In April of 2010, the federal government adopted new standards for automobiles, requiring manufacturers, like Ford and Chevrolet, to improve the average fuel efficiency of their vehicles by 35.5 miles per gallon by 2016. The New York Times, in an editorial entitled “Everybody Wins,” said the standards would produce a “trifecta of benefits.” In 2009, these benefits were enumerated by then U.S. Secretary of Energy Steven Chu in a reduction in total oil consumption of 1.8 billion barrels; the elimination of 900 million metric tons of greenhouse-gas emissions; and, on average, three thousand dollars saved for the American driver. Now, in 2016, the effects of this push for energy efficiency, both indirect and direct, are everywhere.

Energy consumption / A3

In December, the Silicon Valley entrepreneurial mastermind Elon Musk launched his latest project: a not-for-profit research organization called OpenAI. Its objective is “to advance digital intelligence in the way that is most likely to benefit humanity as a whole.” The one billion-dollar company is automated gauntlet-building by Musk’s fear of a hypothetical technological singularity, where superintelligence would supersede the intelligence and ingenuity of humans. Befuddled by the collaboration opportunity, presented by open sourcing and enthused by OpenAI’s noble impulse, many top researchers are expected to leave their private employers to share their expertise and wisdom with the new enterprise.

"OpenAI advances, refines artificial intelligence"

"Revisions to AP curriculum to benefit students"

"AP courses offer rigorous college-level curricula and assessments to students in high school. The program sets the standard for academic achievement in 34 courses and offers extensive teacher professional development," reported College Board officials recently. Last year, 880,000 students took Advanced Placement exams, a 72 percent passing rate to evolve and the recent changes to AP curriculum offerings have been spelled out in the 2016-17 course catalog.

AP Human Geography, a class originally taken by freshmen, will no longer be offered next year. Instead, AP Human Geography will return for the 2017-18 school year as an elective choice for juniors and seniors. Freshmen will enroll, instead, in pre-AP World History in order to prepare them for future AP courses.

"Freshmen will learn the writing skills for document-based questions (DBQ) and free response questions (FRQ) that are history-based, in preparation for sophomore year," said AP teacher Monica Freeman. Freeman will be teaching the preparatory class next fall.

According to the College Board, “AP courses are rarely offered in ninth grade, and exam results show that, for the most part, ninth grade students are not sufficiently prepared to participate in a college-level course. Therefore, the College Board believes these students would be better served by coursework focusing on the academic building blocks necessary for later, successful enrollment in college-level courses.”

Many college admissions officers support this position, and often suggest students should not be rushed into AP coursework too early and should instead develop necessary subject understandings in foundational courses prior to enrolling in AP classes.

Snapchat employee, Carson Key, who specializes in server connectivity, fills a position for juniors and seniors.

"Student works at Snapchat as server connectivity expert"

The technology guru and computer programmer Carson Key is not your typical high school student-the junior has been newly employed by the multi-billion-dollar money-making application Snapchat as a server connectivity expert and specialist.

Snapchat, created by Evan Spiegel, Bobby Murphy, and Reggie Brown 2011, is a corporation with fewer than 200 employees, making the staff selection extremely exclusive and competitive. Key was hired by a friend who currently oversees server connectivity at Snapchat. And although the 17-year-old Key did have this connection, he was hired solely for his technology skills.

Key specializes in server connectivity, an expertise that is particularly rare. “In computer science, a database connection is the means by which a database server and its client software communicate with each other. The user is used whether or not the client and the server are on different machines. The client uses a database connection to send commands to and receive replies from the server,” said Key.

Ultimately, Key’s goal is to optimize all scripts that deal with the connection between two servers, said Key. He is one of the few young and, at the same time, qualified workers for Snapchat versed in server connectivity.

