



St Doms magazine



September-November



Autumn edition.

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LIBERTY

THE ECONOMIC REVIEW



MARGARET THATCHER

PERSON *of the* SEASON



The Winter of Discontent

By ASAV DAHAL

After the Second World War, Clement Attlee won the general election for the Labour party on the promise of fulfilling the Beveridge report. Written by William Beveridge in 1942, the report aimed to eliminate the five giant problems that he saw in Britain; “idleness, ignorance, disease, squalor and want”. This led Attlee’s government to nationalise key industries like coal, steel, rail and electricity, as well as to establish the National Health Service. At the time, the Conservative party pushed back against nationalisation, but it was deeply popular with the British population - so popular that the Conservatives found themselves abandoning their position and accepting a greater level of nationalisation than there was prior to Attlee’s government. This marked the beginning of the “post-war consensus” period that Britain experienced.

By the 1970s, these nationalised industries had powerful links to trade unions, who used strikes to negotiate pay through the political sector rather than through increases in productivity. The Labour Prime Minister at the time, Harold Wilson, had no choice but to approve pay rises to avoid public sector strikes that could grind Britain to a halt. To approve of these pay rises for millions of public sector workers, the government was printing money overtime, so much so that inflation hit 24.2 percent under Wilson. This meant that while wages rose on paper, high levels of inflation meant that real wages were actually falling.

By 1976, Harold Wilson had resigned, and James Callaghan became Prime Minister. He faced a Britain crippled by high inflation and union power, and it was under his leadership that the Winter of Discontent struck, as public sector workers demanded pay rises far above productivity. 1.5 million public sector workers including rubbish collectors, transport staff, and hospital staff went on strike, and Britain ground to a halt. Callaghan famously responded to questions about the crisis with

Crisis? What crisis?
James Callaghan



This remark reinforced the public perception that the Labour government was powerless to control inflation and deeply out of touch with reality. Margaret Thatcher’s Conservative party, in opposition at the time, initiated a vote of no confidence in March 1979 which passed 311-310 in the House of Commons. Consequently, a general election had been triggered, and the Conservative party won a clear majority.

8 Quotes.

Margaret Thatcher Britain's PM from 1979-90, Trained chemist and practised barrister, a staunch enemy of socialism and a believer in economic freedom.

There is no such thing as society. There are individual men and women, and there are families.

Thatcher believed individuals and families should bear primary responsibility rather than the state. This culminated in cutting back government intervention to free up private enterprise and ending subsidies for industries she saw as inefficient. Her most controversial move was withdrawing support from unprofitable coal mines which caused widespread closures and unemployment, but also allowed her to cut the top income tax band from 83% to 45%.

The problem with socialism is that you eventually run out of other people's money.

Her argument here was that high taxation undermines the very growth it seeks to fund. Taxing businesses too heavily would result in businesses avoiding taxes. As a result, a government that raises taxes too far may, over time, end up with less revenue. In Thatcher's view, socialism depends on ever-growing taxation, which becomes unsustainable. See opposite page for Modern Monetary Theory's counter argument.

Europe was created by history. America was created by philosophy.

Thatcher recognised that Europe developed through centuries of conflict and culture, whereas the United States was founded on the principle of liberty, particularly manifesting in a limited government and individual rights. Though some may claim Thatcher was more on the American side, she was a larger component of conservatism than libertarianism, ultimately making her more of a cultural European.



Socialists don't like ordinary people choosing, for they might not choose Socialism.

Thatcher believed that socialist governments limit personal choice through high taxes and state control. In socialist systems, taxes are higher and citizens have little say in how their tax revenue is allocated.

To me, consensus seems to be the process of abandoning all beliefs, principles, values and policies.

Thatcher had a famously hostile view of political consensus. She saw it as a way for politicians to avoid conflict by watering down their beliefs to be meaningless. She saw the post-war consensus through this lens.

There can be no liberty unless there is economic liberty.

Thatcher linked economic freedom and social freedom directly. Her point: if the government takes a large portion of your earnings through taxation - spending money on your behalf - do you really have any social liberty? Economic autonomy, therefore, is a foundation for liberty in all forms.

No one would remember the Good Samaritan if he'd only had good intentions; he had money as well.

Thatcher stressed that good intentions mean nothing without real, practical action. In economics, policies can sound compassionate but fail to deliver results - price caps are a good example, where intentions may be noble but actual outcomes can be damaging. This is explained more on pg. 5. For Thatcher, what mattered was effectiveness, not sentiment.

The government has no money of its own. It's all your money.

The idea here is that everything the government spends ultimately comes from taxpayers. Some libertarian thinkers interpret this to mean taxation is inherently coercive: the state redistributes wealth that individuals earned themselves. Although Thatcher didn't go to the extreme of calling taxation "theft," she emphasised the need for the government to treat public money with caution and restraint. Governments have generally been moving in the opposite direction in recent times (see more on MMT).

Is Thatcher's Economics outdated today?

Thatcher's economic policy revolved around the idea that accruing government debt is a problem, and that inflation should be controlled through tight money supply (limiting the amount of money in circulation) by printing less money. While this was a popular viewpoint at the time in the West, particularly in the West with Ronald Reagan, governments today are in much greater favour of policies revolving around Modern Monetary Theory (MMT).

Modern Monetary Theory is the belief that the government cannot "run out of money" because it has control over its own currency, therefore governments need not worry about accruing debt. In practice, this means that governments can fund infrastructure, education and healthcare programs without needing to raise taxes or borrow externally. This contrasted with Thatcher's view that the budget needs to be "balanced", with government spending being equal to tax revenue.

Warren Mosler, who is often accredited with founding MMT, argued that taxation should be used as a tool to limit the amount of money circulating in an economy rather than being used for the purpose of funding public services. When taxes rise, businesses have less retained profit and consumers have less disposable income, which means that the demand for goods and services falls. The fall in demand culminates in a fall in prices,



which slows down inflation from skyrocketing the cost of living. The Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme (or more simply, the furlough scheme), introduced by Chancellor Rishi Sunak under Boris Johnson's Conservative government, provided grants to employers so that they could retain and

continue to pay "non-essential" staff during the lockdown. Employees were furloughed at up to 80% of their wages, while they stayed at home. This scheme reveals a much more flippant attitude towards government debt. The scheme cost the government £70 billion, and was paid off by printing

money.

At its peak, the furlough scheme supported over 9 million British jobs. It was an attempt to "pause" the economy during Covid-19 to ensure that the lockdown could be maintained and Covid deaths could be prevented. If the scheme wasn't introduced, people would have to use up their savings to spend, but a large share of British households wouldn't be able to survive a month on savings, and so demand would've crashed, resulting in mass unemployment, a large increase in government spending, and a severe lack of investment.

