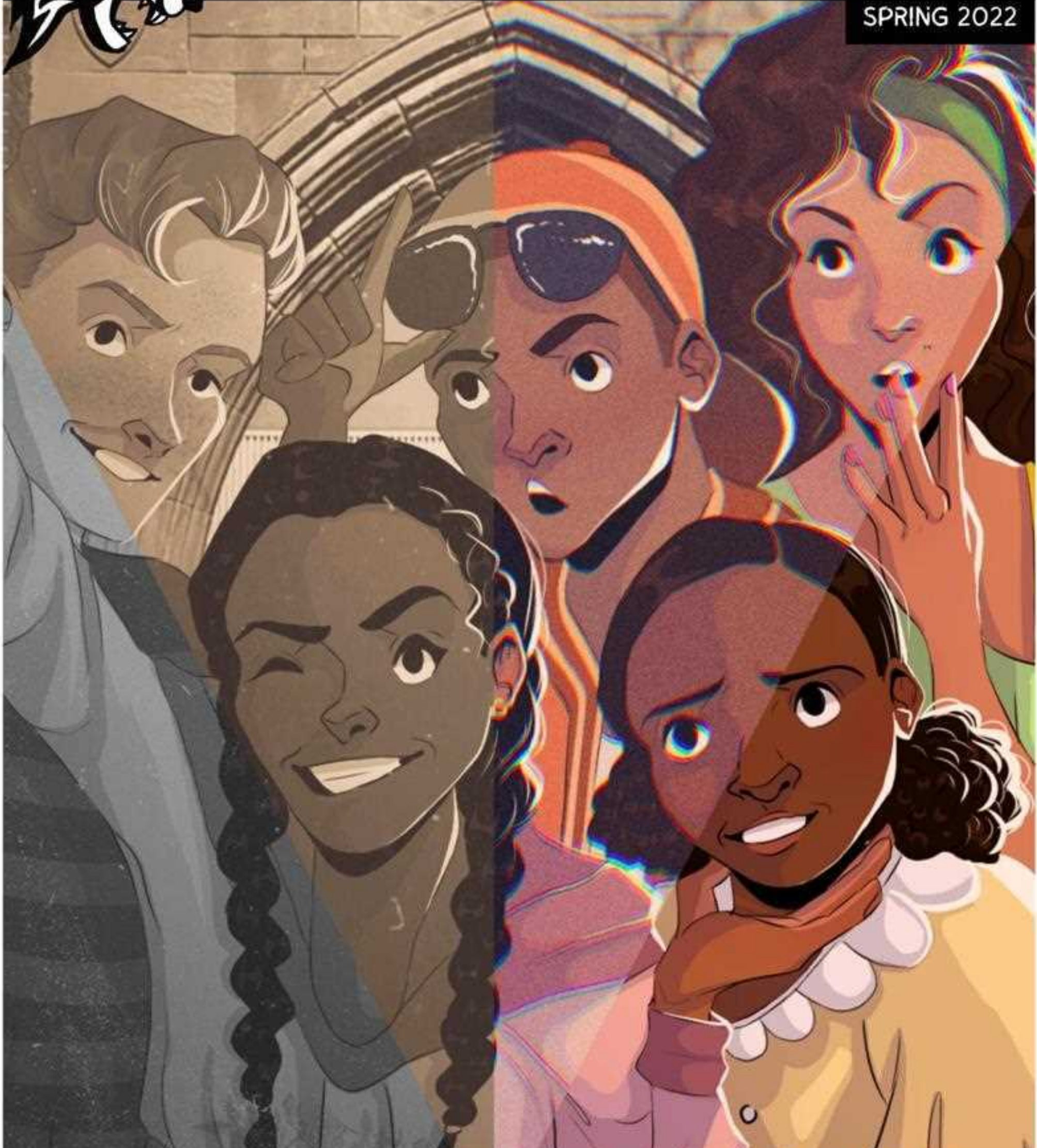


100 YEARS OF CHANGE

KINGSLEY VOICE

SPRING 2022



CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION

INSIDE: 100 YEARS OF MOVIES * KING: THEN AND NOW *

* MUSICALS @ KING * THE IMPORTANCE OF SLEEP * AND MUCH MORE! *

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The expectations to be a prodigy



Society puts a lot of pressure on teenagers to reach the height of human potential while they are still in their youth.

OPINION

By Lily Santon

As R.H. King Academy quickly approaches its centennial anniversary, students may feel tempted, not only to reflect on the past, but to speculate on what the future may hold. With the thousands of students who have walked the tiled halls of R.H. King over the past hundred years, it is difficult to figure out what legacy you can imprint onto the school's storied walls; where you might stand amongst the school's very long line of alumni.

The threat of fading into nothing, becoming just another forgotten face amongst the masses, coupled with the bombardment of stories about precocious prodigies through social media, puts a tremendous amount of pressure on us young people to

achieve the heights of human potential while we are still children.

Society, particularly Western society, has a dangerous tendency to glamorize the prodigy. When someone achieves something significant in their youth, the media never fails to mention their age, yet when someone achieves something significant later in life, age suddenly becomes inconsequential. Sure, Picasso started his painting career at fourteen, but Da Vinci didn't even learn how to paint until he was thirty.

The idea of a legacy is forced down our throats before we can even figure out who we are. Kids know whether or not they are bound for the NHL or Rock & Roll Hall of Fame before they even hit elementary school, learning how to skate or play guitar before they can so much as walk.

Meanwhile, those who do

not have the drive or the resources to become a specialist in a specific field while still wearing Pull-Ups are led to believe that they are too late to start learning how to play a new instrument or sport.

These values, the celebration of precociousness and the idea of getting an "early start" on the future, inhibit young people from being just that - young. Our society implores us to throw away our childhoods, to grow up on time-lapse and achieve the same as fully formed adults who have the advantage of more experience both in the world and in their minds and bodies.

Our world glamorizes the potential of youth and frowns upon the imagination and experimentation that comes with it.

No matter who it is, everybody has regrets of some form or another, and for a majority of adults, a lot of

these regrets stem from adolescence. Adolescence is a period of trial and error and while the process may be uncomfortable, it is necessary to become a developed person.

Unfortunately, as adults tend to look back at these periods with cynicism, they can not help but transpose the bitterness of their experiences onto future generations, subconsciously trying to deter children from following the same paths.

Their attempts, however, are futile and end up causing more harm than good.

Reaching our highest potential does not stem from societal pressures, but instead from self-discovery. Young people need the opportunity to just be kids, to play, and try new things, to figure out who they are before making themselves and their names susceptible to the bitter criticisms of the world, otherwise we will burn out before we get the chance to burn bright.

So while an anniversary may encourage us to reflect on where we've been and where we're heading, it is important that we do not find ourselves straying too far from the present... that we do not race to grow up and enjoy our time as children while we still have the privilege to do so.

In the words of Billy Joel: "you can't be everything you want to be before your time," so live your life as you want to now, and rest assured that no matter if you reach your goals in the near future or years down the line, you'll get there regardless in the end, so you might as well take your time, and enjoy the ride.

Thank you! A letter from the editor

Hey, King!

Thank you for picking up this copy of the Spring 2022 edition of the *Kingsley Voice*.

It was a long road to creating the issue you hold in your hands today, but ultimately, thanks to the tireless and awe-inspiring efforts of our incredible team of writers, editors, photographers, and artists, we were able to create a final product of which we could all be proud.

In this edition, R.H. King Academy's Centennial anniversary takes centre stage. Combining some of the very best articles we published throughout the year on our website (KingsleyVoice.com) with some new print-exclusive works to reflect on King's upcoming anniversary, this paper is a time-transcending blend of old and new, where memories of the past, perceptions of the present, and hopes for the future seep forth from every page.

In the hundred years since the inaugural class of Scarborough High School

first passed through its iconic arches, a lot has changed, both within the school and in the wider world. It has been a whirlwind of a journey filled with ups and downs to get to where we are today, just as creating this paper was a journey in and of itself. A journey that would not have been possible without the unwearied efforts and countless hours our team put into creating this newspaper, and into maintaining our website. On behalf of both myself and the Kingsley Voice Council, I thank our team for the engaging content you turned out over the school year. A newspaper without stories is just an empty canvas, and we are beyond appreciative of the unique voice each of you has added to our vibrant *Kingsley Voice* mosaic.

But what is a team without a leader? Which is why I must thank Mr. Wilkinson, the person who made it all happen. Mr. Wilkinson is always there to provide us with decisive guidance, unwavering support or even just a good laugh, and I can not thank him enough for

the trust he placed in me to spearhead this project. Mr. Wilkinson is a mentor who treats every member of the *Kingsley Voice* with a respect that not only pushes us to create the best work we can, but to become the best versions of ourselves.

Finally, I would like to thank you, our readers, for your consistent support of

the *Kingsley Voice* and our work. I truly believe there is something for everyone in this issue, and I hope you enjoy perusing its pages as much as we enjoyed creating them. Happy reading!

Lily Santon



Lily Santon

FEATURES

Saying 'goodbye pandemic, hello endemic'



Katherine Davies

In school settings masking is no longer required and the COVID isolation period has shrunk to only five days.

PRINT-EXCLUSIVE

By Avery Farrell

The one consistent, never-changing part of the COVID-19 pandemic is the hope that the end is near. Time and

time again, this hope has been met by a ruthless new variant, rising cases or redesigned restrictions. But, now, even the pessimists must admit, the time seems to be here to move on. While COVID is not going away, there are now vaccines avail-

able and hospitals are familiar with the treatments that patients may need.

So what does it mean for a pandemic to end and be reclassified as endemic?

An endemic is when a disease is regularly found in a specific area, and transmis-

sion is consistent and relatively predictable. This would mean that, although COVID-19 would still exist and be a part of our society, it would be less of an extreme issue and similar to other coronaviruses like the common cold.

Typically, viruses mutate and become less life-threatening. The 1918 flu pandemic became significantly less deadly as time progressed. The Omicron variant, suspected of being extremely contagious but less severe, is a possible example of this.

Additionally, most pandemics end up being around 2-3 years. When the pandemic started, this may have sounded like a bleak forecast, but now it is a sign of hope as the world approaches the two and a half year mark.

Ontario looks to be taking the endemic approach. In spring 2022 in Ontario, many mandates, all of which have become staples of pandemic life, were lifted. However, the majority of students at RH King have continued to wear a face mask as COVID is still a very real part of life.

Obvious changes include

the fact that one no longer needs to show proof of vaccination to dine in restaurants or go to a movie theatre or gym.

Capacity limits were lifted in many settings as well. Small businesses, in particular, reacted very well to this news as it enables them to conduct their business with more ease and, hopefully, success.

Lifting the masking requirement was met by people with a combination of criticism and praise. Many suspect this was a play by the Ford government to improve their chances of winning the upcoming election.

