggle with help. How to help for Cal and how to be helped for Jeanne Ann. Their friendship bonds and tears and shapes itself as they find their way through it all.

Parked tells a story of friendship and so much more. The characters seem like real people with their own emotions and personalities and each uniquely them as anyone you might meet today. Parked has so much to say about friendship and also the American housing crisis. It has an age range from about 5-8 grade for reading it but some 4th graders may enjoy reading it too and the story can be enjoyed by people even older. Parked is available at Literati, and Nicola’s Books and Barnes and Noble (though they may not be there physically, this is just according to their online catalog and you can order it online through most of these stores).
Talkin’ Turkey
By: Sana Fathima & Margherite Overlander

So much stuff on the table, but I guarantee there will always be an extra spot for these delicious treats: turkey looking chocolate cupcakes.

Ingredients

- 1 cup (230g) all-purpose flour
- ¼ teaspoon baking soda
- 2 teaspoons baking powder
- ¾ cup unsweetened cocoa powder
- 1/8 teaspoon salt
- 3 tablespoons butter, softened
- 1 1/2 cups white sugar
- 2 eggs
- ¾ teaspoon vanilla extract
- 1 cup milk
- 2 cups confectioners’ sugar
- ½ cup (41g) unsweetened natural or dutch processed cocoa powder
- 3 Tablespoons (45ml) heavy cream or milk
- ⅛ teaspoon salt
- 2 teaspoons pure vanilla extract

How To Make The Cupcakes

Preheat the oven to 350 degrees (175 degrees celsius).

Line a cupcake tin in foil, parchment paper or cupcake liners.

Then sift in all the dry ingredients.

In a large bowl, cream together the butter and sugar until light and fluffy. Add the eggs one at a time, mixing well with each edition, then stir in the vanilla. Add the flour mixture little by little with the milk. MIX well.

Pour it in the cupcake tin about ¾ full for each cupcake and bake for about 15-17 min.

How To Make The Frosting

With an electric mixer or whisk beat the butter for about 2 min until it's creamy, then add the sugar, cocoa powder, heavy cream, salt and vanilla extract. Beat on low speed for half a minute then increase to high speed and beat for 1 minute. Add ¼ cup more of the sugar or cocoa powder if the frosting is too thin.

Or another tablespoon of cream if the frosting is too thick. Taste it. Beat in another pinch of salt if desired.

BOOM, you have frosting.

Decorations

- Candy Corn
- Edible Eyes
- Jelly Beans

Add a big glob of frosting you made on the top of the cupcakes with a piping bag or spatula spoon. Then use the candy corn, candy eyes and jelly beans to decorate. And there you have it: a perfect turkey cupcake of your own. Or decorate your own way, have fun.
Craze or Crazy?
by Han-Ming

consider this image. Yes, that is a man swallowing a goldfish. Not something you expected, right? Let me tell you the story behind that image. It’s not going to be pretty.

The time is March 5, 1939. The place is Harvard University. The person is freshman Lothrop Withington Jr. (yes that’s his name so deal with it). And he is about to eat a 3-inch goldfish. Let us pause and rewind. Like so many ill-fated college students before him, Lothrop made a bet. He’d claimed to have once swallowed a live fish, and now his friends wanted him to do it again. He would. For ten dollars. And so, on March 5, 1939, Lothrop dropped an unlucky goldfish into his mouth, chewed, and swallowed. His friends forked over ten bucks. And thus, the goldfish-eating fad began.

The news spreads like wildfire. “Crazy Freshman Eats Goldfish”. Not everyone’s cup of tea, but it was Frank Hope Jr.’s. Three weeks had passed since Lothrop’s ill-advised bet, and the news had made it all the way to Franklin and Marshall college in Lancaster, Pennsylvania. Frank Hope decides to outdo Lothrop and eat three goldfish while loudly declaring Lothrop a sissy (Goldfish casualty count: 4). He swallows them whole, with a light dusting of salt and pepper. Delicious. Then, within twenty-four hours, George Read (another Franklin and Marshall student) doubles the record and gulps six. (GCC: 10). A ridiculous and ill-advised rivalry develops between the two colleges, culminating when Irving Clark Jr. of Harvard becomes the pride of the school and eats two dozen goldfish. Two dozen! He also offers to eat any bug for a nickel, an anglerworm for a dime, and a beetle for a quarter. His parents must have been very proud.