It is arguable that the scheme was bad because it kept some "zombie firms" alive (firms that were performing poorly and wouldn't have survived otherwise). However, the British economy would've performed much worse without implementing the scheme, and so it was overall positive, and serves as a good example of why MMT might be the way to go, and why classical economics may be made redundant.

Thatcher may have argued that increasing government spending on public services and then raising taxes to control the inflation that followed would unfairly punish private businesses who have to pay more taxes even though they were not recipients of the increased government spending. To combat this, increasing government spending on private businesses may be in order.

Representing the British economy as a pressure gauge and container, government spending, which stimulates the economy, could be seen as adding steam to the container. In this model, Modern Monetary Theorists would argue that eventually, too much steam would accumulate in the container which building up pressure. They argue that taxation could be used to reduce the supply of money in the economy (a control on inflation), modelled as a release valve that lets steam out.

When there is high inflation, the government tightens the pressure valve by increasing tax revenue and therefore reduces the supply of money in the economy. When there is low inflation, the government loosens the pressure valve by decreasing tax revenue and therefore allowing the supply of money in the economy to increase.





Falling for intentions

What will Zohran Mamdani's rent control policies actually end up doing?

By ASAV DAHAL

When judging the effectiveness of various economic policies, individuals may make the mistake of judging by intention rather than consequence. If the intentions of an economic policy are great, for example “reducing homelessness” or “more affordable housing”, it doesn’t necessarily mean that the policy will end up having a positive effect. This seems like a rudimentary idea but it’s very easy to get caught in these traps.

Consider Zohran Mamdani, who was recently elected as mayor of New York City. The main issue that he was elected on was cost of living for New Yorkers, which is incredibly high. He was elected because he promised to cut the costs of renting an apartment in New York City - a one-bedroom apartment costs around \$4,000 (£3,100) in New York City, which is incredibly steep compared to other cities in the United States.

His plan to cut rent prices includes putting a price cap on apartments. This is a real example of how easy it is to fall into the trap of forgetting economic consequences, and this particular one stems from a lack of understanding of the purpose of prices.

Prices are a method of communication between producer and consumer. Because of this, prices on their own communicate a large volume of information, just through numbers. If the market price for apples is £1 each, you know that producers are willing to produce apples for £1 and that consumers are willing to purchase apples for £1. In the same way, in New York City, landlords are willing to rent out apartments at current prices, and tenants are willing to pay those prices to live in an apartment - a figurative handshake.

When prices are forcefully reduced through price caps, landlords make less of a profit, or even a loss in some cases. While current landlords may keep renting out their property (though they don’t in many situations - NYC has a history of abandoned buildings),



Apartments in NYC

the reduced incentive means that fewer people would become landlords, and when people don’t want to become landlords, building companies scale back on building apartments because no landlords want to buy and rent out apartments.

Additionally, people currently living in rent-stabilised apartments wouldn’t want to move out - they enjoy low rent fees and want to keep that pleasure, and they know they’d find it difficult to find another apartment in New York City because new apartment buildings are not being built. The lack of new apartment buildings and the population’s unwillingness to move out would mean that new families and emigrants into NYC would find it incredibly difficult to find a place to live.

We have lived in this apartment since 1897.
Michael Vera speaking on his family history in NYC. He pays \$87 a month for his rent-controlled apartment, leaving his landlord at a loss.



Those who currently live in apartments in New York City are middle-class - they must be, because of the \$4,000/month fee for a one-bedroom apartment. When a price cap is placed on rent, these middle-class families would enjoy low rent prices even though those low rent prices were supposed to help poorer families move into apartments.

Additionally, landlords who don’t make enough of a profit on apartments wouldn’t bother maintaining their apartments, even if it is illegal not to maintain apartments properly. If landlords don’t have enough of a reason to maintain apartments, making it illegal to not maintain apartments won’t help fix the problem.

Sometimes, governments want to implement a “two-tier” rent control system, where there are two strata: normal apartments and luxury apartments. A lower price cap would be placed on normal apartments and a higher price cap on luxury apartments. What this incentivises landlords to do

PTO

is to improve their normal apartments so that they can qualify to have their apartment on sale as luxury, in order to make more profit. Overall, the proportion of luxury apartments will increase and there will be fewer normal apartments, which makes living situations worse for New Yorkers.

When prices are high, price caps only distort incentives - instead of dealing with problems from their source, mayors like Zohran Mamdani seek to deal with problems by their very tip. The purpose of this article is not to criticize Mamdani or price caps in specific - rather, it is to reveal that seemingly good policies can have terrible unintended consequences.

*Zohran Kwane
Mamdani*

LIBERTY

Srinivasa Ramanujan: The Genius Who Saw Maths Differently



Srinivasa Ramanujan remains one of the most extraordinary figures in the history of mathematics, distinguished not only by the originality of his discoveries but also by the remarkable circumstances under which they were produced. Born in 1887 in Erode, a modest city in southern India, Ramanujan grew up heavily underprivileged therefore having very little access to formal education yet, through an natural intuition and a relentless pursuit of knowledge, he developed concepts that continue to shape several branches of modern mathematics.

His obtainment of a copy of George Shoobridge Carr's *Synopsis of Elementary Results in Pure and Applied Mathematics*, 2 vol. (1880–86) when he was 16 years old was an incredibly pivotal moment as the collection of thousands of theorems awakened his genius, leading him to contribute to number theory and infinite series.

Among his most celebrated achievements are his contributions to the theory of infinite series for π . Ramanujan derived formulas of astonishing efficiency, series that converge so rapidly that they later formed the basis of algorithms used to compute millions of digits of π . These formulas are not merely computational tools; they embody an elegance and insight that reflect Ramanujan's extraordinary intuition for the deeper structure of numbers.

His work on partition theory represents another landmark. The study of how integers may be expressed as sums of smaller positive integers appears deceptively simple, yet it conceals intricate patterns that evaded detection for centuries. Ramanujan uncovered striking congruences governing partition numbers, revealing a hidden order underlying their behaviour. These discoveries astonished G. H. Hardy, the distinguished Cambridge mathematician who later became Ramanujan's collaborator and mentor. Hardy famously remarked that Ramanujan's insights bore the mark of "genius of the highest order."

In 1914 Ramanujan travelled to Cambridge at Hardy's invitation, marking the beginning of one of the most celebrated collaborations in mathematical history. Despite the cultural distance, the harsh English climate, and his increasingly poor health, Ramanujan produced a body of work of exceptional depth. His contributions to modular forms, theta functions, and q -series established foundations that continue to influence contemporary research in pure mathematics and even theoretical physics, including areas such as string theory and black hole entropy.

The legacy of Srinivasa Ramanujan is profound not only for the mathematics he created but also for the extraordinary manner in which he created it. His life stands as a testament to intellectual resilience, intuition, and the capacity of the human mind to uncover structures that lie far beyond the ordinary reach of imagination. More than a mathematician, he remains a symbol of brilliance emerging from the most unlikely circumstances, an enduring reminder that the pursuit of knowledge can transcend hardship, geography, and time.



