Halloween Around the World

By Lena A

On October 31st, kids all over the country wear costumes and roam around their neighborhoods late at night, ringing doorbells and exclaiming 'Trick or Treat.' This tradition has been happening in the United States since the 1930s. It is part of a holiday called Halloween, which I'm sure all of you know about. But what most of you don't know is that Halloween has a long and interesting history. Long ago, the ancient Celts celebrated a festival called Samhain. They would light bonfires and wear costumes to ward off ghosts. Years later, in the eighth century, Pope Gregory the second announced November 1st as a time to honor all saints (holy or righteous people), the day became known as All Saints Day. All Saints Day began to have similar traditions to Samhain. People decided to make the evening before 'Hallow’s Eve', which later shortened to Halloween. Over time, Halloween started to have its own traditions, like carving jack-o-lanterns, trick-or-treating, having parties, and wearing costumes.

Halloween is not only celebrated in America, people all around the world enjoy holidays similar to Halloween! In Mexico and parts of Latin America people celebrate Dia de los Muertos, The Day of The Dead. This Holiday is celebrated from November 1st to November 2nd to honor those who have died. They believe that on those two days, the souls of their loved ones can come back to be reunited with their families. On this day, people decorate altars and leave out tons of delicious food for the 'ghosts.' In Japan, a large parade is held called the Kawasaki Halloween Parade. This event has been taking place for 21 years, and is the largest parade of its kind in Japan. Nearly 4,000 people from all over the world come to attend this parade. They march through the streets, just outside Tokyo, in extravagant costumes. Some people choose to celebrate Halloween at what legend says is Count Dracula's castle! This eerie castle in Romania is a tourist attraction, and you can get a guided tour of the castle...if you dare! These are just a few of the ways people around the world celebrate Halloween.

To conclude, I would like to wish everybody a happy Halloween. I am finishing this article with a list of ways to be safe on Halloween, hopefully these tips help you have fun safely!

Tips and Tricks to Trick or Treat Safely!

- Put reflectors on your trick or treating bag so you can be seen by drivers.
- Always stay with a friend or adult while trick or treating.
- Look both ways before crossing the road.
- If someone you don't know very well invites you into their house, refuse politely.
- Don't eat candy that is not in its packaging.
- If your costume has a mask, make sure you can clearly see through it.
**Healthy Habits with Nurse Dawn**

*by Norah B. and Sean N.*

**How many teeth do you take out a day?**
Usually one tooth a day.

**How do you stay healthy?**
You get enough sleep, walk a dog if you have one, and eat healthy.

**How do you keep mosquitoes away?**
By wearing bug spray and staying inside after dusk.

**How much water should an adult and a kid drink in a day?**
Adults should drink eight glasses of water and kids should drink six glasses of water.

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**A Walk In The Wood**

*By Christine T.*

By the Flowing Stream,
And the Wintergreen,
The Rocky Path goes on.

For the Leaves of Green,
And the Rain so Clean,
Nothing could go wrong.

The long Day Passes,
And The Birds Chirp On,
Singing their Beautiful Song.

As The Stars Come Up,
The Sun Goes Down.
Nothing Could Go Wrong.

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**The Tree**

*By Lena A.*

In the spring, I stand tall with my vibrant leaves of green,
The birds fly to me and build their nests among my branches.
Then one day a breeze starts to blow making my branches shiver.
I start to change and suddenly my leaves are no longer a brilliant green,
But magnificent shades of red, orange and gold.
People come from everywhere to look at me and admire my beautiful foliage.
I am always happy during this time because I love all the attention I am getting.
My life is perfect until the birds all fly away!
It makes me so sad to watch all my friends go
Where they fly to is unknown to me, I wonder why they would leave.
They flap their wings and soar off into the sky,
Leaving me standing there, waving sadly, even though I know they will return.
It seems as if they took the sun and the warmth with them.
It is now cold, I wish the sun would come back!
Next, something happens that saddens me,
My beautiful leaves of all different colors
are blown straight off of my branches by a strong breeze.
Now I am bare with no leaves at all as the winter snow falls down on me,
Looking like fluffy white cotton balls but feeling like sharp pricks of cold.
So I close my eyes and fall asleep, dreaming about spring.
Construction Update

By Lena A. and Laci O
Photos by Norah B. and Lauren G.

So far, construction on the new school has gone really well. They did have a slight delay due to some boulders that had to be removed, but have made up for that time and are expected to finish around the scheduled time. Over the next couple of months, students can expect to see concrete being poured. To do this, they dig a big trench and put metal forms around the sides to help hold the concrete in. They pour the concrete with a concrete pump, a machine that looks like a crane with a tube attached to it. When the concrete dries, they will remove the metal forms. They also have recently received a large shipment of structural steel, which are large metal beams used to make the base of the building. After this is done, they will put up big tarps around the base of the building and start working on the inside of the building. They have to dig trenches to put the plumbing inside and work on other things.

The amount of space we have to use for recess is expected to stay about the same for the next year and a half. You may have also been wondering what will happen to the play structure when construction is complete. They are planning to keep the structure, but take it apart and put it into

CONSTRUCTION continued on page 8.