The two schools compete for a week following the notorious two dozen when other colleges stop sitting on the sidelines and produce their own goldfish gulping wonders. Fantastic. One of these is the University of Pennsylvania, where Gilbert Hollandersky swallows twenty-five goldfish and then a well-deserved steak dinner. (GCC: 59) Our very own U of M’s Julius Aisner downs twenty-nine (GCC: 58) but Michael Bonner of Albright College edges him out with thirty-three. (GCC: 121)
so the total count is even higher.) That must be it, right? Forty-two goldfish in one sitting. The GCC’s reached over a hundred. This ridiculous fact absolutely has to be dead and buried, right?

well, you’ve underestimated college students.

Back then, YouTube was far into the future. So enterprising students did the next best thing. They performed for crowds. Jack Smokler of Northeastern University downed thirty-eight in front of an audience. (GCC: 20) Shout out to veterinary student Gordon Southworth of Middlesex University for his remarkable speed. He swallowed no less than sixty-seven goldfish, handily defeating former champ Albert’s forty-two (GCC: 268). And in only fourteen minutes! His parents must have been very proud.

But even speedy Gordon’s record was not to last. By now it was April, and Clark University’s Joseph Deliberate handily unseated Gordon from the goldfish throne, powering through an unbelievable eighty-nine goldfish. Eighty-nine! (GCC: 357) With that, Joe became the true Goldfish King.

Around this time, Marie Hansen of the University of Missouri became the first female student to eat a goldfish. Her parents must have been very proud.

New Year’s Resolutions
By Violet

As New Year’s rolls around, people all over start to make their new year’s resolutions, but where did they come from? Traditions of making promises at certain times have been around for a long time. In 2000 B.C.E Babylonians celebrated New Year and it was often a time when people would pay people back and return borrowed items. Ancient Romans would celebrate January 1 by making offerings to their god of change and new beginnings, Janus, and promising good behavior. During the Middle Ages knights would make Peacock Vows where they would make a resolution or a promise that they would keep their knight values and continue to be committed to chivalry. In 1671 a diary entry was made by the writer Ann Halkett where she has a number of pledges, mostly from the Bible listed. The page was titled resolutions and made on January 2. By the 17th century New Year’s Resolutions were a thing. In 1813 a newspaper in Boston used what is believed to be the first record of the whole phrase. They said “And yet, I believe there are multitudes of people, accustomed to receive injunctions of new year resolutions, who will sin all the month of December, with a serious determination of beginning the new year with new resolutions and new behaviour, and with the full belief that they shall thus expiate and wipe away all their former faults.”

At the end of the Great Depression about a quarter of adults in America were making New Year Resolutions. Common New Year’s Resolutions are to lose weight, stop smoking, exercise more and take better care of yourself. Online you can probably find thousands of tips to keep yours, like taking small steps, being realistic, and not choosing a ton of resolutions. But success rates aren’t always great. “A study by researchers at Scranton University found that only 19 percent of individuals keep their resolutions. Most are abandoned by mid-January.” wrote Amy Morin in an article for Psychology Today.

So on January 1 people will sit down to make their New Year’s Resolutions. For some people they are a chance to do better and succeed. Others a thing to make and ignore or something to wish for but never make. Or if the writer of a certain 1813 Boston newspaper is correct they are simply an excuse to “sin all the month of December, with a serious determination of beginning the new year with new resolutions and new behaviours”.

Sources
Daylight Saving Time
By Violet

Every year we set the clocks forward an hour in the spring and then back an hour in the fall. The time between these dates is known as daylight saving time.

What is the Purpose of Daylight Saving Time?
The purpose of it is to make the best advantage of light and to save it. Evenings are brighter so people can do more things. And less lights will have to be powered because it is still light out in the evenings.

Where Does Daylight Saving Time Come From and When Did It Start?
The idea of daylight saving time is often credited to Benjamin Franklin who wrote about using the sun’s light to our advantage. He expressed this idea through a silly letter to a Paris newspaper. It was mostly sarcastic and making fun of Paris and even him. The idea though wasn’t really used till 1916 and World War 1 when Germany switched to it to save fuel. And other countries in the war like most of Europe and the United States followed. Though it was stopped after the war ended when people didn’t like it. It came back to the U.S. in 1942 year round during World War 2. Once the war ended states were allowed to choose if they wanted to keep it. After that it got a little chaotic. So the Uniform Time Act was passed.

What is the Uniform Time Act?
On April 13, 1966 the United States met the Uniform Time Act. This law does not force states to use daylight saving time. Instead all states using it must start using it and stop using it on the same days in the entire country. It lasted the same amount of time and the clocks all changed on the same day. It stopped more confusion about what time it was in a place. The Uniform Time Act wasn’t the first with this purpose. Before the Uniform Time Act was the Standard Time Act of 1918. This law was taken back in 1919 after it was vetoed by President Woodrow Wilson.