Balancing school classes, work and extra-curricular activities, Key’s schedule is difficult to maintain. He is an active member of the Robotics Team and has been participating in the club since his freshman year. Even in his spare time, Key can be found working on his computer. While Key is highly involved in the world of social media, he does not use most applications himself. Key is not an active user of Snapchat, Instagram, Twitter, or any other modes of social media. Key simply “doesn’t have the time, our interest in the applications.”

Key has built his connections and knowledge of the corporation all by himself and has scored himself a place among some of the most intelligent, savvy employees at Snapchat and in technology.

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Wide-open access to AI can be seen as good news to those who signed a letter last July warning of the dangers of the AI revolution. The letter’s authors include Stephen Hawking, Steve Wozniak and Elon Musk.

Artificially intelligent weapons are considered especially terrifying because of their ability to make decisions about potential targets without the guidance of human thoughts.

Despite the manifold risks posed by strong AI, it is becoming an indispensable asset in 21st century lives. In fields such as computer science, medicine and transportation, industry is increasingly turning from manpower to computer components that can do the same job more efficiently.

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This is artificial intelligence's 152

Although the 41-day occupation is over, life hasn’t quite returned to normal at the Malheur Field Station.

"News: Burns conflict / A4"

Storm teams add girls swimming, Nordic and alpine state titles. Several individual state titles claimed, as well.

"Sports: Winter Preview / D6"

Strengthening or adding server connectivity to a database connection can send commands to and receive replies from the server.

"Features: Film cameras / D8"

Film photography and black and white darkrooms, once thought dead and killed by the digital era, gain momentum.

"Opinions: Smart drugs / B1"

Smart drug morbidity and efficacy becoming national issue as availability of performance-enhancing drugs increases.

"Editorials: Everybody Wins," said the standards would produce a “trifecta of benefits.”

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"Artificial intelligence's 152"
With Bend’s popularity growing each year, the summer of 2015 saw record-high tourist counts. For many native Bendites, this posed an array of new problems: increased traffic, insufficient parking and occasional run-ins with out-of-towners looking for a place to ski. Bend has transformed from what was once referred to as a “small big-city” to a “big small-town.” To most of the Bendites, this meant profit. Albertazzi. While skiing often dominates, activities such as hiking, paddleboarding, or snowboarding are also popular. Bend Adventures has only created winter itineraries so far, but most are looking for restaurants and night activities,” said Albertazzi. While skiing dominates, activities range anywhere from climbing Smith Rock to hiking one of Bend’s most famous landmarks, South Sister. Since the launch of the Bend Bulletin, suggesting a story be written on his business. Since then, many businesses have contacted Albertazzi in hopes of collaborating, including a limo rental service and several real estate companies. Albertazzi is contemplating a more efficient way to market survey information into individualized personalized itineraries.

With the city’s wide variety of vacation opportunities and activities, Albertazzi hopes that the future of Bend Adventures and looks forward to welcoming more customers to pick anywhere from one day to 10 day adventures. Once this is done, Albertazzi gets down to business. Closely examining each given answer allows Albertazzi to hone in on what is most important to each person. While Albertazzi feels the more popular are the itineraries, gaining information from the 10 survey questions he asks. Albertazzi plans to stay true to his personalization, Albertazzi plans to stay true to his personalization, Albertazzi plans to stay true to his personalization, Albertazzi plans to stay true to his personalization, Albertazzi plans to stay true to his personalization, Albertazzi plans to stay true to his personalization, Albertazzi plans to stay true to his personalization, Albertazzi plans to stay true to his personalization. Albertazzi feels that any real vacation cannot be truly perfect, even in Bend. I just want my clients to be happy with my work and I love it, but it is not a good idea to have a good time and make them feel like they are getting the most out of their experience. Albertazzi is hopeful for the future of Bend Adventures and looks forward to welcoming more people to Bend's unique culture.
3D printing, otherwise known as additive manufacturing, is a process that involves creating objects from raw materials by adding layers on top of each other, as opposed to subtracting material used in machining. It has been popularized by 3D printers. A 3D printer works the same way as a regular printer, with the exception that it is working on the x, y, and z planes.