Whatever the motivation behind these decisions, progress towards the now elusive "normal" feels exciting. The endemic will bring new challenges and insights into what the COVID-19 pandemic has done to societies, families and individuals

It is important to remember that the pandemic is not, in fact, over yet, so continuing to wear a mask has been encouraged by the TDSB. It is imperative to follow health and safety regulations, no matter how basic or unimportant they may seem.

The war between Russia and the Ukraine

OPINION

By Diana Balko

Thursday, February 24, 2022. It felt like a normal day, I was getting ready to sleep. My hair was still wet, and I did not want my pillow to be soaked, so I decided to stay up and wait for my dad to get back home from hockey. At 11:30pm he came home and I heard him mumbling to himself. He sounded worried and scared. I did not understand what was wrong since he does not get shaken up easily. I knew then that it was serious.

I decided to check the news and my phone was flooded with articles; Russia had invaded Ukraine. I never thought it was going to actually happen. How were there already numerous bombings at 5 in the morning (Eastern Europe time)? I could not look away. As I thought about all my family and friends who were in Ukraine, chills ran through my body. My father began relentlessly calling everyone he knew, praying that they would pick up their phone just so he could hear their voice and know that they were alive.

To understand why Russia invaded Ukraine, the history between the two countries needs to be taken into consideration. Before Russia, there was the Soviet Union (or the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics/ U.S.S.R), which was founded in 1922 and was a combination of 15 countries from

across Eastern Europe and Asia. It was a country built upon the ideas of socialism and communism, opposed to capitalism which was the Western ideology.

After the collapse of the Soviet Union, many countries declared themselves to be independent, one of them being Ukraine. As Ukraine developed into a more independent nation, it sought to align itself with the European Union and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). The current leader of Russia, Vladimir Putin, viewed this as a threat to Russia.

Fast forward eight years, to early 2022, Vladimir Putin began increasing the Russian military presence at the Ukrainian border, sending troops, tanks and weapons. When speaking at a new conference with the Belarusian president, Putin said they were there for "military training." Ukrainians were not necessarily surprised; there had been tensions building with Russia since 2014 in the Donbas region. As warnings began to sound that an invasion could be imminent, most people did not believe it would seriously impact their lives.

Unfortunately, on the morning of Thursday, February 24, explosions were heard across multiple Ukrainian cities.

The Kremlin has since launched a campaign of misinformation and censorship, including referring to the invasion only as a "special military operation." Throughout the first day,

Russian officials claimed to be solely attacking military targets, but there is extensive evidence of the targeting of Ukrainian civilians among other human rights abuses.

It is not a war between just the two militaries, Russia has been attacking the civilian population. As the weeks go on, Russia's attacks are becoming more gruesome and tragic. As reported by the *Guardian* and other news sources, Russian soldiers have been looting and damaging Ukrainian homes. Too many children are being forced to witness the murders of their parents.

However, what I find most disturbing are the reports of rape. Women and

girls are being exploited by soldiers. In one hospital in Ukraine, many girls came in for help after surviving a raping, the oldest was only 10 years old.

What Russia's military is doing is sickening. The torturing and killings they conduct to unarmed civilians and children is on a whole new level of horrifying. These atrocities are devastating to hear about, and knowing that they are and are coming closer and closer to where my friends and family live terrifies me.

My family lives 17 kilometers away from the Russian border. My grandmother who lives there, in Krasnopillya (Краснопілля),

hears the constant alarm of the air siren, meaning there is a bomb or missile warning. She has to drop everything and run into the cellar to stay alive. Our family's friend was told to go fight on the frontlines. We no longer have any contact with him, no clue how he is doing and no clue when we will hear from him again. His family, his wife and young daughter are constantly worried (thankfully though, they themselves were able to escape and take refuge in Germany.)

There is no certainty, there is no guarantee for safety. All we can do now is support, spread awareness and donate to Ukraine.



Andrii Krarenko

Russia's invasion of the Ukraine has led to catastrophic destruction and the loss of many innocent lives.

#BookTok



Caitlyn Hundey

PRINT-EXCLUSIVE

By Diana Balko

TikTok, a social media platform known for its dance videos and comedic skits is useful to people with similar interests to share and chat. One corner of the app is dedicated to all things related to literature... also known as 'BookTok.'

Book lovers, reviewers and even authors come together on TikTok to express their love for all things books and bookishness. They talk about new as well as potential book releases, they dissect their favourite tropes and gush over many lovable characters.

There are so many video views (more than 29 billion) discussing books that bookstores, such as Indigo, have now dedicated a section in their stores to the most popular books being talked about online.

Some of the most consistently popular books include *It Ends With Us* by Colleen Hoover and *The Song of Achilles* by Madeline Miller. However, there are many more books talked about that this article just does not have space for.

Some users like to talk about their favourite tropes or the most controversial ones. Tropes, more simply defined, are a "type" of storytelling that frequently occur in literature. There are a couple that have been popular such as "enemies to lovers," "I hate everyone but you," "right person, wrong time," and "the only one bed."

If not already noticed there is a common genre between these tropes; romance. This is also one of the more popular genres, alongside young adult fantasy and young adult fiction on the app.

BookTok is an open community always ready and welcome to accept new users who want to cry, love and laugh at bookish things. It is a safe place where all passionate bookworms come together and thrive.

Indulge in what you love, and share it with people all over the world!

Twilight does not deserve the hate

OPINION

By Areeb Munir

The *Twilight* novel series can be a controversial topic given some of its depictions of relationships and the impact that could have on readers.

Its ever-growing controversy has made so many people turn against the series that it seems hating *Twilight* is the new trend. So, does *Twilight* deserve the hate it gets? Well, the simple answer is, no.

Twilight has had a huge impact. Having sold more than 100 million copies, the *Twilight* series is one of the most popular and loved book series in the world. Then the film version came out and the *Twilight* movie franchise exploded bringing in a whopping 3.3 billion dollars in revenue. The first four books have even set consecutive records as the best-selling novels of 2008 on the *USA Today* Best-Selling Books list. That's a lot of exposure, so it makes sense that there's scrutiny, particularly around some of the odd relationships of its supernatural stars.

"*Twilight* perpetuates some very damaging ideas about what a healthy relationship is," R.H King grade 9 student, Gwyn Pettipas, states. "The lead character goes into the woods with this guy she met a week ago and he reveals that he's a vampire and she trusts him?!" she says.

Twilight was never meant to be a book on healthy relationships. *Twilight* was meant to be an entertaining book. And yes, she did go into the woods with a guy she just met, but are all books really supposed to be



Summit Entertainment

Love it or hate it; some feel like the dislike some give it is too much for a fictional story like *Twilight*.

realistic and reasonable? There are countless other instances where similar occurrences have happened in books or movies... Anna gets engaged to Prince Hans on the day she meets him in *Frozen*... The prince is determined to find and marry Cinderella even though he admits he doesn't know her name... Aladdin and Jasmine fall in love after they go on a magic carpet ride. These are famous stories which are adored worldwide, and the cheesy love stories and unexpected plot twists are what make these stories so iconic. Why should *Twilight* be the only one singled out and hated? *Twilight* would not be the page-turning exciting book it is without its love story.

Even actor Robert Pattinson, the man who played the vampire Edward himself, had a lot to say about *Twilight* in an interview with E!.

"When I read it, I was

convinced [author] Stephenie [Meyer] was convinced she was Bella and it was like it was a book that was not supposed to be published. It was like reading her sexual fantasy, especially when she said it was based on a dream," he says.

The style of writing used in the book makes readers feel like they are part of the story, and throughout the book they can feel various emotions which just show just how well the book was written.

However, some people have taken a more positive view on the series. "I feel like overall the book is really engaging to the point where I felt like I was the main character and I was the one making decisions," grade 9 student Yanet Fitsum states. "If I could, I would give everything to go back to reading the series for the first time again," she added.

Twilight is a book that

readers can relate to in more ways than one, and a book where readers can picture themselves in the main character's position. When someone loves a book so much that they can keep reading it over and over again, they know it's a good book. And when thousands of people have that same opinion, it is unfair to state that they are wrong and oppose them. Everyone is entitled to their own opinion.

In the end, *Twilight* was not written to please critics, to show realistic circumstances, or to educate people on a healthy relationship. It was written so people can read it to enjoy it, and to add brightness to their day. Instead of constantly contradicting each other, people should read a book with a unique perspective, and look past a few imperfections.

Who knows? Maybe it will become an unsuspecting person's new favorite book!

Jane Austen: Still relevant today

By Tannei Sarkar

Jane Austen wrote six novels in her short lifetime and there are many people today who still enjoy her work.

Countless adaptations have been made from her stories, ranging from exact adaptations to other works that took inspiration from her ideas like the film, *Clueless*. Despite some of her outdated

references, Austen has managed to engage readers for years.

Austen has described her writing as "too light, and bright and sparkling." People can't help but get swept up in her charming suitors and conniving villains. Since her books are written from the heroine's point of view, readers know all of the character's thoughts. But be warned, sometimes the main character thinks she knows more than she really does.

The point of view in Austen's books is written in a style called free indirect speech and is what makes many of her plot twists work. The heroine's mind becomes the reader's. This makes it all the more shocking when the character, and in turn, the reader, runs into a tough situation. Because of this, people have said her books feel like getting letters from a friend from the 1800s. Austen's wit and sly commentary make readers feel like the book was written only for them.

Managing to engage readers is no easy feat, and this won't be the last generation to be captivated by Austen's work. Whether it's through the books or adaptations, her stories are timeless.



Lily Santon

Austen has many notable works.

How we listen to music

By Avery Farrell

Music has been a form of communication and expression for hundreds of years. In that time, music has morphed forms, been subject to new inventions and lifestyles, and evolved to fit different cultures. Sharing your music with the world, however, has never been a more interesting challenge than it has been in recent years, especially if a musician wants to make a living.

In order to create a successful product and to gain profit, streaming services, such as Apple Music and Spotify, have to ensure a few key things about their service including sound quality and functional software, as well as a vast, never-ending supply of music.

Spotify takes these necessities one step further and is the only streaming service that one can use absolutely free of charge. The only difference is a few ads and the loss of some "premium" features that one can pay for.

In making all these quali-



Caitlyn Hundey

Music is a form of expression.

ties possible, the musicians who, arguably, have no choice but to offer their music digitally, end up at a financial disadvantage even if they might be getting a bit more exposure. This may not make that much of a difference to big-name artists who bring in millions of streams, sell merch and go on tours, but it does mean that it is harder for up-and-coming artists to get paid.

There isn't much one can do to support artists in this situation. While it is easy to get on board with boycotting platforms or signing petitions, it doesn't help much.

When and if possible, supporting lesser-known artists by opting for physical copies of music, attending shows or purchasing merchandise can be extremely impactful.

BOOKS & MUSIC

The controversy of classic literature

By Ruwaida Ahsan

Opinions on the relevance of the classical literature taught in TDSB high schools may differ among teachers and students at R.H. King Academy, with some more open to the prospect than others.

Teaching classical literature is part of the English curriculum at the TDSB. According to the 2007 Revised Grade 9 and 10 English Ontario Curriculum, classical literature is “a creative representation of life and experience,” that “raises important questions about the human condition, now and in the past.”