Slugman Says Triple E  By Harrison B.
Nature’s Classroom

by Satriah Sikochi

Recently the fifth graders went on a week long field trip. During which, we had a fun and exciting time. At 7:45 we boarded the coach buses, when we arrived the N.C. teachers greeted us. We brought our stuff up to the dorms. After we did that we began our adventures.

We met with table groups and headed inside the dining hall, to have lunch. Then they shortly explained the ORT REPORT. The ORT REPORT is a way that the N.C. teachers showed us about human waste. At meals there was something called a Waitron, the Waitron would be called to go through the one way system and into the kitchen to pick up a tray of food. Once they bring it to your table, the Waitron serves him or herself first, then we go around the table taking our food. Here is the catch, whatever you put on your plate and don’t eat will go into the ORT Bucket. At the end of each meal the N.C. teachers weigh your ORT for the grade. Our first meal as a grade was 9 pounds but at the end of the week we got our total down to ZORT. We were the first grade in all the grades that went in our school to get ZORT, other grades got close but never made it. Mr.C had challenged our grade the night before at dinner if we could get down to below 1lb or zero ORT before we leave, he would jump in the lake. Maybe when you go Mr.C will jump in the lake for your grade (but just know now below 1 lb isn’t good enough, he raised the stakes).

Every morning the fifth graders would wake up at 7 then breakfast would be at 8:00. After breakfast the fifth graders would get a rundown of the classes they could take in the afternoon. Then we would go with our field group leaders to possibly hike, play a game or look for specific things in nature. Many groups went to lookout point which you will learn more about at NC. During field group you would sign up for the class you wanted to take. After lunch you would head out to the teacher who was teaching your class. We won’t spoil any more of NC because we don’t want to ruin. Your experience there.

Nature’s Classroom was an exciting experience and we had a lot of fun. The NC teachers were great and they taught us a lot in an indirect way. We hope that you get to have the same experience and get to enjoy life outside when you are in fifth grade too.

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Cookie Cop  By Bowen C.

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Science Spotlight: Ocean Sunfish

By Gabriella T.

Have you ever heard of an ocean sunfish, or common mola (Mola mola)? An Ocean sunfish is a threatened, massive saltwater fish (not related to any freshwater fish) that can weigh over five thousand pounds! They can live over one hundred years. They live in worldwide oceans, sticking to waters above fifty degrees Fahrenheit, staying relatively close to the coast, and not going in waters below two thousand, six hundred feet deep.

Their only known relatives in the sunfish family are the Sharptail Mola (Mola lanceolata), the Southern sunfish (Mola alexandrini), the Hoodwinker sunfish (Mola tecta), and the slender sunfish (Ranzania laevis, and the smallest sunfish), you may wonder why they are called sunfish. Their common name’s origin comes from their habit of sunbathing at the surface (after a dive to the depths in search for food), in order to warm up.

The ocean sunfish’s scientific name is easy to remember: Mola mola. “Mola” is Latin for “millstone”. This is a very suitable name for them because their odd, bulky shape causes them to look like a boulder, another white-gray, large, often weirdly shaped object.

Ocean sunfish look very odd, and are unlike many fish. Their tails are blunt and round. Their fin arrangement is abnormal. Adults have rubbery, protective, rough skin. They have no scales, unlike a lot of other fish. They have joined, beak-like teeth, and are therefore unable to close their mouth.

In addition to their irregular body, they are truly enormous fish. Their skin can be up to three inches thick. Their dorsal fins alone can be over three feet tall, and with the rest of their height, they total an average of fourteen feet, including the lower fin. They grow to about ten feet long, and can weigh up to five thousand pounds, which is over the weight of two Great White Sharks. This makes them the heaviest bony fish (fish with a skeleton made of bone), and the biggest sunfish in the world. One of the most astounding things about them is their growth rate. The weight of a full grown Ocean sunfish is around sixty million times the weight they were when they were born. Despite their size, they are quite docile and are rarely aggressive or harmful to humans.

Ocean sunfish cannot maneuver themselves quickly. Some of the reasons this is true are their bulky body, the fact that their tail doesn’t help with the real swimming (since the tail is no use for actually moving, they use it like a rudder which is a steering device on the back of a boat), the way that they have only two fins, and the fact that their clavus (lower fin) never grows. They swim by flopping their top and bottom fins alternately. Despite these hardships, they can journey sixteen miles a day with a steady pace, and travel thousands of miles in a lifetime.

Ocean sunfish have several survival adaptations. Adults have protective, rubbery skin. They allow smaller, “cleaner” fish to eat unwanted parasites and other pests off of their body and mouth, without eating the smaller fish in the process. To rid themselves of embedded parasites, they may breach, and clear the water by more than 5 feet! It is good that they have these strategies, because they are known to have over twenty types of parasites. They have very few natural predators when they are adults: killer whales, sea lions, and sharks. They also have a variety of things they eat: jellyfish, crustaceans, small fish, squid, brittle stars, mollusks, plankton, eelgrass (occasionally), and fish larvae, although they have a small mouth compared to their body.