The process of 3D printing begins with the 3D file. The file will design something in a program such as Autodesk’s AutoCAD or Google’s Sketchup. The user will then send the file to the printer through a USB cord. The printer will then begin to layer material onto a heated glass or ceramic plate. Using a laser, the printer builds the model by selectively melting the material layered higher and higher. Autodesk hosts a library of apps for iOS and Android that can be used to create 3D files, including 123D Design, which allows users to create simple printable files. 123D Catch also allows users to take photos and make 3D models of objects photographed from 3D degrees. Both can be downloaded for free off of the Google Play Store and Apple App Store.

Usage of 3D printers is not restricted to engineering students; science teachers and students could use models of body parts, both human and animal, printed in-house, while architecture students could create models of houses and chemistry students could create large models of molecules. The possibilities are as wide as the users’ imaginations.

Another advanced method involves 3D printing of historical and archaeological artifacts for students to see. Many classes do not allow students to touch fragile objects, such as fossils and historical artifacts, but now libraries are offering 3D scanned copies of these objects to engage eager students.

More recent materials include a focus on plastic, glass, or ceramic. Artists can even design and assemble custom figurines designed to move. Both in large and small-scale manufacturing, 3D printing has been a major step for prototyping, assembly, and replacement of parts.

3D printing yields technological innovations

When speaking on energy efficiency—and when making statements regarding drugs and even surgery—one must not only consider another—such as a balancing metric limits. As in the case of the school, systemic limits do not exist. Principal Allen DeWittie addressed this by saying she doesn’t know if she had enough people as a staff or a community—it’s just the school system as a whole. (Referring to the fact that Summum is the only school in the Bend-La Pine district.) Newer schools, like Miller and Pacific, with systems in place that lead the building to a more efficient size and, because they are, respectively, elementary and middle schools, it would be a major body type to justify comparison. The only way to accurately approve what the school is efficiently using energy and less energy is to compare the way the same approximate how much is lost—this is where the “all in” 100,000 not-used figure comes in.

The energy efficiency has been popularly labeled, almost universally, as a cost-saving tool for the green movement and world towards a green-energy economy.

But this is not to say that efficiency comes without a price tag. The school’s primary energy provider, AdvancedRP, told the Eug to cut the school as much as possible, and level up to Snapchat whether I continue working for them or not because I think that the entire company is very inspiring. If they offend me the job, I would definitely continue working for them to further my career,” said Key.

Key works alongside his boss and 20 other coworkers who are in charge of the network engineering of the servers. Some of these employees work at the Snapchat headquarters, while others work entirely from home.

Key plans to pursue computer technology in college and wants to continue working in the industry.

“I hope to carry forward as a network engineer and be in the future in college,” said Key, who wishes to attend Cal Poly after he graduates. “This significantly enhances surgical preparedness, reduces risky surgeries. AdvancedRP is a company that provides these hospitals with a Stratasys Objet500 Connex3 Multi Material 3D Printer in addition to 3D models provided by CT or MRI imaging.

One patient scan data from MRI or CT imaging is fed into the Stratasys 3D Printer and can create a model with all its intricacies, specific features and fine detail,” said Justin General Manager of Medical Solutions. Scott Rades. “This significantly enhances surgical preparedness, reduces complications and decreases operating time.”

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The other major energy drain at the school is what Allen DeWittie refers to as the “ubiquitous problem”—the lighting. If one looks closely at the school, excluding classrooms, it is lit up. This happens because, when it was designed and when the light control was wired, everything was wired in parallel. The switch. Because of this, a rigid junior former with a little amount of energy to illuminate one hall, but the energy required to illuminate the entire building. In finding a solution to the problem, the school decides that the best fix to the problem exists to a problem that, according to