Modern classics like *Indian Horse*, *The Book Thief*, and *The Other Side of The Bridge* are taught to students at King.

Reading classical literature provides an abundance of benefits. It allows the reader to learn new vocabulary, sometimes from a completely different language, or at least what seems like one thanks to Shakespeare, and to truly focus on what they read.

“I find that this generation doesn’t really think. Classical literature forces you to think about themes like death, power, and status; themes that are still relevant

today. When you are reading classics, you are reading the best works of the best minds,” says Beth Selby, an English teacher at King.

Some students enjoy the classics that are taught at school. Suevetha Ketharan, for example, is a Grade 10 student enjoying her current novel study on *The Book Thief*. “It develops a sense of understanding within students, which allows the students to connect with the characters in the story. I believe it is vital for students to understand and learn about the past.”

Tanisha Chowdhury, another Grade 10 student, appreciates the literature taught at King because of its diversity in characters and authors. “Diversity is extremely important because it helps students relate to the different characters. It also lets us see history from the perspective of people with dissimilar backgrounds,” Chowdhury says.

However, some students don’t find classical literature enjoyable. They argue that classical literature can be boring and irrelevant to the modern zeitgeist. Some even suggest that more recent novels should be taught at school instead.

“I understand that clas-



Should classic literature stay in the English curriculum? Caitlyn Hundey

sics aren’t for everyone. Reading can be tedious and boring, with characters that are often hard to relate to because they’re from a different time,” says Tannei Sarker, a Grade 11 student.

Kurinchi Jeyaruban, a Grade 10 student, agrees about wanting more content that would be relevant to students today.

“I would definitely want schools to teach more recent concepts because I feel like many students connect to it more. Whether it be through the language or the storyline, a more recent novel may have a better interpretation of the theme.”

This debate over the value of classical literature has sparked a multitude of discussions across TDSB high schools. Opinions differ

among teachers and students at R.H. King Academy. As a result of these discussions distinct core values, ideas and themes are introduced in an effort to provide an equitable environment for all.

Some are more open to the prospect of a wider range of literature than others, and there is a certain amount of push-back from all sides. Regardless, while this topic continues to be controversial it is certain that the literature taught at King will change over time as different ideas and themes come to light.

Even the idea of what is, or is not, a classic is up for consideration. Between the staff, who want to offer the best possible experience, and students, who want to try out new areas, there is lots of room to explore.

A playlist: For King’s inaugural class

The music that the students who first graduated from King listened to is incredibly different from what the students roaming the halls today enjoy. So, we at the *Kingsley Voice* have created a playlist of a hundred songs from the past hundred years to connect the students of today with the students of yesterday. Check the code below!



The Beatles

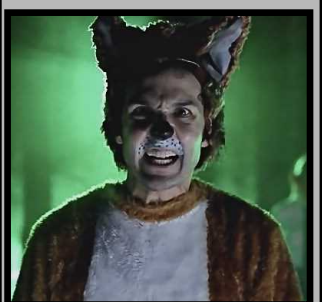
Love Me Do —The Beatles

The year R.H. King first opened its doors was 20 years before Paul McCartney was even born. ‘Love Me Do’ was The Beatles’ first hit and the start of Beatlemania and the first major boy band craze.



Smells Like Teen Spirit — Nirvana

It is difficult to quantify the insurmountable impact Nirvana had and still has on the teenage population. To define it is hard—it’s hard to define—oh well, whatever, *nevermind*.



‘What Does the Fox Say?’ - Ylvis

When the students of R.H. King’s first graduating class imagined the future, they envisioned flying cars and crazy inventions. Little did they know that humanity would instead be debating the sound a fox makes.

For the entire playlist scan the code below:



Keeping up with Kanye West in 2022



Courtesy

After a very public divorce with Kim Kardashian, Kanye West has been making headlines.

PRINT-EXCLUSIVE

By Tanisha Kumar

The rapper/producer/designer Ye, or Kanye West, has been appearing in new headlines every day: “Animated Pete Davidson is brutally attacked by a skinned monkey in Kanye West’s new music video” (*Have It All Daily*), “Kanye West banned from performing at Grammys...” (*Variety*), “Kanye West’s legacy hangs by a

thread” (*LA Times*).

Kanye West is one of the biggest names in rap, a fashion mogul with his brand *Yeezy*, and an inspiration to many, but he is also a controversial figure. Over the last few years, there has been a lot of turbulence surrounding Kanye.

In 2020, he ran for President of the United States after having previously supported Republican candidate Donald Trump. In early 2021, his now ex-wife Kim Kardashian filed for divorce. Later that year, she entered into a very public relationship with SNL comedian

Pete Davidson.

Historically, some of his popularity has stemmed from the fact that he bashes other people. For example, at the 2009 Video Music Awards, Taylor Swift was on stage accepting her award for Best Video by a Female Artist when Kanye interrupted her moment to proclaim “Yo Taylor, I’m really happy for you. Imma let you finish, but Beyonce had one of the best videos of all time!”

Kanye stays relevant because of his music, but also because of his attention-grabbing confrontations that make for entertaining celeb-

rity feuds.

Recently, Kanye’s attention has been focused on his divorce. Since January, he has been more active on Twitter and Instagram. Kanye has made many comments about Kim and Pete, leaking text messages of their private conversations, and accusing Pete Davidson of breaking up his family.

In a since-deleted Instagram post, he encouraged his followers to yell “Kimye” at Pete Davidson, while using the derogatory nickname he created, “Skete.”

The entire conversation surrounding Kanye is complicated and nuanced.

He has actively shaped his identity through his musical expression. He has used music to cope with trauma, such as in his two *Donda* albums, named after his mother who died unexpectedly in 2007.

He also lives with severe mental health issues (he revealed his bipolar disorder diagnosis in 2018).

Ultimately, Kanye is going through a very difficult private matter and choosing to put that on the public stage. This might not be something that he can stop, though one would think perhaps friends and peers might do more to help.

It can be hard to look away from his self-destructive behaviour on social media, but at the end of the day, there are real people involved who are being negatively impacted by his actions.

ART & DRAMA

Broadway over the past hundred years



In recent years, social media platforms like TikTok have helped popularize musicals like *Beetlejuice*.

PRINT-EXCLUSIVE

By Naiyarah Amarasinghe Domingue

Broadway has existed for centuries - since 1735, to be exact - but some of the most interesting and captivating parts of Broadway's history have come in the last 100 years.

In 1919, actors and companies on what is nicknamed the Great White Way would

require contracts for the first time. One may think this would lead to an air of legitimacy heading into the following decade but instead Broadway, for most of the Roaring 20s, was a place for gangsters, chorus girls and more to spend their waking hours from dusk until dawn.

Since America had prohibited alcohol at this point, Broadway was a large draw for all types of night dwellers for its combination of entertainment and under-

ground speakeasies. This was until the market crash of 1929 causing The Great Depression. For this reason, Broadway - along with most forms of entertainment - had a giant dip in revenue.

By the 30s, there was only one choice for Broadway creatives: stay in dwindling New York, or move to the film capital of the world; California. This meant that the rights of many famous Broadway productions were sold to Hollywood execu-

tives and then adapted for the big screen. One of the most famous examples of this still stands as one of the most iconic films ever made *The Wizard of Oz*.

The film adaptations propelled many of these musicals into even larger fame. By the 1940s and '50s, Broadway was an American mainstay. Broadway had more cultural sway than it had ever had before, which is why this period in its history is often referred to as the "golden age" of musical theatre.

However, this period, prosperous as it was, ended in the mid-60s. The '60s and '70s are famous for being a turbulent time in North American history.

This was true for musical theatre as well. Broadway was becoming less structured and was incorporating more diverse voices into their productions in keeping with themes from contemporary events like the civil rights movement. This matches with shows like *The Wiz*.

The sound of musicals was also changing. Though they retained their conversational, dynamic tone, for the most part, the music of Broadway was starting to move away from showtunes and look to rock 'n roll for

inspiration more often.

Despite this changing time, the 80s through to the 2000s were largely a sleepy time for innovation within the Great White Way with one notable exception.

Disney was a huge change-maker in a variety of industries. The most successful Broadway productions created in this period were Disney stage adaptations, like *Beauty and the Beast* or *Aladdin Live*.

One of the biggest changes to the Broadway community was the development of social media. In the 2010s, this was a big factor in propelling theatre into the forefront of many young people's lives with Tumblr, TikTok, and YouTube popularizing musicals such as *Heathers*, *Beetlejuice*, and *Dear Evan Hansen*.

This is a trend that has continued with more and more people becoming aware of these shows including mega-successes like *Hamilton*. Despite the setbacks that the COVID-19 pandemic has presented Broadway, as things open up again, there is no doubt that it will bounce back.

Many shows are opening up both in New York and here in Toronto to excited audiences.

Musicals at King

PRINT-EXCLUSIVE

By Katherine Davies

As King enters its 100th year, the arts programs are making a resilient post-pandemic return... music emanates from the stairwells where students rehearse, murals are being designed, instruments are getting restored, and hopefully dust and silence will not settle over these creative spaces again.

Unfortunately, one program has notably not been revived to the scale of its pre-pandemic self: Musical Theatre. Over a decade, the annual school musical became a beloved affair that encompassed much of the school community. The shows included: *A Midsummer Night's Dream* (2012), *Fame* (2013), *Footloose* (2014), *Ghost* (2015), *The Sound of Music* (2016), *The Wiz* (2017), *Mamma Mia* (2018), and *Matilda* (2019).

At King, Musical Theatre is a Grade Eleven and Twelve mixed level course and, in prior years, would typically be a two-credit commitment. This structure increased the ability of the group to dedicate time for vocals, drama, and dance or to work simultaneously with students on different materials across various areas of the school. In just one semester, the group would cast, rehearse and present a full musical in addition to com-



In 2018, King put on an amazing performance of *Mamma Mia*.

pleting other course content.

The sets were created thanks to the artistry and craftsmanship of KVAC and the Technical Theatre Production class. KTC managed the sound and lighting. A group of student instrumentalists accompanied the show as the pit band. The productions were staged in the cafetorium and would sell out quickly. During intermission, food and beverages were sold as an additional fundraiser for the school.

The staff and their specializations included Ms. Hussey (Dance/Drama), Ms. Shaw (Vocals/Band), Ms. Walter (Drama), and Mr. Chetwynd (Vocals/Band).

A high school musical has become a quintessential part of the pop culture lore around high school. Students expect it in the same way that they expect prom and sports games. Of course, social distancing, masking, capacity limits, and so much more have made it impossible to stage a production in 2020-21 and 2021-22. This year, only the Grade Eleven and Twelves have had the opportunity to see a King musical.

The class has changed significantly in keeping with the lessons of the last two years and constantly shifting Covid restrictions.

In semester two of the 2021-22 school year, the course was reduced to one credit with Ms. Hussey as the only teacher, and students are back in-person.