Why are there so many convicted felons in jail power!

We've all heard that trending audio; you know, the one that we use to criticise a friend's little flaws in a comedic manner? It goes, "Count one, guilty. Count two, guilty" and so on all the way to 34. But did you actually know that that audio is taken from an NBC reporter reading out the 34 counts that the 45th and 47th President of the United States of America, Donald Trump, has been found guilty of? The President was convicted of these offences on the 30th of May 2024, not long before he won the Presidential election on the 5th of November and later was sworn in to the Presidential office on 20th January 2025. This begs the question, if other Presidents such as Bill Clinton and Andrew Johnson can be impeached, why wasn't Trump?

Donald Trump has been penalised for crimes since the 1970s when he was sued by the US Department of Justice for discriminating against black renters in the buildings that he owned; and while there have been numerous allegations and convictions since then, focus on his crimes, on social media in particular, has increased greatly from 2023 when Trump was charged with 37 federal counts relating to classified documents. He has since been found guilty on 34 counts of fraud before receiving an 'unconditional discharge' in January 2025.

From a Constitutional perspective, yes, Trump is allowed to run for President due to the few eligibility requirements that don't explicitly say that convicted people can't run. Which proposes the question, who would want to vote for a criminal? If he can't be trusted to handle his own money issues, how is he entrusted to handle the whole country's?

The answer is simpler than people think. People just don't care about Trump as a person. In fact, in 538's favourability tracker, Trump was given a -8 favourability rating (which contrasts his 2024 Presidential opponent's, Kamala Harris', -2 favourability rating). But a presidential election is not a popularity contest, and voters viewed Trump as a candidate who represented 'change' and believed that he had better 'leadership ability'. Voters were also drawn to Trump as his campaign focused on tackling current debate topics in America, such as the economy and immigration. Additionally, Trump won a lot of voters over the issue of intangibles that weren't discussed as publicly as other factors.

On a more national level, the UK isn't any better when it comes to voting in criminals. In 2014 alone, there were 40 MP's that were convicted for a variety of criminal charges, including theft, drink driving, and violence against person. It is thought that due to the UK being a smaller country, we may be more aware of these charges during elections. Evidently, that seems to not be the case.

Clearly, convicted felons get into power because of the lack of regard for their crimes. With all the economic, social and political changes going on in the world, life has become less about living it and more about getting through it. People simply don't have the time to worry about whether the person about to run their country is a lawful citizen or not, they just hope that they can get the job done "properly".



[A timeline of Donald Trump's many alleged crimes and convictions](#)

[Can Trump run for president as a convicted felon? - BBC News](#)

[Why voters chose Trump - ABC News](#)

[MPS officer convictions](#)



The rise of nostalgia in fashion

featuring sandy liang

Autumn 2025 has come and gone, and winter is on the verge of full bloom. In February this year, designer Sandy Liang held a runway show to display her Fall/Winter 2025 collection. Following up with September's Spring/Summer 2026 show, Sandy Liang proved with her label's pieces that the demand for nostalgia-infused, childhood-inspired prints and fabrics has certainly not gone anywhere. Everybody seems to be reverting to the past – and that was clear in the patterned skirts and strangely sized embellishments present throughout the two collections that were so strongly reminiscent of the mismatched essence of the designer's youth. It is this passion for her formative years, woven into all her clothing, that makes Sandy Liang's designs popular, season after season.



Sandy Liang's Ina skirt comes in three patterns: Trompe-L'oeil Apron, Origami, and Calendar. The one I found the most evocative was the Calendar skirt, which quite literally features a fully-blown calendar across the front of the skirt and a tiny, endearingly pink bunny-like creature holding up stars at the back. The calendar is coloured in pastel baby pink and blue hues, with soft clouds coasting along the hem and waistline, and stars dotting the edges. Overall, the skirt – complete with the year 1999 emblazoned in a digital clock-esque font – conjures up images of the 90s, of the bright tones of a child's world and the gentle, charming nature associated with Liang's works. In the product description, it is stated that the skirt is 'inspired by Sandy's nostalgic love for stationary from childhood.' but something that takes the nostalgic appeal to an even greater height is the T-shirt that the skirt is paired with. It features the classic Toys 'R' Us logo, but with the words 'Sandy Liang' instead. The vivid colours, the bubble-like font, the star in the centre – all of this evokes childhood. It is especially poignant knowing that the large, loved toy emporium eventually shut down its stores as more customers shifted towards online shopping and other forms of entertainment. However, just as Sandy Liang soars in popularity, Toys 'R' Us too has been making a small comeback with their new concession stalls, present in other chain stores. Regardless of whether it succeeds, the brand has been immortalised in Liang's design, and has served to prove that people will always be attracted to the nostalgia of the past.

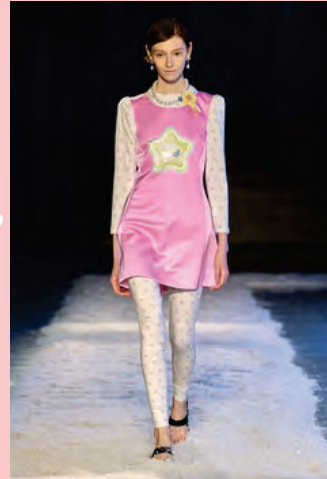
Continuing into Spring and Summer 2026's collection, Sandy Liang continues to honour the past, this time even more explicitly. Some of her dresses are pieced together from even smaller, miniscule dresses fit for dolls, with pegs attached to the fabric as an ode to the simple, heartfelt childhood toys. Other works feature ruffles, bows, and endless floral prints. The colours are bright, but delicate and feminine enough to reflect the grace with which the designer makes all her creations. Scrolling through the runway photos, it is an overload of nostalgia, and it is clear that Sandy Liang is trying to hold onto the images from her youth for as long as possible – and entirely succeeding. But Liang has not entirely ignored the vulnerability of childhood, as well. There are overblown labels across the clothing that remind the wearer to take care of and love themselves, as well as an assortment of strangely sized accessories that bring a sense of uncanniness to the whole look. For the designer, fashion was something seen as unattainable as she grew up, and she was confined to her academic lifestyle. She wasn't allowed to buy new clothes frequently – staying on-trend was a luxury. This yearning for something out of reach is encapsulated perfectly within her designs. While the clothes predominantly present this playful version of childhood, behind it is the slightly sadder knowledge that we will never truly be able to return to the past or change anything that has already happened. The collection somehow manages to blend the magical, idealistic view of a child with the feeling of restraint and misshapenness that comes with spending your youth doing something you aren't quite passionate about.