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Dwight Hammond Jr. will be 79 when he reports to federal prison by Jan. 4, 2016. The claim he received a divine message to protest against the imprisonment of the Hammond family downtown Burns. Meeting with locals, as well as the Militants and the State; between the Bureau of Land Management; between the ranchers. None of this happened by chance. In fact, the leaders of the occupation had been embedded in Burns, Ore., for nearly a month prior to the protest. Arriving in December, Ammon Bundy and Ryan Payne - began strategizing. Originally, the militant group was drawn to Burns for protest against the "cruel and unusual punishment."…

At noon, a crowd of approximately 300 people gathered at Safeway downtown Burns. The group then lessened to a crowd of approximately 50. Steve Hammond, stepping down in front of the sheriff’s office. The crowd then returned to the Salway and disbanded. Meanwhile, an entirely different protest was beginning. The core orchestrator of the larger protest had broken off from the group and taken control of the Malheur Wildlife Refuge. As it was a holiday weekend, the refuge was deserted and protected. Initially, Bundy and Payne had believed they would gain support from the larger group of protesters, who would hopefully link to the refuge to attract even more people. Unfortunately for the mainstreams behind this plan, no one came. The.Orders had been grand; take over the nearly 300 acres of ranching land at the refuge, establish an agrarian community unrestricted by the federal government and ranch and live in peace for the rest of their years. No one was buying it. With no group throwing their support behind the occupation, the mainstreams of the occupation decided to change their goal. Realizing there was no movement to settle the Malheur Wildlife Refuge, the occupiers were back to the drawing board.

The new plan: rally support from the ranchers. Visiting with the ranchers surrounding the refuge, the militants encountered the same lack of support. Disdained “capitalists” and “procrustesists,” there was clear little outside support for the occupiers. Enter the media. The number one trending hashtag on Twitter by Jan. 4 was #OregonUnderAttack. Initial headlines warned Americans of hundreds of armed militants in a bitter standoff with the government. In reality, between six and 12 militants had, with relative ease, slipped past the Malheur Wildlife Refuge. No police presence materialized. “We have no intention of using any type of force. These are not our methods,” said Bundy. “We’re armed because in order to truly express our first amendment rights, we have to have second amendment rights.”

The FBI had assumed the lead role in the investigation by Jan. 3. Calls to neighboring sheriffs went out, and personnel from new Oregon counties were sent to Harney County. “These men came to Harney County claiming to be part of milita groups supporting local ranchers, when in reality those men had alternative motives, to attempt to overthrow the country and federal government in hopes to spark a movement across the U.S.,” said Sheriff David Ward to KTVZ News. On Jan. 4, the Hammonds quietly turned themselves in to serve the remainder of their prison sentences. Undeterred, the militants proclaimed that they would leave the refuge only if the people of Burns told them to. A public meeting on Jan. 6 shed some light on local sentiment: when asked if the militants should leave, nearly every person attending the meeting responded in favor. According to Oregon Public Broadcasting. Following this public forum, Sheriff Ward met with Bundy and Payne in an attempt to offer the group safe passage to the Harney County line. The pair rejected the offer, refusing to make any mission statement in the process by stating that the occupation would continue until the federal government turned all of its land over to the residents of the appropriate county. “We need the states to stand up to the federal government,” said Bundy. With the spotlight of the media shining on the Malheur Refuge, people from all corners of the U.S. flocked to Oregon. Several well-established militant groups who had previously denounced the occupation sent groups to help defend the refuge, including the “Patriots.”

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The Malheur National Wildlife Refuge, encompassing over 187,000 acres of public lands, became the center of controversy over federal land ownership during the 40-day occupation. Ammon Bundy’s insurrectionary goal was to put an end to the out-of-date system of national land management that dates back to the 19th century. His attempt has reignited the country’s complicated debate on state sovereignty supplanting that of the national governments.