Being in the physical space brings an exciting opportunity for group work and other essential elements of Musical Theatre but does not promise consistency. Within weeks, government guidelines changed from a strict ban on singing or even humming to no-mask mandates.

The class now aims to stage a year-end mini-musical in addition to performing in May at the Backyard Arts Festival organized by the Arts Management class. Overall, the future of Musical Theatre at King looks promising and incoming students will benefit from the rich foundation of large-scale productions and increased virtual capability.

Ideally, King's musicals are poised for a comeback sooner than later!

Inside the life of Van Gogh

By Avery Farrell

Dutch artist Vincent Van Gogh is among the most well-known painters in the world. However, little is known about his complex personal life. Although many have seen his wounded self-portrait and know that he cut off his ear, few know why.

In 1888, Van Gogh arrived in the French town of Arles. There, he formed an artistic bond with Paul Gauguin, a French post-Impressionist artist. As time progressed, their conversations became increasingly hostile. Van Gogh and Gauguin had differing beliefs about art, causing tensions to rise.

After one furious argument, Van Gogh became distressed. This was the first major breakdown Van Gogh suffered from. Then, on December 23, 1888, he cut off his left ear.

He was admitted to hospi-

tal in Arles. He was treated by assistant physician, Dr. Félix Rey. Rey believed that Van Gogh suffered from a form of epilepsy brought on by his lifestyle habits. However, he never made an official diagnosis.

In a letter to Van Gogh's brother, Theo van Gogh, Rey wrote, "When I tried to get him to talk about the motive that drove him to cut off his ear, he replied that it was a purely personal matter."

In the following years, Van Gogh was admitted, released and readmitted to various medical institutions. He also voluntarily admitted himself to an asylum in 1889 and spent a year there. He continued to create paintings and artwork until his death in 1890.

If you are interested in learning more about Vincent van Gogh, the 2018 dramatic film, *At Eternity's Gate*, documents his time in Arles.



One of Van Gogh's many works includes this 1889 self-portrait.

Behind the genius of Frida Kahlo



Museo de Arte Moderno

Frida Kahlo was a hugely influential Mexican artist for many years thanks in part to her famous 1939 painting, "The Two Fridas."

By Naiyarah Amarasinghe Domingue

Frida Kahlo was a prolific Mexican artist of the 1930s-1950s. She's considered a staple of both Mexican culture, as well as art history as a whole.

Kahlo is most often associated with her semi-surrealist portraits and self-portraits. She used the same methods as other surrealist artists, like Salvador Dali or René Magritte, to explore her physical state rather than the subconscious.

Kahlo used the language of the abstract to describe concrete concepts like her body, health, and marriage. Because of this approach, her work provides a very interesting lens through which to view self-portraits as a whole.

There is something inherently vulnerable about self-

portraits, something that requires the artist to show the viewer how one views themselves and open themselves up to a sort of voyeurism. Frida Kahlo does this beautifully, even in her early work. For example, *Self-portrait with necklace* (1933) prominently features her eyes and neck, as much of her work does. Though her face is turned 3/4, her gaze is decidedly directed at the viewer with a striking, stubborn flare.

Many people believe that this was a deliberate decision to show the reality of Frida's character as she experiences herself. Through her work she is communicating her strong-willed personality, defiance and the self-confidence she so obviously exhibits, as well as her pain, her love, and ultimately, her humanity.

There's also a great deal

of pride for her culture present in her work. Some critics have called her work amateurish or unrefined, but this is very intentional. Kahlo has painted using realism before and if one were to look at her work from the 50s, it is obvious that she has technical skill and prowess.

Her simple, flat style is done in homage to indigenous Mexican folk art and by extension a way to connect to her culture and roots. This also helps to establish a deeper sense of intimacy within the painting.

A great deal of famous art is separated from the audience on some level. Whether that be because of its elusive subject matter or the nature of fame itself, which can often take away the emotional component.

Regardless, Kahlo's work isn't like this. The style is

used to bend down to the viewer's level, to appeal to the audience's first glance and grip them from there.

Another way in which she grips the audience is through her subversion of the beauty standard. Frida Kahlo paints firmly within her gaze and refuses to appeal to an audience. Kahlo is stubborn when it comes to the societal constructs built upon vanity. Her unibrow discredits the stigma associated with the way the female body and facial hair are perceived by the world.

Frida allows one to break free from the limited notions about what beauty can and cannot be, in this sense she is recalcitrant and respectable for being as such. Overall, her self-portraits as well as her other art have contributed largely to the art world and are great examples to look at and learn from.

Physical art in a digital age

By Avery Farrell

Technological advancements have been affecting the art scene for more than a century. The invention of photography made art more accessible.

Portraits, for example, became cheaper and faster, no longer just a luxury for the upper-class. The demand and interest in realism dwindled. Artists, once tethered to the principle that art and realism were synonymous, slowly became free of these constraints. This creative freedom led to the development of evolutionary styles such as impressionism, expressionism, surrealism and more.

More recently, the widespread use of cellphones has changed the way we consume artwork. People use Google Images and Wikipedia pages in lieu of a gallery or museum visit. Those who do make the trip often take advantage of the relaxed 'no photography' rules. In moderation, this can have positive effects. If somebody shares a photo from a gallery on social media, it may encourage others to visit. It also helps keep social aspects of art culture alive. However, these institutions often become congested with people who simply wait their turn to take a photo and then move on.

Many galleries and museums are embracing the benefits of cellphones. Many of these cultural institutions have experimented with virtual reality exhibitions and digital activities within their facilities.

There are even live art shows, like the Van Gogh exhibit in Toronto, that plaster every wall, floor and ceiling surface in art to truly submerge the viewer in an incredible experience.

Non-fungible tokens, more commonly known as NFTs, have recently been taking over the art scene, and headlines. They are unique and cannot be traded or replaced. Most commonly, they are being used to buy and sell digital art. NFTs have sold for millions of dollars and are the art-world's new intangible toy.

Art-lovers should expect to see more of this consumer-attracting digitization in the coming years.



Avery Farrell

Interactive exhibits, such as the Van Gogh in Toronto, provide a new way to experience art.

The significance of Indigenous art



Dorset Fine Arts

Indigenous art is a meaningful way to preserve cultural history.

By Spruha Rahman

Supporting Indigenous artists is an integral part of supporting Indigenous people.

So, to understand what Indigenous art is, one must also understand what the term "Indigenous" means.

Indigenous art is art created by the First People to inhabit North America. First

Nations, Inuit and Metis are all examples of Indigenous cultures.

However, when people talk about Indigenous art, not everyone sees this subject from the same perspective.

Likely, when the phrase "Indigenous art" is typed into Google, it shows a mixture of artworks either done by an Indigenous person or

artwork that portrays an issue or an idea about Indigenous people.

What it really is can be a lot more complicated. Indigenous art is the oldest form of art in the world and it dates back as far as 60,000 to 80,000 years. This includes portable arts, such as paintings, basketry, textiles or photography, as well as monumental works such as architecture, land art, public sculptures and murals.

Indigenous artists often have a very unique style of art. It mainly revolves around nature and wildlife and. For example, Norval Morrisseau, a famous Indigenous visual artist, uses colourful paints to depict scenes of the natural world. His signature bold, black lines shape these depictions and have made him one of Canada's most popular, easily recognisable artists.

It is easy to get confused between the true definition of "Indigenous art" when one sees a non-Indigenous artist creating art

as a way of spreading awareness about what Indigenous people have been going through and what people can do to advocate for the inclusion of these communities. Despite the fact that the subject matter of the art pertains to Indigenous people, it is important to recognize that this does not fall into the category of Indigenous created art.

A better example of Indigenous art is when art is used to communicate an Indigenous person's experience with residential schools or how residential schools have effected their community. Non-Indigenous Canadians can use this art to help educate themselves about the ongoing struggles that Indigenous people face.

The term "Indigenous art" is really defined by artwork created by Indigenous people portraying how they see the world and how they maintain their culture and within it. By understanding this, one can better support Indigenous-Canadian art.

KING THEN

* ARTS * ATHLETICS * ACADEMICS *

REMEMBER THE PAST

1919

The Board of Trustees buys a seven-acre plot of land off Kingston Road with the goal of opening the first high school in southern Scarborough.

1922

R.H. King opens its doors to students for the first time, under the name Scarborough High School. Reginald Harold King is the first principal.

1952

A fire destroys the school's auditorium, and the building undergoes significant renovations. The additions from 1952 still stand today.

1954

The school is renamed R.H. King Collegiate in honour of the school's first principal.

Past all the paint peeling off in odd places and abandoned stairwells, the history of R.H. King Academy is more interesting than one might think. It is even difficult to believe the building that now hosts hundreds of tech-savvy students once harboured students who fought in World War II!

Thousands of students crossed the same exact halls, but the lives of King students from 1922 and 2022 are entirely different.

Throughout the early years of R.H. King Academy (formerly Scarborough High School), athletics flourished. From Winne Milton as Senior Girls Athletic Champion in 1923, to an

Ontario High School Championship won by the school's wrestling team in 1961.

Along with the successes achieved by talented R.H. King students decades ago, a diverse range of sports also thrived in the school's early years. A girls trampoline club

formed in 1961 grew so much in popularity that membership had to be restricted.

The establishment of other clubs such as cheerleading, gymnastics, folk dancing, and many more boomed in the 1960s. Even in more recent years, sports at King continue to thrive.

In the early years of R.H. King, the arts had just as important a role as they do in present times. Encouraging a well-rounded education and acting as a valuable part of the curriculum, the arts brought

creativity and community to students.

Every year R.H. King would produce a play, notable ones being *Captain Applejack* and *H.M.S. Pinafore*, in 1938. This tradition of performances, ongoing to this day, shows the strength and importance of the arts at King.

The Bluff, which was one of the first editions of the school yearbook, featured many artistic elements at R.H. King. In the 1963 *Bluff*, one amazing contribution was a great Arts and Crafts section, showcasing artwork King students had made.

R.H. King himself was always very passionate about the arts, especially performing arts, and that value is still very prominent today.

In the 1960s, R.H. King heavily focused on student academics. A handful of students with

an average of 80% or above received \$400 scholarships, and some who achieved 75% or above were rewarded with merit pins - imagine that!

The 1930s boomed with plenty of new extracurriculars and an overall expansion of programs throughout the school.

The first Open Night in 1930, where the school showcased activities from school tours and science experiments to communal singing, was a tremendous milestone for the school's development.

However, extra-curricular activities were not all fun and games. To participate in extracurriculars, students had to pay a dollar fee.

Also, students were divided into the upper part and lower parts of the school, so extra-curricular activities suffered as a result.

Even though the metallic fencing barricading the lower windows may make it look like King is a school prepared for a surprise zombie apocalypse, the school was the launching pad for thousands of students.

FROM 1922



KING NOW

* CLUBS * SPECIAL SCHEDULES * LEADERSHIP *

LIVE FOR THE PRESENT

A lot has changed since 1922. In 1954, the school changed its name to honour its first principal, becoming R.H. King Collegiate. The only part of the original school still standing is the famous arch.