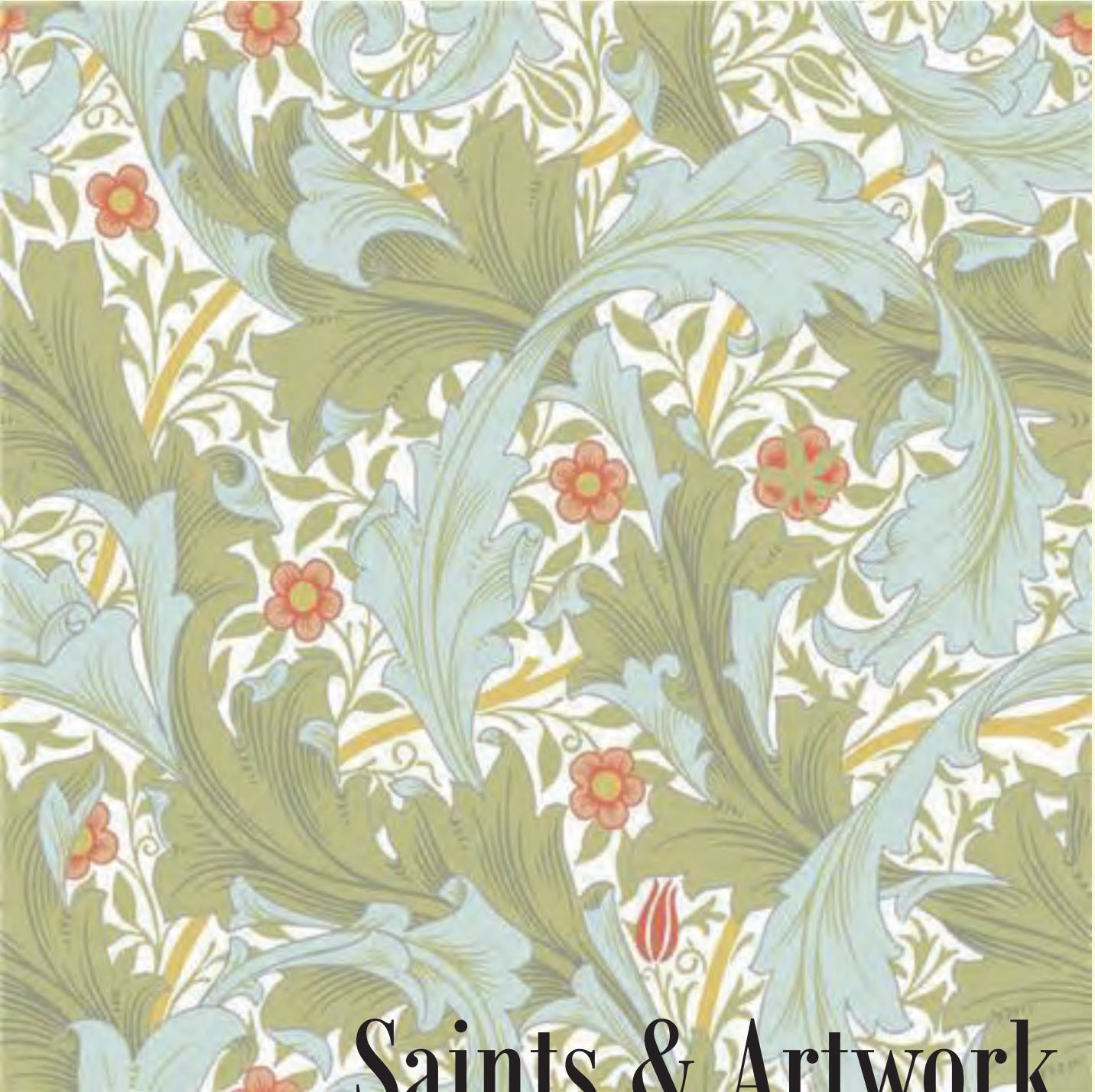
Additionally, it isn't just Sandy Liang who sees the vision of a world where the past is prevalent. Society as a whole seems to be reverting to this idea. Thrift stores are popping up across cities, with many people – especially the young – recognising that second-hand clothing is a more environmentally friendly, expressive alternative to fast fashion. According to the Guardian, the second-hand market is expected to make up 10% of global fashion sales this year and the next, with that specific sector growing seven times faster in the US than the overall fashion retail market. People are increasingly looking to the past for inspiration. Ashley Williams, another smaller but still well-known fashion designer, recently released her Autumn/Winter 2025 collection. As well as the gloriously printed clothing, the accessories are perhaps the closest thing women's fashion has got to children's. Think pink combs, white dolls' houses, and bright hair clips resembling everything from stars to mermaid tails. Sandy Liang, based in New York, and Ashley Williams, from London, are evidence that this surge in nostalgic clothing spans continents and oceans, and will seemingly always do so, season after season.



It's no secret that many people are displeased with the current state of the world. The cost of living is high, conflicts have sprung up across the globe, and crime is seemingly out of control in some countries – it paints a bleak image of modern society. However, designers like Sandy Liang are utilising their talent and the tools in their hands to create a safe haven and a temporary escape amongst layers of fabric. Combined with the rise of thrift stores, Y2K looks, and more, it is clear to see that nostalgia, particularly for our childhoods, is a strong force driving the fashion world right now. The trend (if it can even be called one anymore) shows no signs of dying down, carrying on strongly into the next year and possibly those beyond.



By Rebecca



Saints & Artwork

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"Do not believe your thoughts, neither when they tell you that you are terrible, nor when they tell you that you are a saint."

~Saint Paisios

"Miss no single opportunity of making some small sacrifice, here by a smiling look, there by a kindly word; always doing the smallest right and doing it all for love".

~ Saint Therese of Lisieux



"The end for which we are created invites us to walk a road that is surely sown with a lot of thorns, but it is not sad; through even the sorrow, it is illuminated by joy."

~ Saint Pier Giorgio

Saint's quotes

Saint's quotes



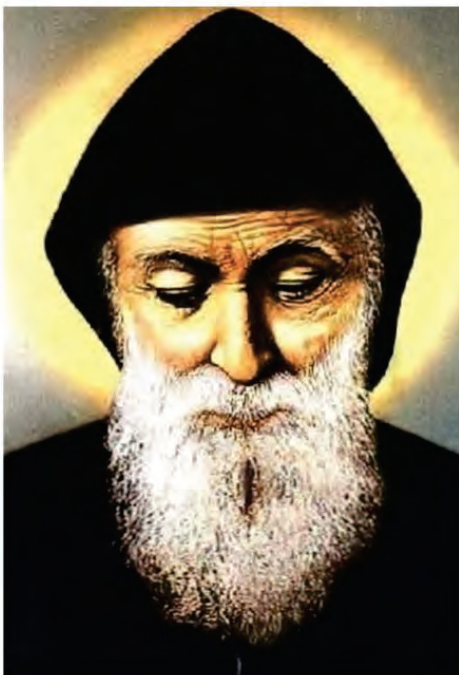
*"Be who God meant you to be,
and you will set the world on
fire."*

