



Number seven

September/October 2019

Summary:

Page 2

Harvest festival

Page 3,4

Festivals and celebrations

Page 5

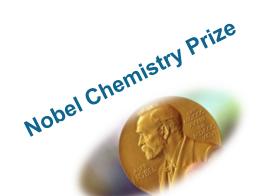
Halloween

Page 6

Special news

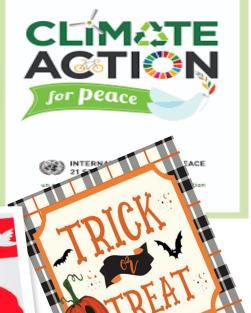
Page 7

Word search;word scrumble











INTERNATIONAL

DEMOCRACY

15 SEPTEMBER

DAY of

A magazine created by students for students...

Harvest Festival

Every year we have a Harvest Festival in our schools and churches. Do you know why?

This is the time of year when all the crops have been harvested.

What is a Harvest Festival?

Harvest Festival is a celebration of the food grown on the land.

Thanksgiving ceremonies and celebrations for a successful harvest are both worldwide and very ancient. In Britain, we have given thanks for successful harvests since pagan times. We celebrate this day by singing, praying and decorating our churches with baskets of fruit and food in a festival known as 'Harvest Festival', usually during the month of September.

When is Harvest Festival?

Harvest festivals are traditionally held on or near the Sunday of the Harvest Moon. This is the full Moon that occurs closest to the autumn equinox (about Sept. 23). In two years out of three, the Harvest Moon comes in September, but in some years it occurs in October.

Unlike the USA and Canada, the UK does not have a national holiday for Harvest Festival.



Festivals and Celebrations

8 September - International Literacy Day

International Literacy Day is observed on 8 September every year to make people aware about the importance of literacy which no doubt is a matter of dignity and human rights. Let us tell you that it is key component of the UNs Sustainable Developmental Goals.





14 September - World First Aid Day

World First Aid Day is observed on 14 September to raise awareness among public about how first aid can save lives in case of crises. According to the International Federation, first aid should be accessible to all people and should be an important part of the developmental societies.

15 September - International Day of Democracy

International Day of Democracy is observed on 15 September to remind people that democracy is about people. This day provide an opportunity to make people understand about the importance of democracy and the effective realisation of Human Rights.



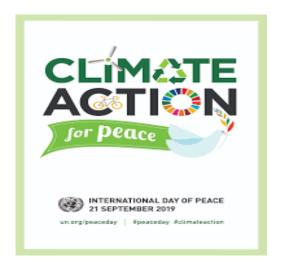
Viential Convention MONTREAL PROTOCOL WORLD OZONE DAY 16 SEPTEMBER 2019 32 YEARS AND HEALING Ozone Secretariat

16 September - World Ozone Day

World Ozone Day is observed on 16 September annually. On this day in 1987 the Montreal Protocol was signed. Since 1994, World Ozone Day is celebrated which was established by the United Nations General Assembly. This day reminds people about the depletion of Ozone Layer and to find solutions to preserve it.

21 September - International Day of Peace (UN)

International Day of Peace (UN) is observed on 21 September around the world. For the first time it was observed in September 1982 and in 2001, the General Assembly adopted a resolution 55/282, which established 21 September as International Day of Peace of non-violence and cease fire.





26 September - European Day of Languages (ELD)

Èuropean Day of Languages is celebrated on 26 September annually to promote awareness among the public about the importance of language learning and protecting the heritage of the language.

16 October - World Food Day

World Food Day is celebrated every year on 16 October to inspire people about healthy diets. On this day Food and Agriculture Organisation was established and launched by the United Nations in 1945.







17 October - International Poverty Eradication Day

International Poverty Eradication Day is observed on 17 October every year. This day marks the adoption of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) on 20 November, 1989. Theme of 2019 is "Acting together to empower children, their families and communities to end poverty".