From a constitutional perspective, federal land ownership is justified. The property clause (Article 4, Section 3, Clause 2) equipped Congress with the authority “to dispose of and make all needful Rules and Regulations respecting the Territory or other Property” of the United States. Under such an ambiguous clause, land ownership is justified. The property clause (Article 4, Section 3, Clause 2) equipped Congress with the power to “make all needful Rules and Regulations respecting the Territory or other Property” of the United States. Under such an ambiguous clause, the federal government succeeded for over two centuries in overseeing and managing the settlement of all Western territories. At first, land was disposed of, both to settlers and states, based on conditions set by the federal government. But by the late 19th century, federal policy had shifted to managing these lands, instead of disposing them, for the public’s good. President Theodore Roosevelt—who established the Malheur Lake Refuge in 1908 to protect local bird populations—was a large proponent of preserving these lands. New light regulations and a re-designation of public domain portions in the early 20th century, all enacted by the newly created Forest Service, caused a substantial outcry from local populations. For the first time, fires were required for local ranchers and miners to access resources that had up until then, always been free. However, several Supreme Court decisions ruled in favor of the Forest Service and resulted in affirmation that federal ownership of public lands was incontestable, and that Congress had granted the Executive Branch power to manage these lands. Cattleman Fred Light and Shepard Pierre Grimaud were unanimously defeated in the nation’s highest court in 1911 after they challenged, illegally grazing on national forest lands. The Colorado legislature—an attempt to prove that states still have sovereignty over lands within their border, not the federal government—even paid for all of Light’s legal expenses.

The rulings failed to alter Western resistance. To this day, federal land management agencies still have control over lands within state borders, and there continues to be confrontations over which body should manage them. The Malheur occupation is just one example of a complex, ongoing debate.

**FEDERALLY OWNED LAND**

**TIMELINE**

1) Sun sets on the Malheur Wildlife refuge.
2) The building in which occupiers set up base camp. The facilities include fully functional living accommodations, running water and electricity. During the occupation, Ammon Bundy set up a makeshift control center in this building, with several militants on computers attempting to encourage support online. Despite their best efforts to recruit other like-minded people to their cause, few flocked to their side.
3) Ammon Bundy and LaVoy Finicum address the press in front of the Malheur Wildlife Refuge. Behind them, the flag of the United States of America is seen draped over the Malheur Wildlife Refuge sign as a symbol of the occupier’s protests.
4) Ammon Bundy addresses national media near the Malheur Wildlife Refuge. Nearly 100 press gathered near the remote refuge to cover the occupation. Bundy allowed the press nearly unlimited access throughout the occupation, speaking with many news agencies throughout the 40-day occupation.
5) A panoramic view of Harney County. To the left lies Burns, Ore., population 2,800. The vast majority of those living in Harney County either work for the Bureau of Land Management or are ranchers themselves.
6) Birds take flight from a stoic tree near the Malheur Wildlife Refuge. Despite the tumultuous events which occurred here the prior month, a sense of calm has settled once again over the unspoiled landscape.
7) The watchtower stands stoic against the cerulean sky. During the occupation, militants used the watch tower as a lookout perch, with snipers stationed around the clock at its pinnacle. Prior to its use as a defensive tower, it was used by the Forest Service to look for fires on the horizon.
8) The Bureau of Land Management has a large presence in Burns. Most families have at least one member employed by the BLM. As Burns is largely agrarian, interactions between ranchers and the BLM occur frequently.

**PEOPLE INCORRECTLY REPORTED TO BE INVOLVED WITH ARMED OCCUPATION**

**PEOPLE MICTATED BY THE STRAND ARMY IN THIS CASE**

**ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PEACEFUL PROTESTORS AGAINST HAMMOND ARRESTS**

**640 MILLION ACRES 63% OF LAND IN OREGON ARE FEDERALLY OWNED**

**630 MILLION ACRES 53% OF LAND IN IDAHO ARE FEDERALLY OWNED**

**AMOUNT OF MONEY THE OCCUPATION COST THE GOVERNMENT DAILY**

**300 MILLION ACRES 70% OF LAND IN MONTANA ARE FEDERALLY OWNED**
The preprog is Central Oregon for the Cascadia Earthquakes. “Considering the potential damage that a magnitude nine earthquake could do, we are not prepared,” said science teacher Jim McKay. Since the Pacific Northwest is not prone to regular calamities such as hurricanes and tornadoes, few precautions have been taken to offset the breakup. The Oregon State University suggest the likelihood of the earthquake, which is predicted to hit the Cascade Mountain range, is increasing. Natural disasters, such as potential earthquakes or potential tsunami fault in the San Andreas, California, have caused widespread panic. The Cascadia Subduction Zone earthquake, however, is supported by scientific evidence. Scientists at OSU have closely monitored the fault line that runs nearly to the west coast, which is underway for a magnitude earthquake.