-St Catherine of Siena



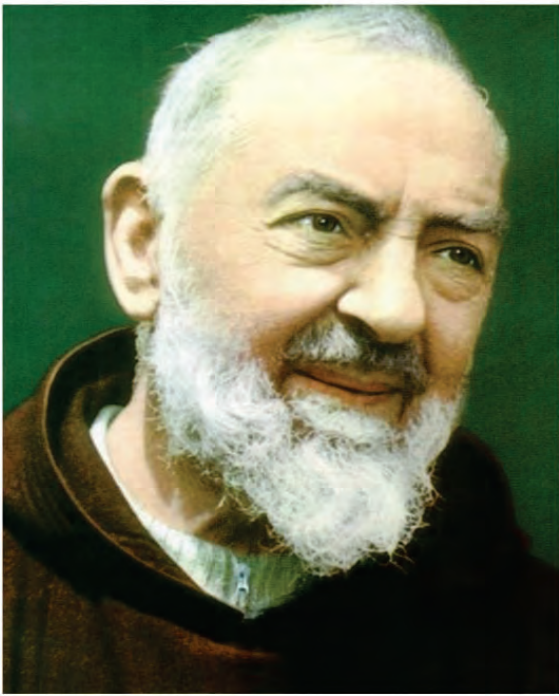
*"All grace flows from mercy, and the
last hour abounds with mercy for us.
Let no one doubt concerning the
goodness of God; even if a person's
sins were as dark as night, God's
mercy is stronger than our misery."*

~Sister Faustina



*"The More the
Holiness Grows In
Man, the More He
Ceases to See It."*

-St Charbel



Honorary mention!

Padre Pio

- **Francesco Forgione, who became known as Padre Pio was born in, May 25, 1887, in Pietrelcina, Italy, to a poor, devout farming family in his early life he expressed a strong desire to serve God at a young age and joined the Capuchin Friars Minor as a novice at 15. He was known for the stigmata, the wounds of Christ, which appeared on his hands, feet, and side and remained until his death. He also reportedly had the gift of bilocation (being in two places at once) and a great sense of smell, as the blood from his stigmata was fragrant.**



- **Padre Pio spent most of his life in prayer, hearing confessions for 12 to 15 hours a day, and was known for his piety and charity. Many miracles have been attributed to him, including the healing of a woman with throat cancer after Pope John Paul II (then Archbishop Karol Wojtyła) wrote to him to pray for her. He died on September 23, 1968, at the age of 81. Before his death, his stigmata healed without a scar.**



Art exhibition

Art that goes unnoticed



Art exhibition

Art that goes unnoticed

Sunflower seeds by Ai Wei-Wei is quite unconventional so it doesn't strike people as impressive frame worthy-artwork, but I personally love it!

I am particularly impressed by Agnes Ceciles watercolour paintings. Not only by the beautiful harmonious colours, and hyper-realistic effect but additionally the dripping watercolour effect in her art. This helps to accentuate the painting creating a highly expressive, emotionally imbued painting

This piece is interesting to me because it is rare that we see colorful and non-photo realistic images of art, as an artists I feel like it goes unnoticed because we mainly give attention to photo realistic landscapes whilst ignoring the creative element

Picasso self Portrait

Although Picasso is one of the most known people in the history of Art. This particular .self portrait of him does not get the same attention as his newer abstract works. This wins as one of my favourite works from Picasso.

I am fascinated by these stunning images of vibrant fish tails, I feel this goes unnoticed in the art world despite being so intricate in terms of colors and shape and texture

Majority of us are aware of Van Gogh's starry night or sunflower painting but this painting does not receive the same attention as his more striking works

I am fascinated by this intricate drawing of St Peters Basilica in Rome; this strikes me due to its high - level detail and realism

I am very perplexed by Caribbean artwork such as this. As they all have a comforting and wholesome effect which is done by their use of vibrant colours and representation of culture and experience

My own artwork

This is a recreation of “the girl with the pearl earring” painted by Vermeer. I tried to recreate it realistically but add a tweak to it to incorporate elements from one of my favourite artists named ‘Santiago Sierra’ who creates realistic artwork and tends to censor elements of the face to reflect upon threats to freedom, expression, truth and the use of lies.



KATSEYE

and the importance of representation



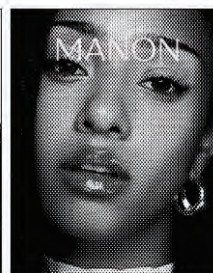
KATSEYE are a multinational girl group under HYBE X GEFEN, a collaboration between Geffen Records, home to artists such as Olivia Rodrigo, Kali Uchis, Nirvana and more, with K-Pop powerhouse HYBE Labels, known for global icons such as BTS, TXT, Enhypen, Newjeans, LE SSERAFIM and more. Thus far in their career, they've released global hits such as "Gnarly", "Gabriela" and "Touch". KATSEYE are on a mission to redefine idol group music and allure a global audience with their diversity, talent and infinite charm. They are just over a year old, already leaving their mark in the music industry and recently nominated for 2 grammys, being the first and only HYBE artist to do so. Despite their worldwide success KATSEYE have promised to never abandon their roots, and continue to be an inspiration and the representation they themselves never got to see, reminding young fans everywhere that their identities, stories and dreams aren't something to hide, but something that deserves to shine in the spotlight. Manon herself stated, "Being in a girl group where any single girl could look at us and see herself in us is inspiring to me. I am grateful to be able to show them girl power and that hard work is possible to fulfill their dreams."

KATSEYE

YOONCHAE

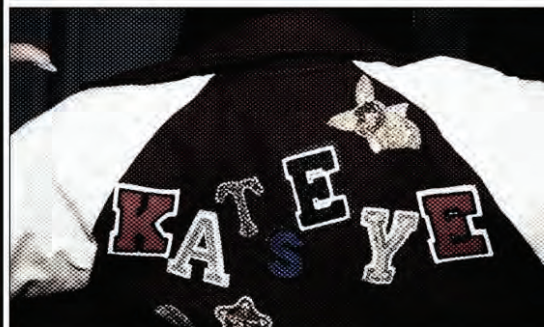


Where Dreams Converge



The diverse paths that came together to create KATSEYE

Sophia Laforteza, born in Queens, New York, still overwhelmingly loud and proud about her Filipina background, is the second oldest member of KATSEYE leading the group earnestly with her position as leader that she gained through her standout performance on Dream Academy, due to her natural leadership and will to learn. She is the lead vocalist and her dream charm is the Dream Anchor which symbolises stability and navigation reflecting her role as a support system for those around her, as reflected in her position as a leader. Beyond her musical talent, Sophia has become a source of pride for many young Filipina fans who finally see themselves represented on a global stage. Her confidence in embracing her heritage adds depth to KATSEYE's message, proving that identity is something to celebrate, not hide. The next member is Meret Manon Bannerman, known mononymously as Manon, and is considered the face of the group.