The unique challenge to navigate the building unites the old and the new. The current school is primarily a combination of additions and renovations from the 1950s to the 1970s. It is situated on a busy road, surrounded by homes in a rapidly developing neighborhood. However, what really makes King King? If students and staff look back on this time 100 years from now, what are the defining markers of the era?

R.H. King earned "academy" status from the significant changes adopted in 1989. For example, the introduction of the uniform designed by Toronto Metropolitan University (formerly Ryerson) fashion students. Yet, the uniform

policy is potentially facing changes due to the pandemic. Another change was the development of the leadership programs that are now a key selling feature of the school, attracting some of the highest-achieving students from across Scarborough.

The leadership programs accept students through an application and interview process.

Once accepted, students take specific courses, acquire volunteer hours well above the

It focuses on Arts and Culture Management and Production. The provincially recognized program offers a unique opportunity for Grade Elevens and Twelves to gain theoretical and experiential learning through guest speakers, certifications, and more.

While King's trademark special schedule has not been able to run for the past two years, it will be reinstated for the 2022-2023 school year. First, King will return to school one week earlier than the

encouraged to study quietly, complete homework, or sign out to seek help from other teachers, similar to the concept of study hall.

In addition, King will see the return of its mentor period that took place on a monthly basis. Students were assigned a mentor class and teacher that would remain the same throughout all four years of their high school experience. These students would be grouped in one of the four *Harry Potter*-style mentor houses: Baxter, Jutovich, Maize, and Stein (each named in honour of former principals), and would compete alongside other mentor classes for the Rowan Cup.

In modern times, there is something to interest every student at King, from clubs and councils to teams. Athletics were the first to make a notable post-pandemic return. Some popular sports teams that will get a season this year include Volleyball, Basketball, Hockey, Soccer, Ultimate Frisbee, Track and Field, and Flag Football. King's councils and clubs cover many diverse topics and help organize school spirit weeks.

TO 2022

provincial requirement, and get involved with the greater school community. The only considerable difference between the programs is the size. Future Leaders will typically accept more than 100 students while,

for LAC, that number is closer to thirty.

In addition, the Specialist High Skills Major program was introduced in 2006.

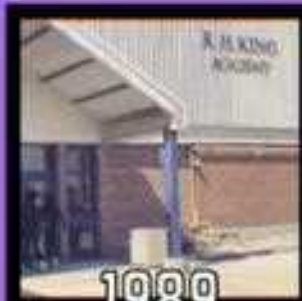
rest of the TDSB. Then, in mid-November, students get one week off, similar to a university Reading Week. Junior grades can use this time to relax and recharge, and senior grades can research and begin tackling university applications.

The adapted schedule also includes a daily "clinic period" which is an additional hour attached to the first period where students are



1976

The remaining parts of the building from 1922 are demolished. The only preserved artifact is the iconic R.H. King archway in the front of the school.



1989

R.H. King adopts a uniform policy and officially adopts the title of "Academy."



2022

R.H. King Academy celebrates 100 years of excellence! (Also, this issue of the *Kingsley Voice* is published).



MOVIES + TV

Kingsley's Advice Column: with Michaud & Wilkinson



Caitlyn Hundey

Should I get an air fryer?

Mr. Michaud: Yes, by all means. Spend money on a task-specific appliance. Learning how to actually prepare a balanced meal is for losers.

#FreeBritney?

Mr. Wilkinson: Is her loneliness killing her? Is she saying that she's toxic? Either way, sure, why not?

What is an NFT?

Mr. Michaud: Not a real thing? A dumb idea for suckers? Something I wish people would stop caring about and thus creating situations forcing me to acknowledge that this is where we've arrived as a culture? Take your pick.

I hated Wandavision, am I wrong?

Mr. Wilkinson: Yes. Agent Woo is all of us. He learned close-up magic! What more do you want?

What's your favourite Taylor Swift song (Taylor's Version) to sing in the shower?

Mr. Michaud: "I Knew You Were Trouble." Hers is not the only heart that Harry broke. Fun fact: 'Watermelon Sugar' is about me.

Middle part vs side part?

Mr. Wilkinson: I'm equal-opportunity bald with a splash of spice in the middle of my dome.

Tobey Maguire, Andrew Garfield or Tom Holland?

Mr. Michaud: Clearly Andrew would make the best husband. That is the question, is it not?

Have a question for Michaud and Wilkinson? Head to KingsleyVoice.com

Decades of great teen movies



The Breakfast Club (1985) starring Judd Nelson, Molly Ringwald, and more is considered a quintessential high school movie.

PRINT-EXCLUSIVE

By Lily Santon

From personal lives to societal perceptions, the very definition of what it means to be a teenager in the Western world has shifted tremendously throughout the century since R.H. King first opened its doors to eager students.

One way this change has been documented is through the movies that are both geared towards teenagers and the ones in which teenagers play a leading role. So for those yearning to take a glimpse into the prospective lives of alumni past, watching one of these eight teenage films is sure to get even the most stoic of viewers feeling sentimental.



I. *Grease*

The 1950s seemed to have marked the birth of the teenager as we know it. Prior to the Second World War, the idea of a transitional age between child- and adulthood was essentially nonexistent. People were expected to go from playing with dolls and yo-yos to paying taxes and getting jobs. Then all at once, the mythology of the teenager sprung into existence. Companies began advertising to teens, and the archetype of the rebellious adolescent took over the mainstream.

When those teens grew up over the next 30 years, there was a hunger to capture that feeling on screen. Almost every movie about teenagers in those days (think *American Graffiti* (1973) or *The Outsiders* (1983)) was set in the 50s. Arguably, the most popular film to come out of this wave was *Grease* (1978). While problematic and only

lukewarmly received by critics, the romance between thirty-year-old "teenagers" Danny (John Travolta) and Sandy (Olivia Newton-John) is still widely enjoyed by many for its ensemble cast and iconic musical numbers.



II. *The Breakfast Club*

The 1980s sparked a new trend in societal perceptions of the teenager in part thanks to writer-director John Hughes (*Ferris Bueller* (1986), *Sixteen Candles* (1984), *Pretty In Pink* (1986)) and his famed 'Brat Pack.' Many of the characters Hughes created were terrible people and many more were just flawed teens looking to belong.

Hughes made movies that refused to speak down to their target audience and instead treated adolescents like fully-fleshed out characters capable of wit and personality beyond a stereotypical archetype. This philosophy is especially clear in Hughes' most famous film - *The Breakfast Club* (1985). *The Breakfast Club* plays on the preconceived views of the audience, by placing five students from different social backgrounds (the 'jock' (Emilio Estevez), the 'princess' (Molly Ringwald), the 'basketcase' (Ally Sheedy), the 'nerd' (Anthony Michael Hall) and the 'burn-out' (Judd Nelson)) in detention together to prove that people are more than the societal labels they are assigned.



III. *Dead Poets Society*

It has been more than thirty years since Robin Williams taught the world to 'Carpe Diem!' ('Seize the Day'), and yet as the years pass, *Dead Poets Society* (1989) only continues to grow in popularity.

Famed for its academia aesthetic, uplifting messages and heartbreaking conclusion, *Dead Poets Society* follows a group of high achieving students (Ethan Hawke, Robert Sean Leonard) enrolled at an all-boys preparatory school known for its uptight standards and regulations. Throughout the film, the boys learn to embrace themselves and each other under the guidance of their inspirational new English teacher, Mr. Keating (Robin Williams).



IV. *High School Musical*

It is quite possible that no other film has quite the same profound impact that *High School Musical* had on Gen Z's perception of high school. Released in 2006, the Disney Channel Original movie has cemented its place in the cultural zeitgeist and influenced nearly every child and tween born over the last fifteen years in some way or another.

The film is about a teenage romance between small-town basketball star, Troy Bolton (Zac Efron) and the new academically inclined student, Gabriella Montez (Vanessa Hudgens). When the two are cast in the school musical, they must learn to balance rehearsals with their prior obligations to basketball and academic decathlon, while protecting their budding relationship. *High School Musical* still reminds students that they're all in this together (whether they like it or not).



V. *Ladybird*

More modern movies about teenagehood, like Greta Gerwig's 2017 critically-acclaimed film, *Lady Bird*, tend to touch on themes such as identity and individuality.

The film follows Christine 'Lady Bird' McPherson (Saoirse Ronan) as she attempts to navigate school, friendships and romantic relationships while trying to find herself outside of her mother's influence and her hometown of Sacramento. Gerwig's chronicle of adolescence is extraordinarily accurate and is sure to resonate with young people as they strive to find what makes them unique in a world that praises conformity.



VI. *Spider-Man: Homecoming*

While not the conventional high school movie, *Spider-Man: Homecoming* director Jon Watts was heavily influenced by John Hughes while crafting his take on the friendly neighbourhood web-slinger. *Spider-Man: Homecoming* takes the format of the blockbuster superhero movie, which has dominated popular culture for the past decade, and marries it with the nostalgic and awkward perils that come along with adolescence.

Starring Tom Holland as Peter Parker and Zendaya as Michelle Jones (MJ), the film is an interesting take on a coming-of-age tale, told through the lens of a multi-million dollar budget.

MOVIES + TV

Are the Oscars still worth it in 2022?

PRINT-EXCLUSIVE

By Lily Santon

For the past 94 years, The Academy Awards have been considered Hollywood's biggest night. However, when this year's ceremony, which aired on March 27, 2022, received one of the worst viewership rates in the televised history of the program, the question begged to be asked: are the Academy Awards still worth it?

The Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences, more commonly referred to as the ominous 'Academy,' was founded in 1927 by American film producer and co-founder of Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer (MGM), Louis B. Mayer. The intention was to incentivize productive work and unite the five branches of the film industry.

The first Academy Awards were held in 1929. 270 people attended, and tickets were \$5... all to witness a ceremony that lasted no more than fifteen minutes. The ceremonies grew exponentially in size in the subsequent decades, eventually hitting their peak in 1998 when 55.3 million people from around the globe tuned in to watch

Titanic take home the statue for Best Picture.

However, over the past twenty years, viewership has been on a decline as the ceremonies have become increasingly difficult to defend in the face of the Information Age. What was once considered a must-watch event, was ultimately sullied by the invention of social media.

As celebrity tabloid stories became harder to avoid and audiences got to peek more behind the curtain of who these stars really were, Hollywood lost some of its allure. Audiences are no longer oblivious to the sometimes corrupt, and carnivorous world of show-business that used to exist only behind closed doors. Many became disenfranchised and felt the Awards were presenting an overly-polished facade brimming with fake smiles and hollow laughter. Many thought it felt almost disingenuous.

The Awards themselves have lost meaning and are often overshadowed by the drama on the show, like a nominee rushing the stage to slap a presenter across the face. Everyone talked about the slap, but few talked about the actual awards.

The show is suffering as a result and needs to change.