The Cascadia fault stretches from Vancouver Island, B.C., to Cape Mendocino, Calif. The 621 mile fault line is referred to as the Great Subduction Zone. Cascadia is an immense large convoluted plate boundary that separates the Juan de Fuca and North America plates. The Juan de Fuca plate bends underneath the North American continental shelf, creating a subduction zone where the two plates meet.

Southern B.C., Canada, Washington, Oregon and Northern California are located on the subduction zone where they are sitting on top of a megathrust earthquake predicted to devastate the Pacific Northwest within the next 50 years. Although there is a possibility of the entire subduction zone breaking at once, it is more likely to break in smaller portions, providing relief and causing a less traumatic quake of about eight to nine magnitude, so that approximately 30 percent of people might notice.

Southern B.C. is prone to frequent smaller earthquakes, making them significantly more prepared. The U.S. Geological Survey and the state of California, are in the process of implementing an automated early warning system called ShakesAlert. This project was designed to alert people within close proximity to an earthquake, so that people within their infrastructure within their community will detect an earthquake as it begins. The system shut down public transportation, blocked cars from crossing bridges, turns off gas lines and notifies both citizens and hospitals before the earthquake takes effect. These systems are still in the process of being developed.

Earthquakes in the Pacific Northwest are less than 10 percent as likely as they are in Japan. A major earthquake in Sendai, Japan, registered a magnitude of nine, according to the USGS. A magnitude nine earthquake, which is one of the largest earthquakes in recorded history, is about 30 times more powerful than a magnitude eight earthquake. The probability of a magnitude nine earthquake and tsunami, is about 1 in 500 years.

Since British Columbia, Washington and Oregon are located along the Cascadia fault, the Cascadia fault stretches from Vancouver Island, B.C., to Cape Mendocino, Calif. The 621 mile fault line is referred to as the Great Subduction Zone. Cascadia is an immense large convoluted plate boundary that separates the Juan de Fuca and North America plates. The Juan de Fuca plate bends underneath the North American continental shelf, creating a subduction zone where the two plates meet.
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The UN Climate Change Conference tackles global warming crisis

The conference resulted in 186 agreements and action plans from countries around the world, a monumental and historic number. However, the agreements submitted will only contain targets to between a 2.7 and 3 degrees rise. Thus, the participating countries will be asked to reevaluate their targets every five years, and raise targets to a point that can be closer to the two degrees Celsius goal.

The eventual action that must be taken will be the complete cut of fossil fuel use and shifts to clean energy sources such as wind and solar. Financiales are also being raised to adapt to the already apparent effects of climate change, such as rising sea levels globally. The agreement will not be signed and entered into force until late April, when it must be signed by a minimum of 55 countries.

It is important that the understand that action must happen at local and regional levels to spearhead and encourage larger movements. Already many cities have adopted their own climate action plans, and Eugene became the first city in the country to adopt an ordinance actively fighting climate change and carbon emissions. Bend is beginning spearhead and encourage larger movements. Already many cities have adapted their own climate action plans, and Eugene became the first city in the country to adopt an ordinance actively fighting climate change and carbon emissions. Bend is beginning spearhead and encourage larger movements. Already many cities have adapted their own climate action plans, and Eugene became the first city in the country to adopt an ordinance actively fighting climate change and carbon emissions. Bend is beginning spearhead and encourage larger movements. 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**SPREADING KINDNESS**

Members of the Student Council and Principles of Leadership class challenged themselves during “Kindness Week” to spread awareness about the importance of compassion and kindness throughout the community. The initial plan was to ultimately inspire both teachers and students to identity and praise all acts of kindness within classrooms for an entire week with hopes that these habits would continue even after the week was over.