She is Ghanian/Swiss-Italian, and was born in Zurich, Switzerland. Her dream charm is the Stellar Tiara which symbolises royal beauty, elegance and confidence. the confidence and individuality that KATSEYE strives to embody. Her presence in the lineup has resonated deeply with fans who rarely see someone with her background centred in a global girl group, making her an important figure for representation in the industry. Manon herself, amplified the importance of her representation as a black girl in her group stating, "Growing up in Switzerland and as a mixed girl, I didn't see a lot of teams in entertainment who looked like me, I had a hard time believing that this could become a reality for me....being in a girl group where any single girl could look at us and see herself is inspiring to me, I am grateful to be able to

show them girl power and that hard work is possible to fulfill their dreams." The next member of KATSEYE is Daniela Avanzini, known for her outstanding dance ability and alluring stage presence. She earned the nickname "Latina Mami" thanks to her Venezuelan-Cuban roots, which she embraces with confidence and pride. In their latest album, the viral hit "Gabriela" features a Latin-inspired sound, and Daniela delivers a full verse in Spanish,



Showcasing her cultural heritage and proving how deeply representation shapes her artistry. Her passion for staying true to her roots promises even more culturally rich performances from her in the future. Her dream charm is the Guardian Shield representing her courage and resilience when facing adversity, a reminder of the obstacles she's overcome and the confidence she now carries into every performance. Another crucial presence in the group is Lara Raj, the main vocalist of KATSEYE, known for her smooth vocals and angelic runs. Born and raised in the United States, she proudly embraces her Indian heritage, which has become an important part of her identity as an artist, with her bindi being an important staple of her everyday life that deeply resonates with her identity. In Teen Vogue she states, "I always got made fun of for it, I really want to change that." Earlier this year, Lara Raj made waves and came out as queer, inspiring queer girls, specifically brown, queer girls to embrace that part of them proudly. The Los Angeles LGBT Centre awarded the Blooming Impact Award to Lara on May 17th 2025 further reiterating the impact of her coming out, which was absolutely unheard of in the idol industry, which will influence those after her to do the same. Her dream charm is the Limitless Key. This symbol represents infinite possibilities and the power to unlock new doors, as well as being in touch with one's inner self and holding empathy for others. Moreover, the next member of KATSEYE is Megan Skiendiel who is KATSEYE's all-rounder, who is recognized for her versatility in singing, dancing, and performance. She is ethnically Swedish-Chinese and wears a jade bracelet proudly showcasing her Chinese heritage. She brings a bright, youthful energy to the group, often standing out for her strong stage presence and off-stage goofy persona as represented in her dream charm "Dual Cherry." As the second youngest member, Megan represents the next generation of global artists, inspiring younger fans to believe that passion and hard work can open doors no matter their age. She also came out as

bisexual this year after being inspired by her member Lara Raj further inspiring young, queer people to be unapologetically themselves and breaking expectations in an industry as rigid as the idol industry. The last and certainly not least member of KATSEYE is Jeong Yoonchae. She is South Korean, and originally trained to become a K-POP idol, but found herself debuting as part of the final lineup in HYBE's first global group. She is only 17, but don't be fooled by her young age. Her stage presence is explosive, rivalling the performances shown by her senior peers in the industry with her powerful dance and clear vocals. Her charm is the "Soothing Shell" which symbolizes a gentle comfort and her ability to bring tranquility to her members



a trait that has earned her admiration from fans who appreciate seeing a young idol celebrated not only for her talent but for her softness, sincerity and authenticity. Ultimately, KATSEYE is one of the most promising music acts of today, forging their own direction in the industry whilst embracing their diverse cultures, inspiring young girls who see themselves in them, becoming the role models the members themselves wished they had. Furthermore, through their lyrics and concepts, the group continues to express diversity, representation and solidarity while openly supporting the LGBTQ+ community as reflected in the empowering line, "God bless the T girls..." KATSEYE prove that representation is more than just being seen, it's about opening doors, breaking old standards and showing the world that anyone can belong on a global stage. Although they're only at the start of their journey, they have already become the kind of role models they once needed themselves, and that impact will only grow from here.

From Heart to Harmony



R&B emerged in the 1940s and 50s as a vibrant blend of jazz, blues, and gospel created by African American musicians who sought new ways to express everyday life, love, and struggle. Early innovators like Ray Charles, Ruth Brown, and Sam Cooke helped define its sound, bringing emotional depth to music. By the 1960s, soul music rose from the heart of R&B, infusing gospel's passion with bluesy storytelling and powerful vocal delivery. Artists such as Aretha Franklin, Otis Redding, and James Brown shaped soul into a cultural force, while Motown legends like Stevie Wonder, Marvin Gaye, and The Supremes created polished, influential hits that crossed racial barriers.

Rhythm and Blues (R&B) and soul music stand among the most influential and emotionally charged genres in modern music, celebrated for their smooth rhythms, expressive vocals, and deeply human storytelling. Rooted in African American culture, both genres blend elements of gospel, blues, and jazz to create sounds that are at once intimate and electrifying. From the heartfelt confessions of classic soul singers to the polished grooves of contemporary R&B artists, this music has shaped generations, inspired global movements, and provided the soundtrack to countless experiences of love, struggle, and self-discovery.



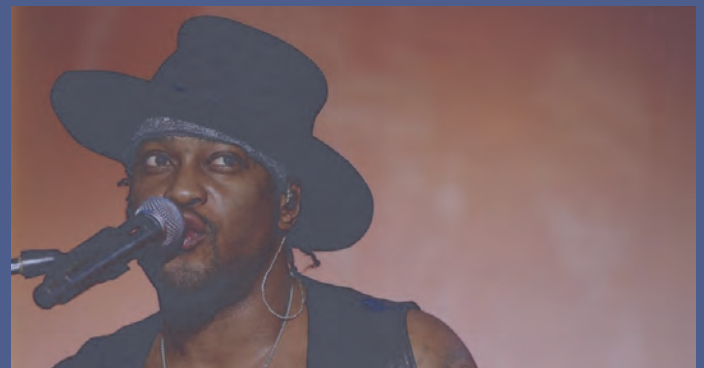
The emotional depth and honesty found in R&B and soul music make these genres especially powerful tools within music therapy. Because their lyrics often explore themes like love, pain, resilience, and self-discovery, therapists can use R&B and soul songs to help clients recognize and express feelings they might otherwise struggle to articulate. In this way, R&B and soul naturally complement the goals of music therapy, helping individuals open, reflect, and heal, while providing a culturally relevant and deeply relatable soundtrack for personal growth.