When Ocean sunfish are babies, they are very vulnerable. For one thing, after the females lay three hundred million eggs or so, she does not fend for them. Although they have spines, they are weak and do not stop predators such as Bluefin tuna, Mahi mahi, and Whale sharks from eating them. They are also only one tenth of an inch long at birth. They look like nine pointed stars. They grow extremely fast. By age one, they are as large as a plate. When they are young, they stick together for protection, but adults are often found singly and are sometimes seen in pairs. Female Ocean sunfish lay the most eggs of any known animal in the world.

My inspiration for this article came from my trip to the Plum Island (a close-to-shore, eleven mile island by the opening by the Merrimack River. We went to the Parker Wildlife Refuge beach.) on August 31st, 2019. My parents and multiple other beach goers spotted an enormous fin and the shadow of an ocean sunfish about 100 feet away from shore.
Halloween
By Ryan P.

When witches go riding
And black cats are seen
The moon laughs and whispers
'Tis here Halloween

Spooky moon, credit: unsplash.com

Boo
By Ryan P.

Here you are, dressed up for the night,
You knock and knock hoping to fright.
Instead, I am dressed up too.
I give you a fright when I yell BOO!

HAPPY HALLOWEEN!!!

M F
Z P
X N

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

Amusement  Bats  Cat
Costume    Dracula  Eerie
Excited    Frankenstein  Games
Halloween  Hayride  Monster
October    Prank  Pumpkin
Scare      Shadows  Skeleton
Spooky     Witch
Lena A.

Hello everyone! I’d like to wish you a happy fall! For the first Ask The Editor article, I visited Mrs. Steadman’s second grade class. I got so many interesting questions from them, but the one that I have decided to answer in this edition is:

“Why do some lizards change their colors?”
—asked by Rahda

To start off, the group of lizards that have the ability to change colors are called chameleons. Chameleons have many odd features in addition to their ability to change colors. They have feet shaped like a bird’s, eyes that swivel in different directions and incredibly long tails and tongues. Many people think that the main reason chameleons change colors is to camouflage so they can escape predators, but this is only a secondary reason. Chameleons are very fast, many can run up to twenty five miles per hour, so they can easily avoid most predators. Scientists think that the main reason chameleons change color is to reflect their moods and communicate with other chameleons.

Another reason they do this is to absorb body heat. If a chameleon is cold it will change to a dark color because darker colors attract sunlight. This can help them survive in intense temperatures.

How do chameleons pull off these colorful changes? To find this answer, scientists had to look very closely at a chameleon’s skin. The outer layer of a chameleon’s skin is transparent, followed by several more layers that contain specialized cells called chromatophores. The last layer of a chameleon’s skin contains melanophores, which are filled with melanin (The same substance that makes people have different skin colors). The other layers of skin have cells that contain reflective pigments. When a chameleon starts feeling a strong emotion or a change in body temperature, his nervous system will signal specific chromatophores to expand or contract, causing a change in the color of the cell.

I would like to thank Rahda for asking this edition’s question. Thank you for reading!

Here are a few examples of chameleon colors:
Black, Grey: Upset
Dull Green: Calm and relaxed
Bright Colors: Mating
Bright Green: Excited

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Slap  By Harrison B.

The largest chameleon in the world, Parson’s chameleon.  credit: Wikimedia Commons
Construction Update

CONSTRUCTION continued from page 3

Storage while they knock down the old school. Then, the people who originally built the structure will come and put it back together in a different spot. They might also put up additional small play structures for students to enjoy.

We were lucky enough to get to take a virtual tour of the new school. It was amazing to see it. From what we saw, the students who get to use the new space are going to love it! We have included the QR code with this article so you can take a tour over your iPad, phone, computer or VR set and see it for yourself. We would like to thank Mr. Myler for letting us interview him about construction. Thanks for reading!

A Note about the Husky Headlines

By Conor Burke

Hello Hildreth Elementary School! As you know, the Husky Headlines is our school newspaper, created by Lena Aloise, who is now in 5th grade. The newspaper committee is open to third to fifth graders. Even if you’re not in third grade, you can still do a drawing, take a picture, or write a poem/short story and have it put in the paper! To do this, just give your work to Lena or Mrs. Pulizzi (dpulizzi@psharvard.org), or share it with them over google docs. Not only kids can do this, but teachers as well! If you are a teacher who would like to publish something in the Husky Headlines, you now can!

Tips for Contributors

- Use a black pen or marker over pencil marks so drawings, comics, and games can be seen well.
- Bold colors will show up best. Bold colored pencils or markers will work well. Art crafted on a computer or tablet will work well, too.
- Work with a buddy to write a story or article for your illustration! Work with a buddy to make an illustration for your story or article!
- When taking a photo make sure to stand still so your photo is in focus.
- When taking a photo, or a scan of art, leave extra background when possible. The publisher can always zoom in/crop.

View this article on your iPad, phone, computer or VR set and see it for yourself. We would like to thank Mr. Myler for letting us interview him about construction. Thanks for reading!