To achieve this goal, Activities Director Sarah Warsaw and her students organized for a “Kindness Week” to be hung up in the commons. Students were encouraged to write short notes praising and complimenting others, stating an act of kindness they had recently witnessed or simply sharing a fond memory. These notes were placed on the tree for all students, teachers and visitors to see.

Students loved the idea and proceeded to make the “Kindness Tree.” A major success, Junior representative Mohamed Elwefati believes that hanging these notes on the tree symbolized growth as a student body, given that the notion went viral.

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With the success of Kindness Week, Student Council was impelled to spread kindness awareness to Juniper Elementary School students. Having been initially inspired by the idea to write kindness cards through Gabe Fagiani’s Principles of Leadership class in 2015, Spirit Commissioner Atticus Balyeat sought to bring the topic to other classrooms.

“We wanted to step outside of our school and do something for the greater good of the community. Being kind to others is something that should be emphasized in schools and I wanted to bring the idea to elementary schools because I think that it is most important to reflect upon how you treat others when you are young,” said Balyeat.

Balyeat’s original idea to spread kindness among the children of Bend manifested when the council made a trip to Juniper Elementary School to deliver presentiments, hold an assembly and play games, which encompassed all aspects of compassion.

“We spoke in front of the students at a school-wide assembly. We discussed how to be kind to others and showed the students a video exemplifying how to be a good friend. We later went to each classroom, individually, in order to further the discussion and engage the kids outside of the assembly,” said freshman class representative William Anderson.

Leadership students gave individual cards to students of different grade levels, asking them to write down an example of what being kind looked like to them. In order to engage with the students on a more personal level, Student Council members interacted with the children during both lunch and recess. Students of all ages demonstrated their interest in the older students and in the idea of spreading more kindness around their school and their community.

“During recess, we got to see the students put what they had just learned into action. It was awesome to see them so engaged. I noticed kids of all ages being nice to each other, giving high fives, hugs and compliments,” said Student Body President Shade Streeter.

“Student Council is proud of what they have accomplished and is looking forward to integrating kindness into future community events.”

“I have a lot of plans as to what we could do next to make this entire kindness concept even bigger. I think that our students will be willing to help us make a change in the community,” said senior representative Dylan Albertucci.

“Furthering the idea of kindness is something that students can look forward to being a part of in the future. Student Council is prepared to work in conventional harmony to take on larger projects than ever before.”

**SUBMITTED PHOTO**

1) Senior Brodie Mead goes game directions to Juniper Elementary students. 2) Senior Shade Streeter directs a lunchtime activity. 3) Two Juniper Elementary students demonstrate an act of kindness by giving each other a bear hug. (Names of elementary students omitted per request of Juniper principal Dan Wolnick.) 4) Junior Mohamed Elwefati helps a kindergarten student write a note for the “Kindness Tree.” The students hung notes on a tree to symbolize the school unity. “I was surprised that the elementary students were so excited and happy to have us visit,” said Elwefati. 5) Freshman Representative William Anderson helped a kindergarten student write a note for the “Kindness Tree.” We were worried seriously all of our peers took the ‘Kindness Tree’ to be hung up in the commons. Students were encouraged to write short notes praising and complimenting others, stating an act of kindness they had recently witnessed or simply sharing a fond memory. These notes were placed on the tree for all students, teachers and visitors to see. “We were so happy to see how seriously all of our peers took the ‘Kindness Tree.’ We were worried people would think it wasn’t important, but we were definitely proven wrong,” said Elwefati. 6) Mohamed Elwefati and the Principles of Leadership class form a tunnel to greet the students. “The kids were so sweet and really understood what being kind is important.”

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