Music therapy helps people by using the emotional, physical, and psychological power of music to support healing, expression, and overall well-being. Through activities like listening, singing, song writing, or playing instruments, clients gain tools for self-regulation, emotional release, and confidence-building. Guided by trained therapists, it can reduce stress, ease anxiety, improve mood, and help individuals process emotions that may be difficult to express through words alone.



Music therapy is especially effective for people coping with trauma, depression, neurological conditions, or developmental challenges, as it engages areas of the brain linked to memory, emotion, and communication. Whether used in hospitals, mental health settings, schools, or rehabilitation centres, music therapy creates a safe, creative space where people can heal, connect, and grow.



Beyond its musical qualities, R&B has had a lasting cultural impact. It has given voice to marginalized communities, influenced fashion and language, and served as the soundtrack to many social movements. Its themes of love, resilience, and self-expression offer listeners a sense of connection and understanding. R&B's journey shows how music can evolve while staying true to its roots. Its blend of rhythm, emotion, and narrative continues to shape trends and touch lives worldwide.

EVOLUTION OF MUSIC THROUGHOUT TIME

Music has been a part of human life for thousands of years- from simple drumbeats around fires to digital music streamed across the globe. As technology and culture change, so do the sounds that inspire and connect us.

Ancient Era



Early humans made music using nature's sounds- wind, water, and calls of animals
They clapped hands, struck stones, and use hollow long as drums
Over time, simple instruments appeared: bone flutes, rattles, and stringed lyres
Music connected communities, told stories, and celebrated life

Medieval and Renaissance Era Music



As civilizations grew, so did music
Gregorian chants echoed in churches, while travelling musicians shared songs of love and legend
During the renaissance, composers experimented with harmony and written notation, turning music into an art of science and beauty

Baroque and Classical Era Music



This era introduced elegance and emotion

Composers like Bach, Mozart and Beethoven created masterpieces that shaped western music forever

Orchestras became popular, and music filled grand halls and royal courts

Romantic and Early 20th Century Music



Music became more expressive- full of feeling and emotion

Composers such as Chopin, Tchaikovsky, and Debussy created stories through sound

Soon after, the invention of records, radio and jazz transformed how people listened to and shared music

The Modern Era Music



From rock 'n' roll to pop to hip-hop and electronic beats, modern music is more diverse than ever

Technology allows artists to create, record, and share songs worldwide

DOMS ScRaph

SEPTEMBER - NOVEMBER

THURSDAY



FIRE DRILL



HOME
CHRISTMAS

ST DONS
MOVIE NI

SEPTEMBER

ENRICHMENT
BEGINS

MACMILLAN
BAKE SALE
→ RAISED
£1440.86

WEAR IT
= GREEN =



ST DONS
GOT TALENT
WINNER:

HAJAR
AMIN

CAFOD AF
→ SOUP

TUESDAY

JUBILEE PILGRIMAGE
TO ROME

NOVEMBER



CANCER
RESEAR

ook



WEDNESDAY



25c



ALONE 2
LOADING

MENTAL
HEALTH
WEEK

WEAR IT
BRIGHT



October

FRIDAY

2025



SUPPORT COMMUNITIES
AROUND THE WORLD



DEAL
+ ROLL = \$1

NATIONAL
NETBALL
TRIALS

PC1
\$
PC4



MONDAY



WEAR IT
BLUE/PINK

MARY'S MEALWALK

FILM TO FEAR - WHY DO WE ENJOY HORROR MOVIES?

The lights are off. The murder is about to unfold. You're hiding behind the pillows ready to scream at the next jump scare, horrified at the sight before you. Yet you enjoy this moment the most? Why, when the characters take the naïve route to split up into the woods while the killer is lurking around, do we feel the thrill of the chase? Maybe it is the adrenaline and the increase of your heart rate or the idea of darker human psychology that make us invested in the fictional lives we see on our tv screens and making us unable to tear our eyes away.

So why do WE enjoy horror movies?

There are many answers, not just one simple explanation, involving science all the way to social acceptance; nostalgia through to increased blood pressure. It's about the way our brains are wired, and the enjoyment of recreational fear.

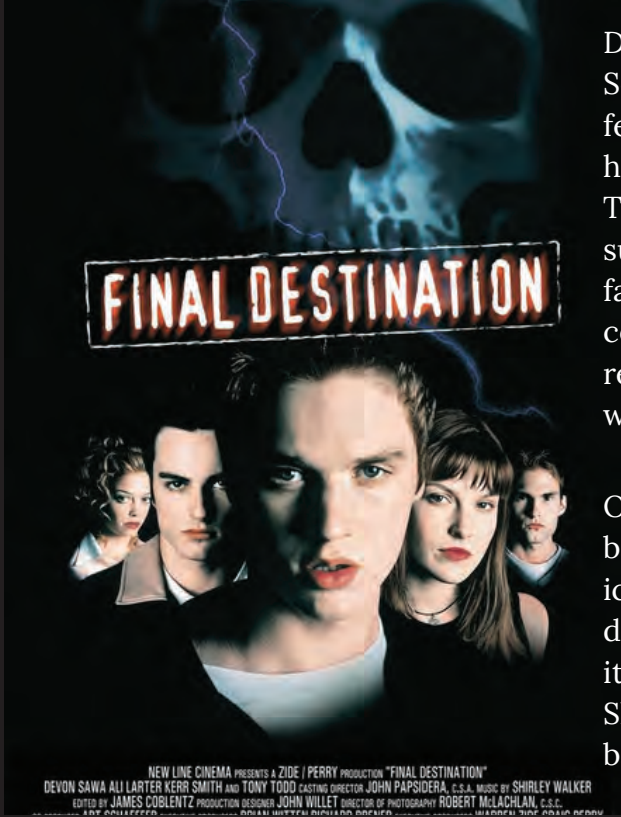
You'll float too.

The exciting rush of dopamine and endorphins fuels your temporary euphoria of adrenaline, while still being in a safe environment you can control, so you can confront what you fear and feel accomplished when you face it; the feeling you can overcome small challenges as you escape from everyday life. You build resilience in your psychological mind. You become stronger. And people enjoy that feeling.

There is a "sweet spot" as to why we enjoy horrors, that just the right amount of fear can keep you enticed in these fictional realms. Spending time in these stories can be used as opportunity to draft up your own instruction book for worst-case scenarios, fuelling the imagination; maybe for teenagers who may have not yet experienced true fear, can experience a controlled adrenaline rush for themselves. Our enjoyment derives from this build up of suspense to the 'threat' and the resolution creates this euphoria leaving a positive distinction with these movies that leaves us wanting more. However, if this 'threat' isn't resolved, it leaves us with a residual negative feeling, associating these thrillers with fear, and suspense is now replaced with dread.