What about the Bad?
Daylight savings time receives many complaints as well as compliments. The hassle of it, having to switch time on the clock, though with cell phones and other internet connected electronics this may not be necessary. Issues are also caused by having to change your sleep schedule. Losing sleep can have negative impacts. All the sleepiness is thought to lead to more car accidents. Issues also arise with switching back to Standard Time. The loss of sunlight is shown to have negative mental health impacts. It also may be impacting our pets too. According to the Animal Rescue Site “Daylight Saving Time (DST) has an affect on wild animals and pets, leaving them feeling a bit ‘jet-lagged.’” And then when it is the other way around when the animals schedule changes your schedule, farming. For example if the cows expect milking or the chickens feeding early in the morning, when your time changes the animals don't. Farmers may have to wake up even earlier to take care of animals or have to try switching the animals schedules. . And the big question, does it really save energy? Maybe less lights are needed but it encourages people to use energy in other ways. Extra light feels like extra time. Time to drive to a friend's house or go shopping, this causes people to use more gasoline. People also use more air conditioning in warmer places using even more energy. According to a report by the United States Department of Transportation it shrinks energy use by 1% with no change to heating homes. In the United States Arizona, Hawaii, as well as United States territories, American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, the United States Virgin Islands, and Puerto Rico do not observe daylight saving time.

Still, whether good or bad, whether more or less, daylight saving time is here. On March 13, 2022 we will set our clocks forward 1 hour (or our phones jump it for us).
Infamous Scandals in Sports History: Part 1

By: Tweety B.
The Black Sox Scandal

Introduction

The 1919 Black Sox scandal was a bump in the road for the game of baseball because they couldn't afford to have something bad happen. The 1919 world Series featuring the Cincinnati Reds and the heavily favored Chicago White Sox. There was a rumor that some of the Sox's players were throwing the game on purpose because they crossed paths with some gamblers. If the Sox pulled it off this would be their 3rd world Series win if they beat the Reds featuring 27 year-old outfielder Ed Rusick (who would eventually be a Hall of Famer), but this Reds team was nothing like the Big Red Machine so this should have been an easy championship for this talented White Sox team. It seemed like it was going this way but remember the rumor about some of the White Sox players crossing paths with gamblers?

Conspiracy

It was true. Here's how the interaction went, weeks before the first game of the series the Sox's first baseman, Charles Arnold Gandil met up with a gambler named Joseph Sullivan and they discussed over the chances of the White Sox throwing the world series which at that time was rare because nothing like this had been pulled off before, soon after Gandil agreed and got his teammates Eddie Cicotte, Claude Williams, Charles Risberg, and Oscar Felsch to be conspirators in this. Other White Sox players were all in, at first, but then pulled out before the actions were complete. Joseph Sullivan rounded up a gang of criminals as more conspirators in this scandal to be. The fixing of the world Series started like this, 'Pitcher Eddie Cicotte went on to make a series of uncharacteristic blunders from the mound. Chicago lost the game 9-4, leading The New York Times to marvel, “Never before in the history of America’s biggest baseball spectacle has a pennant-winning club received such a disastrous drubbing in an opening game...” The faulty play continued in game two, when Sox pitcher Lefty Williams gave the Reds a 4-2 win after walking three batters in a row.' written from History in 'What was the 1919 Black Sox Scandal?'

Calling Off the Six

The Sox once down in a 4-1 series deficit to the Reds (back then the world Series was a best of 9 series) called off the fixing because the gamblers had not been able to deliver all the money agreed upon. After this happened, the Sox played like madmen and won the next two games to put themselves back into contention for the series. The great play on the Sox's end ultimately came to an end in game 3 when the Reds won 10-5 and captured their first world series victory.

Aftermath

The "Black Sox" were all convicted of nine counts of conspiracy in October of 1920 and in August of 1921 they were found guilty on all nine counts of conspiracy but the commissioner of baseball at that time banned eight of the White Sox players from baseball. That caused us to miss out on the rest of the career of "Shoeless" Joe Jackson who at that time was one of the best stars in the game. I could talk on and on, on what his career could've been but that's another story for another time. In short, the Black Sox Scandal was something that damaged baseball at the time it occurred and all it consisted of was a lot of backfiring that ruined promising careers, a dominant dynasty and respect of baseball fans.


Tune in to the next issue of the paper to read about another infamous scandal in sports history!
Proof that these sports are actually sports
By: Olivia T. and Vidisha S.