In a world where the film industry is evolving to promote healthier work environments, to showcase a more inclusive array of stories, and to amplify the voices of storytellers from underrepresented groups of people, the Academy needs to work to better showcase this and become relevant again.

However, it is not as if they have not been trying. The new diversity rules passed in late 2020 to make a film eligible for an award are an example of how the Academy has been trying to adapt to a more progressive world. They are trying to push the Oscars in an inclusive and relevant direction.

The main issue with the Academy is that it is hinder-

ing themselves from sustaining their place as a relevant fixture of pop-culture with their indecisiveness. The Academy finds themselves being subjected to the opinions of a great many more unique perspectives than ever before, and they seem to refuse to take a stance.

Beyond the minor and trivial adjustments they have made to appear more inclusive they look as though they are balking when it comes to making any ground-breaking changes.

Also, who is the show for? Should they be aiming to appeal to the casual movie-goer, or the die-hard fan? It could be that by attempting to interest everyone, they end up enticing no one.



Courtesy
Everyone knows the slap, but what award was Chris Rock presenting?

Upcoming summer movies



Men
May 20

After retreating to the countryside in the wake of her grief, Harper soon finds that her safe haven has quickly become a fully-fledged nightmare.



The Bob's Burgers Movie
May 27

A sinkhole opens in front of Bob's Burgers, ruining the Belcher family's summer plans, and sending the kids on a quest to solve a mystery.



Jurassic World: Dominion
June 10

Alan Grant, Dr. Ellie Sattler and Dr. Ian Malcom return to the *Jurassic* franchise in what is to be the last installment in the series. Starring Chris Pratt.



Lightyear
June 17

This Pixar film tells the origin story of Buzz Lightyear, the famous fictional astronaut action figure from the *Toy Story* franchise.

Entering the Multiverse

PRINT-EXCLUSIVE

By Sofia Salim

Marvel's highly anticipated, *Doctor Strange in the Multiverse of Madness*, released on May 6th, has fans theorizing about what, and who, to expect from Marvel in the future.

The many Disney+ original series have slowly built an introduction to the notion of different realities and thus different versions of characters many have come to know.

The teasers for the *Multiverse of Madness* have provided a multitude of hints towards the chaos set to unfold in the MCU after this film. The fandom has many theories regarding the film, some have even caused a fictional war to erupt.

It's common knowledge now that X-Men's Professor Charles Xavier was spotted in the trailer as a member of the Illuminati, a secret group of heroes who meet to protect the planet. This is the first official time a mutant, much less a member of the X-Men, has been in the MCU. Other members of this Illuminati have caused tension in the fandom, as some believe viewers will see Mr. Fantastic from the *Fantastic Four* while others believe they will get Monica Rambeau from *WandaVision*.

The official poster is essentially Doctor Strange in the middle of fragments of broken glass, and these shards have many MCU



Courtesy
Doctor Strange released on May 6.

characters in their reflection. The movie deals with the multiverse which is ever growing, but the characters seen in this poster may not all be in the film.

So, Team Wanda or Team Strange? Fans have chosen their sides on which character they stand by and then resent others for not agreeing with them.

An ongoing debate is about how Wanda and Strange acted out of emotion and suffered for their actions. Wanda said in the trailer "You break the rules, and become a hero. I do it, I become the enemy. That doesn't seem fair." Wanda is treated as a villain, which hints at double standards that have been set in the MCU. If both characters made mistakes only the women would be deemed evil solely because of their gender.

Now that the movie is out, fans can start up their theories for what's next.

Potter TV flying to HBO

PRINT-EXCLUSIVE

By Katherine Davies

HBO Max is rumoured to be developing a live-action *Harry Potter* TV Series. Warner Brothers, HBO's parent company, denied this claim in an official statement to *Variety*. However, multiple sources have allegedly confirmed that the project is in the very early stages of pre-production.

More than ten years ago, the final *Harry Potter* movie, *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows: Part 2*, was released. Since then, the franchise has expanded to include the film series, *Fantastic Beasts* and the Broadway play *Harry Potter and the Cursed Child*.

Fantastic Beasts consists of three of five planned films, the third of which, *The Secrets of Dumbledore*, having just been released. The films cover a period from the 1920s to the 1940s and focus on new characters like Newt Scamander, and familiar ones like Albus Dumbledore.

Cursed Child takes place after the events of *Deathly Hallows*, following charac-

ters such as Harry Potter, Ron Weasley, Hermione Granger, and Draco Malfoy, who are now all adults, as the story deals with a time-travelling adventure.

The *Harry Potter* universe left ample content for an expansion of the franchise. Even with only rumours, there is a great deal of speculation among fans and professionals alike about plots the series could potentially cover.

The marauders, for instance, are some of the most beloved *Harry Potter* characters, despite receiving little attention in the books and even less in the films. Remus Lupin, Peter Pettigrew, Sirius Black, and James Potter (Moony, Wormtail, Padfoot and Prongs) were the creators of the Marauders Map. Fans later expanded the group to include Harry's mother, Lily Evans. These characters attended Hogwarts during the 1970s with Severus Snape and fought in the First Wizarding War - plenty of material for a series to cover. The Marauders, in particular, have taken on a life outside of the original books through fan art, fan fiction, short films, and more.



Courtesy
A new *Harry Potter* TV series is rumoured to be coming to HBO.

The Great King Coaches



Mr. Chetwynd

Mr. Chetwynd is one of the coaches for the Boys Hockey Team which started back up recently at King. He has set his view to be highly optimistic for the school as sports have started up again.

"I think it's awesome and it's an opportunity students have been waiting for," Chetwynd says.

However COVID has had an impact on us all, and he comments on how it has impacted sports culture at King.

"[There are] more restrictions on how they can play, overall fitness is down and opportunities to develop skills are also down. However, we've seen the boys come back with quick improvements on the ice," he says.

Good luck to the Boys Hockey Team and Mr. Chetwynd!



Ms. Booth

Ms. Booth is one of the coaches for the Girls Basketball Team, who just played their first game recently.

"It is a great thing in terms of students having an outlet for them to participate in," says Ms. Booth about playing sports.

After the impacts of COVID on sports at King. There was a lot of complexity about how COVID affected sports culture at King.

"I think that it will grow back slowly," Booth says. "Hopefully by the fall of the new school year we will be back in full action, and I think it will be coming back strong." Good luck to the Girls Basketball Team and Ms. Booth!

Discrimination in the hockey world

By Isabella Cadotte

Sports culture is infamous... sometimes for its positives, but truth be told, it's mostly for its negatives. The most notorious of them all (including golf, a hard bar to beat) is hockey.

There are so many ways that hockey lags regarding societal views.

Racism is still largely prominent in most sports settings and that sadly includes hockey.

Players like Ethan Bear have experienced hate personally and up close.

After the Edmonton Oilers' incredibly disappointing 2020 - 2021 playoffs (they were swept in the first round by the Winnipeg Jets) many fans started to point fingers at different players, including Cree defenseman Ethan Bear. Ethan Bear is a huge spokesperson for the current and future Indigenous players. He wore the first Cree NHL jersey and every summer he runs a youth camp in his home nation, Ochapowace, which is near Whitecourt, Saskatchewan.

He became an easy target for Oilers fans not only because of his position but also because he's an easy target for those who want to believe in stereotypes.

Many fans quickly took aim at him based on these biases and called him a "lazy" player. Instead of devastating him, that only motivated him to work harder and he often drew inspira-

tion from his brother (who also played hockey) and other Indigenous players such as Carey Price, Jordin Tootoo, Brandon Montour, Arron Asham and Micheal Ferland.

That's not the only issue in hockey, however. Not only is hockey culture lagging regarding race issues, it is also extremely delayed in the education and acceptance of the LGBTQ+ community.

The culture is incredibly toxic as it often centres around the ideology of 'tough manliness.' Calling somebody 'gay' is said to still be used throughout locker rooms as an insult, and LGBTQ+ players face an incredibly hostile environment because of it. That has slowly been changing. Thanks in part to players like Luke Prokop who have had enough.

Luke Prokop is a Canadian professional ice hockey defenseman for the Calgary Hitmen, a Western Hockey League (WHL) team. In October of 2020, he was selected 73rd overall by the Nashville Predators and less than a year later, on July 19th, 2021, he came out as gay. Prokop was the first player under NHL contract to do so.

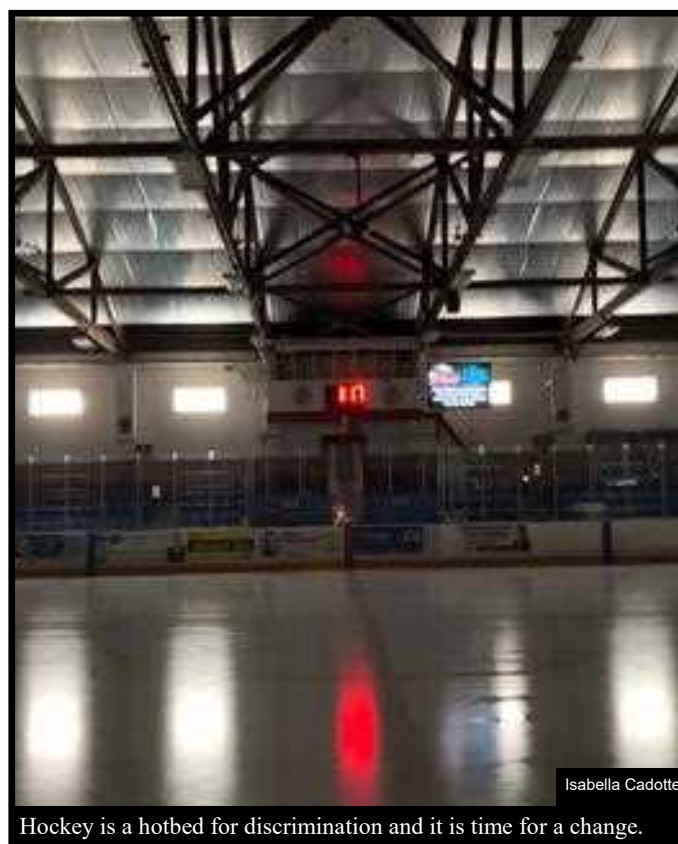
Not only did every NHL team post their support in a personal message, but many other players did as well. Jacob Trouba, Tyson Barrie, Mitch Marner, Nick Foligno and Oliver Ekman-Larsson are just some of the swarms of people to tweet out with love and support.

What Luke Prokop did will not only serve as inspiration for young players but

already has sparked a change in hockey culture. Historically, locker room talks and chirps often featured anti-LGBTQ+ slurs and comments. Within the recent years, notable players such as former Anaheim Ducks' Captain Ryan Getzlaf have been caught on tape saying harmful things.

But now players see that what they say can, and will, affect the lives of their teammates (not to mention their own reputations) and are striving for change.

So while hockey does obviously lag regarding social views, we can see the impact that the role models created and sustained. With the revealing of sexual assault cases, the uproar against racism, the hope that Luke Prokop brought, and the light shone on athletes mental health we will begin to see positive effects. It would be amazing to see in the near future a much better world in hockey culture for both players and the fans they inspire.