24 October - United Nations Day

United Nations Day is observed on 24 October every year to mark the anniversary of the UN Charter's entry into force. Since 1948, this day is celebrated and in 1971 it was recommended by the United Nation General Assembly to observe by Member States as a public holiday.





Halloween in the United Kingdom

Halloween is an observance annually celebrated on October 31.

Some people hold Halloween parties on or around this date, where the hosts and guests often dress up as skeletons, ghosts or other scary figures.

Common symbols of Halloween include pumpkins, bats and spiders.



THE HISTORY OF HALLOWEEN

Halloween is an ancient festival, which has its roots in the Celtic festival of Samhain (Sahween), this was when the Celts (the ancient inhabitants of Great Britain) celebrated their New Year and the day they believed that the souls of those who had died that year progressed to the underworld. It was said to be a night when ghosts, demons and witches roamed the earth and people tried to placate them with offerings of nuts and berries.

Nowadays these offerings are more likely to be the Mars Bars and Snickers (formerly Marathons) given out to children trick or treating, but it remains a day when we can acknowledge our fears and celebrate forces we do not understand. Today in the UK it is celebrated on All Hallows Eve, the night of October 31, the last night of October which was originally the eve of Samhain.

Trick or Treat-Many of today's Halloween traditions are associated with America, however they originated in Celtic history. For example the custom of 'trick or treat' originated in England as 'Mischief Night' when children declared one 'lawless night' of unpunished pranks (usually May Day eve or Halloween). In the late 19thC, the Irish belief that *'the little people'* or fairies played pranks on Halloween, led boys and young men to carry out practical jokes on that night, Nowadays children dress up in costumes and go from door to door where they knock on the door, or ring the doorbell, and yell *'Trick or treat!'*. The idea being that the owners of the house give the children a treat (sweets or money) or the children will play a trick on them.



Nobel Chemistry Prize

This year's Nobel Prize in chemistry went to John B. Goodenough,



M. Stanley Whittingham, and Akira Yoshino. They helped to create a lithium-ion battery which is a device that people across the world use daily in their electronic devices. Lithium-ion batteries first entered the market in 1991 and they have changed our lives. According to the Nobel Prize committee, this battery is a great benefit to humankind. It is the foundation of a wireless and fossil fuel-free society.

Less Plastic

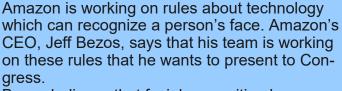
Unilever is a large company that makes many consumer goods, and the company promised to reduce its use of new plastic by half by 2025. To do this, Unilever will change its packaging. It will reduce the new plastic that cannot be recycled in its packaging by half, switch to more reusable and refillable packaging, and use recycled plastic. By 2025, Unilever wants to collect and process about 600,000 tons of plastic every year.

The plan is that Unilever will use no more than 386,000 tons of new plastic in 2025, as compared to 772,000 tons in 2018. It also wants to make all of its plastic reusable, recyclable, or compostable.

The CEO said that the world needs to work together to keep plastic in the economy and out of the environment.



Technology and Faces



Bezos believes that facial recognition has many benefits, but there is also danger that it can be abused.

Critics worry that the technology could lead to discrimination and violation of human rights. In February, Amazon released rules for the new technology which could become a part of federal legislation. The technology must protect



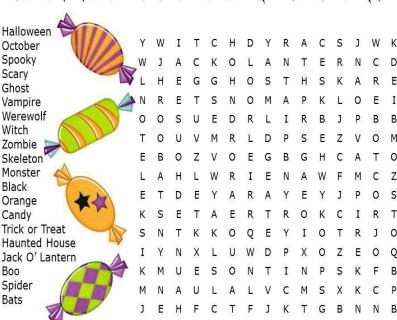




HALLOWEEN Word Scramble knumpip eaolewhnl dirpse ktcir mearpvi opykos retta chwti uhdanet oteucms sothg ayncd oknltese emntros acysr

HALLOWEEN WORD SEARCH





Chicken Scratch NY