Dancing
The Definition of a Sport is "An activity involving physical exertion and skill in which an individual or team competes against another or others for entertainment." and dance meets all the criteria. Dancing has a lot of physical exertion with how much control you have to have, not to mention you have to have the power and strength to do all the movements. Also, the definition of dance is "The movement of the body in a rhythmic way, usually to music and within a given space, for the purpose of expressing an idea or emotion, releasing energy, or simply taking delight in the movement itself." As you read, you can see that there’s multiple similarities between the two. So, is this a sport?

Gymnastics
Thinking back to the definition of a sport, "An activity involving physical exertion and skill in which an individual or team competes against another or others for entertainment", this is the definition of gymnastics. "Exercises developing or displaying physical agility and coordination. The modern sport of gymnastics typically involves exercises on uneven bars, balance beam, floor, and vaulting horse (for women), and horizontal and parallel bars, rings, floor, and pommel horse (for men)." They both say that you need a ton of physical capacity and they both say the word exercise. So, is this a sport?

Horseback Riding
I’m sure you know the definition of a sport by now, so I’ll cut to the chase. The definition of horseback riding is just "The sport or activity of riding horses.", so I’ll give another point. Horseback
Southern sea otters (Enhydra lutris nereis), also known as California sea otters, were listed as threatened in 1977 under the Endangered Species Act. And to this day are still on the endangered list. Historically the southern sea otter population ranked around 16,000 but today the population is around 3,000. Though this is just one breed of sea otter it still matters. Research shows that sea otters could help slow down climate change. Almost hunted to extinction for their fur, these sea mammals left many coastal ecosystems, such as kelp forest between 1741 and 1911. As a result, sea urchins (the sea otters main food) quickly reproduced and demolished many kelp forests which released a massive amount of carbon the forest stored. But due to successful conservation efforts sea otters recently returned to kelp forests all around. What I am saying is kelp forests store loads of carbon. A single kelp forest could store around 4.4 million tons of carbon. And without sea otters, sea urchins and crabs and more would be free to destroy all that kelp and release all abunch of carbon to the atmosphere. With sea otters keeping crabs, sea urchin and other populations low the kelp forests are not destroyed, so the carbon the kelp is storing does not go to the surface. That means it is really important we don’t lose the southern sea otters. Because one little group can make a difference. And the southern sea otters are dying off. So to prevent the release of a bunch of carbon we need to save the otters !!!!!!

Why these are sports, from pg10

activity involving physical exertion and skill in which an individual or team competes against another or others for entertainment”, this is the definition of gymnastics. “Exercises developing or displaying physical agility and coordination. The modern sport of gymnastics typically involves exercises on uneven bars, balance beam, floor, and vaulting horse (for women), and horizontal and parallel bars, rings, floor, and pommel horse (for men).” They both say that you need a ton of physical capacity and they both say the word exercise. So, is this a sport?

I’m sure you know the definition of a sport by now, so I’ll cut to the chase. The definition of horseback riding is just “The sport or activity of riding horses.”, so I’ll give another point. Horseback riding takes skill, because you not only have to train yourself to take care of the horse, feed it, clean it, but you also are held accountable for the horse itself and what it does. You need to train it to jump, spin and not only all those points but you have to train it to like yourself. In conclusion, it takes a great amount of physical and mental strength. So, is this a sport:
Best places to Sled

By: Carter Childs

If you are like me then you probably have gone sledding before and sometimes the hills won't be big and you won't get enough potential energy. Here are some of the best places to sled that will guarantee you a good time.

#1 - Rolling hills county park, a 275 foot hill in rolling hills is guaranteed to make you have fun, and it is plenty safe as there is a nice hill where you can safely climb back to the top and carry on.

#2 - Huron hill golf course, this course has great hills and at one a large sandtrap to use as a ramp and get air-time.

#3 - Leslie park, this park has a great variety of hills and has a science and nature center to visit.

#4 - Veterans Memorial park - This park has very fast hills and is a great way to remember Veterans.

#5 - Hunt park, this park has some of the best hills and is fun for kids and adults.

What do You Think: Snow Day VS Virtual

With snow coming in many people begin to hope for snow days. But this year are they worth it? The state gives us 6 days. And we have used them all. More days off could mean an extended school year, pushing into summer vacation. So schools turn to a new option, virtual school. Instead of taking a day off we can zoom into classes instead. And the district is using that option.

If the choice was up to you?

Would you rather have...

Virtual school but keep your whole summer break

OR

The day off but have an extra school day in summer?

Let us know!

Be watching for a chance to voice your opinion in advisories. Results will published in the next issue.