Isabella Cadotte

Hockey is a hotbed for discrimination and it is time for a change.

A step forward for King athletes

PRINT-EXCLUSIVE

By Hirushi Madanayake

The change in sports culture is no surprise to the typical sports consumer in the 21st century. At R.H. King, it is no different. With a variety of sports beginning once again, diversity and inclusivity have never been so important.

Kaycee Wigmore, a ninth grade student at R. H. King Academy is an athlete who is a multitasking and high-achieving student. When discussing their sport of choice, they said they loved ice hockey. "I play many sports but the main one is ice hockey. I chose my sport because my parents both play hockey and wanted me to play. I didn't want to at first but then I started playing more competitively and it was a lot more fun."

Wigmore is not only a great defenceman player, but also one of the only non-binary players on the girls hockey team. This is representative of change occurring in sports culture, as it has become more inclusive

for all. With COVID hindering the chance for students to get involved in school sports for the past two years, Wigmore discusses how the new opportunity for sports at school again has helped them.

"The opening of sports allowed for a school hockey team which is a very different level than I currently play on; it's more fast-paced and a different age group. Another team also keeps me busy and I get to meet more people," Wigmore says.

Wigmore's involvement in the school does not stop at hockey however, they are a part of the KLC (King Library Council) and KVC (Kingsley Voice Council). They are an example that the typical athlete stereotype has been outdated.

Girls' hockey has been overlooked for quite some time, but the team has shown they are winners and great athletes, drawing the school's attention. It is no surprise that they have done the school proud with their large wins, and impressive plays on the ice. Right off of the first game the girls came off a win, and stayed strong.

Wigmore's new team has not only been playing hard, and winning by a lot, but is also highly cohesive and tight-knit. "The team itself is very fun because half of the people I have played with in the past that I haven't seen in a long time."

King has been taking steps forward in the world of sports and inclusivity.

Wigmore and the girls' hockey team have been a great representation of the change improving sports culture for all.

Wigmore is just one of the many students who represent a step forward in sports at school.

R.H. King's sports culture shows a positive growth in inclusivity.



Kaycee Wigmore

There are many talented students at King, just like Kaycee Wigmore.

King athletics long history of second place



Isabella Cadotte

King works hard and plays hard, but despite all of this effort the school seems to snatch up a surprising number of second-place wins... an impressive result, no question, but why so many?

PRINT-EXCLUSIVE

By Hirushi Madanayake

King has a reputation for always coming up short. It's no surprise that R.H. King is a highly respected and high achieving school, in all sports and competitions they've competed in. However, historically they've never consistently really touched the high point.

There's no doubt coming in second is still an impres-

sive accomplishment, but historically it does seem to have happened a lot.

Taking it back all the way to 1927, when the school was only five years old, Geraldine Nelson won the Scarborough semi-finals in the Oratorical Contest and came in second at the finals. In 1928, she came in third place overall.

Athletics consistently did well in 1967. On the girls' side, Sue Brandon won the Miss Cheerleader trophy for her outstanding performance in the Scarborough

Cheerleading Competition at Birchmount Collegiate.

The Junior Girls Basketball team managed second place in their season. Other teams did well, including the Girls Senior Volleyball team, the Track and Field Team, and the Gymnastics team. The boys also had a good showing that year. There were also strong efforts made by the Hockey team, Gymnastics team, and Wrestling team.

In the school year of 2018-2019 the story felt the same. The Boys and Girls

Golf team placed second overall.

Second place is amazing, but King does still often come out on top. R.H. King's Swim Team had many first place finishes in their competition, then the Jr. Girls Volleyball team placed first in the East Regionals. They were quickly followed by the Sr. Girls Volleyball team, and the Girls Curling team became the City Champs.

Finally the unforgettable, most reputable sports team that had put R.H. King on

the map for sports, the Girls Flag Football team, became City Champs.

While in history the story King told was that they always came up a little short, in our most recent years they beg to differ. R.H. King was on a hot streak during pre-pandemic school sports.

With the Varsity Girls Volleyball team clearing the way, many more teams are following and racking up wins. They're coming back from the long two year break, to show King can be No. 1.

The relationship of hockey and mental health

By Isabella Cadotte

A while back news was released that Montréal Canadiens goaltender Carey Price had voluntarily entered the NHL/NHLPA's player assistance program, and this was monumental for a multitude of reasons. He is the face of the Montréal Canadiens and yet he had the spirit and moral strength to represent himself honestly, struggles and all. Many people, hockey players or not, often resign themselves to their fate and this has resulted in many unfortunate suicides.

Among those cases are numerous notable players, including former Vancouver Canucks forward, Rick Rypien and rising Inuk star Terence Tootoo, (brother of Jordin Tootoo). Both died too young and left the hockey world in mourning and yet they stamped their mark on the world and in hearts.

In the wake of Rick Rypien's death, the Canucks organization started an initiative to raise awareness of mental health and former Captain Kevin Bieksa often plays an active role in it. Additionally, to this day, Jordin Tootoo speaks on behalf of his brother and all Indigenous hockey players, as most experience depression and suicidal thoughts.

In his autobiography *All the Way: My Life on Ice*



Isabella Cadotte

Tootoo Talks not only about his peoples struggles, but also his own. This unique display of courage had effects beyond what you and I can see. It touched many people's hearts and helped them open up - most likely saving quite a few lives.

"I just want people to understand that there is light at the end of the tunnel," he said in an interview with CBC Nunavut. "I don't want those hardships to end in a negative way with taking a life, and unfortunately we've experienced that with my brother, Terence."

More recently, Jonathan Drouin of the Montréal Canadiens pulled out of last season right before playoffs for what the management referred to as a "non-COVID related illness." He revealed during training camp this

year that it was caused by severe anxiety and insomnia. He had been dealing with it for years, but eventually, as it often does, it reached a point where he couldn't handle it. "That's where it hit a wall for me. It was time to step away from the game. Literally take a step back from everything and enjoy life," Drouin said.

Many people and players forget that one's mental wellbeing is as crucial as physical health. Both are so tightly interwoven that an injury in one would affect the other, as Jonathan Drouin had experienced. He, like others before him, had to take a step back. To take time to understand and embrace who you are physically and mentally and then work from there towards change.

The last 100 years of sports

PRINT-EXCLUSIVE

By Hirushi Madanayake

Historically, sports have been a part of providing the world with entertainment and competition. The thrill of witnessing and competing in sport has had a tremendous influence over pop culture, social media, and everything in between. Throughout the last 100 years, sports have improved, grown, and shown society great feats from the comfort of people's own homes.

Sports has shown to be a place to show defiance over the unfair standards imposed upon them. Going back to 1936, Jesse Owens dominated Hitler's Olympics in Germany. This was a few years before World War II and during this time people of color were looked down upon. However even so, Owens showed the world that the color of his skin had nothing to do with his chances at winning.

In 1967, Muhammad Ali refused the Vietnam War draft. As a result, he was suspended from boxing, sentenced to prison, and stripped of all boxing titles. His conviction was overturned in 1971, and three years later, he won a match against George Foreman. The boxing event, also known as the Rumble in the Jungle, solidified Ali's legendary status and went down in history as one of the greatest sporting events of the century.

At the 1980 Winter Olympics, hockey took center stage when a bunch of college kids from the U.S. defeated the Soviet Union's four-time gold medal champions at the peak of the Cold War. The U.S. team was also the youngest

to participate, and they eventually ended up winning the gold medal after defeating Finland in the finals. The match is well known as the "Miracle on Ice" and it remains one of the greatest moments in modern sports history.

In 1989, Michael Jordan made the iconic shot for the Chicago Bulls that secured the win in the playoffs against the Cleveland Cavaliers. The sneakers, representative of Jordan's individualism, were a global revolution in sports marketing and business.

More recently, in 2016, the Refugee Olympic Team was established by the International Olympic Committee so the athletes who are a part of the population of 68.5 million displaced people could compete at the 2016 Olympics in Rio de Janeiro.

Overall, sports has come a long way from 100 years ago, and still has a long way to go. Many unjust things may occur throughout the world, but sports are a place where people can take a stand.



Caitlyn Hundey

Sports have come a long way.

PSYCHOLOGY

The minds of the world's cruelest dictators



Documentaries like *How to Become a Tyrant* take a look at some of the world's cruelest dictators.

PRINT-EXCLUSIVE

By Kera Kosich

When thinking about the world and politics as a whole, one's mind always travels to the seemingly real life supervillains that are modern day dictators. It can be hard to imagine what goes into the mentality of a person who rises to the level of dictator and how many can commit some of the

most ruthless events in history.

Many dictators throughout history seem to share similar characteristics that often lead towards an excessive drive for power.

The most common characteristics that are shared among the world's most cruel dictators include: excessive paranoia, schizophrenia, sociopathic and even psychopathic tendencies, drive for admiration, dysfunctionality, and more.

It's worth taking the time to examine a few of these people in more detail.

Idi Amin - The former dictator of Uganda has an interesting history, to say the least. After declaring himself as president without any sort of democratic ruling, Amin launched a genocidal program in 1972 to clear out the Lango and Acholi ethnic groups from Somalia. Not only that, but later in the same year he ordered all Asians to be

banished from the country, accusing them of disloyalty, amongst other reasons, showing he had signs of extreme paranoia.

During his nine years of rule, more than three million Ugandans died.

Amin a cruel dictator who claimed he had kept the heads of his political "enemies" in his freezer, and had once tried tasting the human flesh. There were signs of a disturbed mind present as well, as he self appointed himself as King of Scotland, and sent "love letters" to Queen Elizabeth.

Pol Pot - Killing one third of the population, the former communist dictator of Cambodia led his country to starvation while overworking them. The party he ruled, the Khmer Rouge, had attempted to transform Cambodia into a classless society, forcing over two million people to enter slave labour in the countryside.

In doing so, they orchestrated one of the most barbaric and murderous regimes in modern history. During Pol Pot's rule, he and the state monitored all aspects of a citizen's life. Pol Pot displayed sociopathic tendencies as he committed mass executions targeting whoever spoke out, forcing

his citizens to endure malnutrition as he displayed no feelings of remorse and saw the deaths as a revival towards the utopia he desired.

Enver Hoxha - Between 1944 to 1985, the former dictator of Albania, Enver Hoxha, led a mad regime. Contributing towards Albania's former nickname of "The other North Korea," Albanian citizens were not allowed to question the system they lived in, western media and influence was banned, and if one were to dissent his ruling, their entire family would be sent to faraway factories or fields to toil.

Under Hoxha's rule, very few were allowed to leave the country and foreigners trying to enter the country were immediately ruled as suspects. Enver Hoxha is a prime example of excessive paranoia as he frequently murdered people in his inner circle as result to his paranoid betrayal suspicions. Known as the man who held his country hostage, Hoxha was deeply feared.

The behaviours of the most cruel and ruthless dictators in history make for an interesting area of study and serve as a sad reminder of what people in unchecked power are capable of doing.

The major importance of sleep

By Lein Elnaw

The importance of sleep is constantly drilled into high school students' heads, though it often seems like it goes in through one ear and out the other.

Everyone knows that sleep is essential, however many people don't know to what extent the amount of sleep affects people.

Sleep deprivation is taken much too lightly amongst students, and that is largely due to their lack of knowledge and understanding. If only students understood that it is more than just a bodily function and that sleep has a strong influence on the quality of life.

What exactly is sleep? It is the time bodies render unconscious to refresh and energize itself. This necessary function reduces the risk of heart problems, cancer, stress, and obesity. It improves moods, helps brain function, creates more memories and improves chances of a longer life.

But it's more than just that.

The part of the brain that is responsible for basic emotions becomes wary during sleep deprivation. Sleep deprivation can become a real problem if it is a regular occurrence, posing a serious threat to mental health. Students during the COVID-19 pandemic know the signifi-



A good night's sleep is important to both mental and physical health.

cance of mental health to studies and learning more than anyone, so that alone should help draw attention to the need to rest.

Learning has already been made harder during these difficult times without mental health as an added burden. Waking up feeling sleep deprived and grumpy can reduce the amount of information obtained in one day. The bigger problem is that continual sleep deprivation causes students to feel more unhappy and raises the chances of depression. As hard as it already is, it will become harder to focus and concentrate in class and performance rates might drop.

Regular and steady sleep routines help people get up in the morning with a sense of optimism and a higher functioning brain. During these times, even a little optimism can go a long way. It is not easy trying to switch from sleep deprivation to a healthy amount of sleep, but there are always steps that

can make it easier.

It is important to manage your diet before bed. Stay away from coffee and other items that contain caffeine. Steer towards water and warm beverages, as they would prevent disruption of the circadian rhythm compared to other drinks. Staying away from screens before bed, keeping phones and devices as far from beds is probably the most important factor to get more sleep. It is vital to establish a routine before bed to be followed each day as this helps the brain understand it is time for bed and eventually people will fall asleep faster.

All in all, sleep is more important than most people think, and more important than students would like to admit. While they might think it's "cool" or more "grown-up" to get less sleep than the recommended amount for their age, it is affecting them subtly and could draw them towards a shorter, unhealthier life.

Psychology of a Serial Killer

By Riya Mahendrarajah

Someone that's on True Crime TikTok or who's intrigued with serial killings will probably know a couple of famous serial killers like Ted Bundy (whose story can be seen in the Netflix series, *BLANK*) or Jack the Ripper, but it's what causes these people to cross paths to the dark side that is so interesting.

A number of reasons cause serial killers to become the way they are. Some develop from horrible childhood abuse and trauma, while others may be genetic triggers. Many serial killers are said to have antisocial personality disorder which could give a person homicidal impulses. This disorder makes them extremely misanthropic and lacking in empathy. They may seem as if they have no remorse and show no consideration for laws or social norms.

Many serial killers target random civilians they encounter, but sometimes serial killers will target a specific

group. Many believe they do this as a result of their brain development while others posit it is societal influences.

This may tie in with specific groups of people due to the fact society marginalizes groups based on race, gender, sexuality, etc. which can create targets for serial killers.

Grade 11 Anthropology, Psychology, and Sociology teacher, Rija Saleem agrees with this marginalization theory. "This pattern of targeting the marginalized reflects something about the psychology of serial killers - their thinking about targets is guided by society. We, as a society, determine if someone is marginalized. Serial killers pry on this marginalization," she says.

With that being said, it might be worth judging to see how much culture and society may contribute to the problem. Ultimately, however, it may just be that the mind of a serial killer is something an average person won't ever understand.



Conversations with a Killer: The Ted Bundy Tapes, is a Netflix docuseries that looks into the mind of the notorious serial killer.

GAMES + TECH

Ice to electricity; Tech in 100 years



Caitlyn Hundey

From telephones to cellphones, and iceboxes to refrigerators; technology has changed a lot over the past century for better or worse.

PRINT-EXCLUSIVE

By Himadri Sarker

In the last century, technology has completely changed the way we live life on a day-to-day basis, from processing information all the way to communicating with other people. However, this wasn't always the case.

There are many kinds of tech that have changed things, but two pieces of technology and their transformations from simple contraptions to technologically advanced machines have significantly impacted our daily routines.

The telephone was invented in 1876 by the renowned Alexander Graham Bell as a result of the increased demand for convenient and quick long-distance communication. Like the telegraph, early telephone models used wire to send electrically encrypted messages from one device to another, where it is then

decrypted and outputted. Throughout the early 1900s, telephone lines were being run across multiple countries in between large cities and eventually started branching out from coast to coast across various countries.

Throughout the mid-1900s, rotary dial phones were commonly seen in households and offices which used a rotating wheel to dial in a phone number but were completely phased out by the 80s with the introduction of the push-button dial.

In 1973, the first wireless mobile phone was created by Motorola. It weighed 2 kilograms and had 30 minutes of call time before it needed to be charged for 10 hours, which definitely wasn't on par with the type of phones made today.

Over time the cellphone became more refined, compact, and efficient with the first flip phone coming out in 1989 as the Motorola MicroTAC. In 2007 the first iPhone was released which

completely revolutionized the mobile phone industry as it ditched the heavy usage of buttons replacing it instead with touchscreen features. Most smartphones nowadays mimic this design with a heavy focus on touchscreen functionality while phasing out the use of buttons.

Another major tech innovation is one many take for granted now. Refrigeration came about out of necessity as fresh food became harder to access due to the growth of cities in the early 1900s.

One of the earlier forms of refrigeration is using iceboxes to keep food cold. Iceboxes are wooden boxes lined with tin and other insulating materials such as sawdust that use ice to keep food cold. They need to be drained off and filled with more ice regularly, as it melts fairly quick. They eventually became obsolete due to fresh ice from non-polluted water sources becoming harder to access, leading to the refrigerator being developed.

The first electric refrigerator was made in 1913 by American inventor Fred W. Wolf. This was similar in design to the icebox, however, it replaced the block of ice with an electric cooler.

Over time the refrigerator became cheaper, more efficient, and better for the environment as different methods of cooling and different refrigerants were developed. In the 1940s, the freezer was used due to the increasing popularity of frozen foods and by the 1980s, water dispensers started making their way to refrigerators.

Technology has greatly impacted the way everyone lives their lives. People greatly rely on these gadgets because of the amount of convenience and versatility they provide. It is hard to imagine a world where people are keeping food fresh in a box of ice, or even still using flip phones, however, it is amazing to see how far technology has gone, especially considering where some of it started.

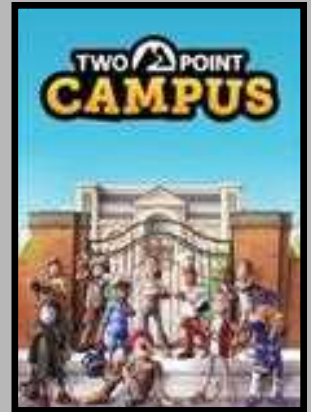
Upcoming video game releases

By Kaycee Wigmore



Evil Dead: The Game
May 13

The game is based on the horror/thriller film series *Evil Dead* and follows the characters from the films in a cabin after the portal to hell has been opened and the characters have become infected. *Evil Dead: The Game* is a multiplayer, player-versus-player survival game.



Two Point Campus
August 9

Two Point Campus is a drag-and-drop building game in which players can build a university campus. The game is made by Two Point Studios, the same company that made the very successful *Two Point Hospital*.



Vampire: The Masquerade - Swansong
May 19

Vampire: The Masquerade - Swansong is a narrative RPG thriller where the player's choices can have major consequences. The player must fight to defend Boston while people hunt them down.

Instagram likes: are they relevant?



Tanisha Kumar

On Instagram, the notion of "Likes" have all become optional.

PRINT-EXCLUSIVE

By Caitlyn Hundey

To keep the like counts on, or to keep the like counts off? That is the question that many Instagram users are

facing today.

Instagram is notorious for the "like button," an icon with more meaning than simply counting likes for a post. Especially for teens - many of whom still rely on how many likes a post gets to count popularity- the like button can mean much more

than just "double-tapping" a post. But since Instagram introduced the option of hiding like counts in 2019, it could mean the end of this unhealthy obsession.

By providing an option to remove the view of the total number of likes in a post, teens who choose not to see like counts are less worried and concerned about their presence on the social media app. Although a handful keeps the like counts on, the trend is steadily declining.

This relatively new feature has had positive feedback, and after a poll with a sample of R.H King students, the majority of them would rather hide like counts than keep them visible. Hopefully, this is a step in the right direction for R.H. King teens.

The feature was originally created to 'depressurize' the app experience and promote a less competitive environment. It was also meant to bring the spotlight back to the content, instead of a

number. Yet surprisingly, after the feature's implementation, Instagram found that it did not cause much of a positive difference. Hiding the view of like counts did not affect the users' experience as much as they initially thought.

Depending on how one uses the feature and why they use it, users may find their experience with the app more optimistic.

Want to try turning off your like counts? For personal posts, use the three dots found at the top left corner of your post and easily find the feature to hide the like count there. Or turn off like counts for all other posts by going to Settings, Privacy, then Posts, and changing the like count view settings.

The long-term impact will be interesting to see. The hype around Instagram likes is subtly fading, making the app less focused on how many likes one can get and instead brings the focus back to sharing content.

KVC'S B-SIDE



* GAMES! * COMICS! * AND OTHER FUN STUFF! *



kingsley's word scramble

1. PSHEDERILA
2. LCICIN
3. NLOKWINSI
4. REMTON
5. NNTNCLAIEE



centennial search

Z	R	L	S	P	I	R	I	T	C
T	S	E	N	V	M	X	E	J	O
K	B	M	R	O	F	I	N	U	U
A	I	A	R	C	H	E	S	T	N
C	O	N	X	L	D	H	T	C	C
A	C	J	G	T	K	Q	E	O	I
D	L	U	M	S	E	G	I	V	L
E	U	N	O	I	L	R	N	I	S
M	B	W	R	L	X	E	X	C	X
Y	S	A	V	L	U	R	Y	H	D

1. ARCHES
2. CLUBS
3. SPIRIT
4. STEIN
5. BAXTER
6. UNIFORM
7. COUNCILS
8. ACADEMY
9. JUTCOVICH
10. KINGSLEY

try-hard trivia

1. WHAT YEAR DID R.H. KING BECOME AN ACADEMY?
2. WHAT ROOM IS CONSIDERED THE MOST HAUNTED ROOM IN THE SCHOOL?
3. WHAT DO THE INITIALS R.H. IN R.H. KING STAND FOR?
4. WHICH MENTOR HOUSE IS SYMBOLIZED BY THE COLOURS BLUE AND GRAY

ANSWERS: 1. 1969, 2. The Heritage Room, 3. Reginald Harold, 4. Stein

KINGSLEYVOICE.COM

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