However, people have twisted and manipulated this originally thrilling experience and tested the boundaries of horror movies exploring a darker side to human psychology by creating dark psychological thrillers. Writers like Stephen King traversed this through his movies and books such as IT, The Shining and Carrie by mixing everyday relatable characters (whose fates he's made us so deeply invested in) and placing them into extraordinary situations. He made it so his horror now stems from universal human fears and trauma rather than 'monsters'; so the reader can now identify with the victims' vulnerability and terror, forcing his readers and characters to face deeply uncomfortable truths about human psychology.





David Fincher mixes religion and morality into his movie *Se7en*, which explores the darkest parts of humanity. The fear now gets under your skin as you become scared of what humans are capable of - not just what's lurking in the dark. These ordinary cops in an ordinary city are investigating such an abnormal event and the real thrill now comes from facing human darkness. This movie questions people's moral compass and pure human evil, all while using a small spin on religion - the uniqueness of using the seven deadly sins was what made it so unforgettable; the fear feels real.

Or maybe it's the unsettling nostalgic music played in the background that creates lasting impressions on us. From the iconic music played by Jaws has stayed with us through the decades, bringing nostalgia onto those who watched it when it first came out, all the way to the Rocky Horror Picture Show resonating with us throughout the years, bringing us back for more each time.

So, as the credits begin to roll and you wipe the popcorn off your shirt, your fear fades away but the unsettling ideas don't. Maybe that's why we love horror movies, because the scariest thing is not the monsters on the screen, but the thoughts that follow us home.

SOFIA ZACHOPOULOS-BUTLER

CHICAGO



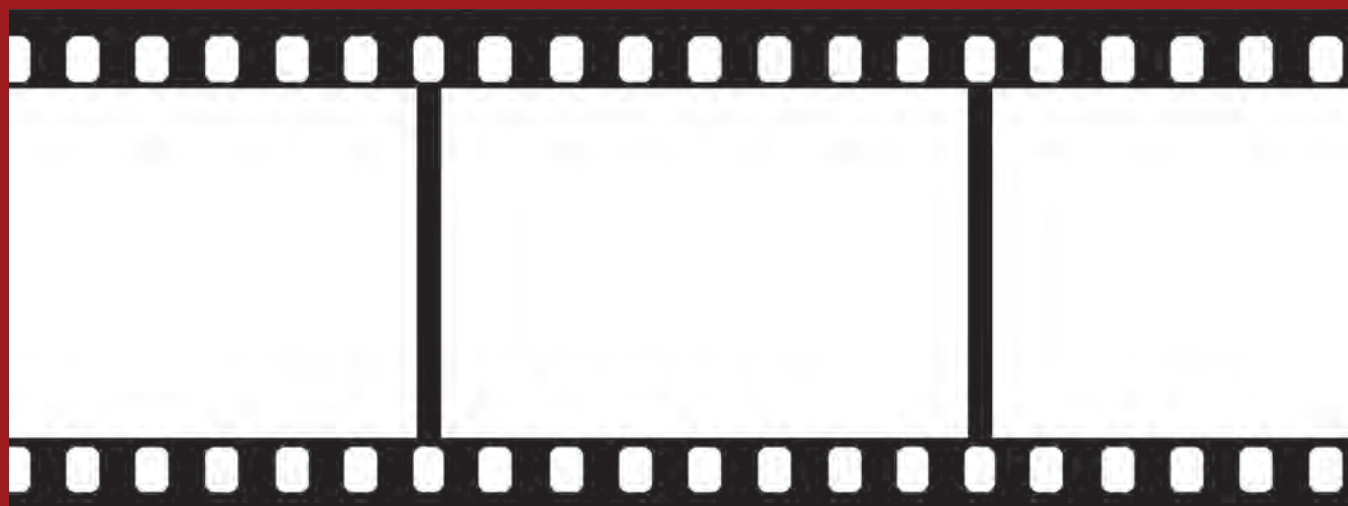
An article by Chloe Medeira and Joanna Rodrigues



In a city where champagne flows as freely as scandal, Chicago sizzles with glamour and deadly ambition. Roxie Hart, a glamorous housewife, murders her lover and lands in jail, where she meets Velma Kelly, a vaudeville star equally steeped in notoriety. Beneath the sparkle and sequins, crime is hotter than jazz, and fame can be crafted with a smile, a lie, or a scandalous story. With swinging music, sharp choreography, and dark humor, Chicago exposes a world where glamour masks corruption, and every sin becomes a show.



On 4th February 2026, the St Dominics Sixth Form College actors and actresses will light up the stage with Chicago the musical!



What Do Our Talented Performers Think?

A backstage interview with Veronika Zhygalova (playing Hunyak) and Naomi Pacquette (playing Velma)

What attracted you to audition for Chicago?

“I really enjoyed the atmosphere of the famous musical Chicago of 2002 and I was really interested and excited to be part of this atmosphere in the college musical.”

-Veronika

How did you prepare for the audition process?

“For my audition process I have learned one section of the lines of one of the murderesses and presented it in character, and also I learned and sang the song All That Jazz”

-Veronika

How would you describe your character in 3 words?

“Bold, confident and sassy”

-Naomi

“Innocent, misunderstood, tragic.”

-Veronika

Do you see any parts of yourself in the character you are playing?

“Yes, my character is a Hungarian immigrant who has the language barrier because she cannot speak English and is misunderstood, and me, a Ukrainian immigrant who still has the language barrier and was forced to fly to the UK because of the conflict in my country. I know how it feels when you have the language barrier, it prevents you to communicate freely.

-Veronika

What musical number are you most excited to perform?

“I’m definitely looking forward to the opening number ‘All that Jazz’ since opening numbers always have the most energy and buzz around them”

-Naomi

“Cell Block Tango as I love how energetic this number is.”

-Veronika

What are you looking forward to with this production?

“I love dancing with the whole company, and the whole feeling of being on stage is fun.”

-Naomi

“The actual performing day to see the excitement of the audience”

-Veronika

The Hunger Games: is the movie or book better?

What is the synopsis?

The Hunger Games is a dystopian young adult novel, which was written by Suzanne Collins. It is about Katniss from district 12, who volunteered herself for the games after her sister was picked. The game itself is against 12 districts who essentially fight each other to live. To quickly summarise, the first novel ends with Katniss and Peeta willingly about to take their own life so they don't have to kill each other. Ultimately, leading to them both winning the games. Due to the amount of popularity the first book received, it has now become a series including 5 books, which not only shares the end of the hunger games but also its backstory about how it originated. The most recent novel (Sunrise on The Reaping) is about Katniss' and Peeta's mentor Haymitch's game, giving us a better understanding of why he acts the way he did in the early books.

What are the differences between the books and the movies?

Whilst the films are a fairly accurate depiction of the books, there are still some differences. The main one being that the books have more depth, especially surrounding around Katniss' internal conflict. This is because whilst the books are told from Katniss' perspective, the film expands more and highlights what some of the other characters are doing, which enables us to have a better understanding why certain events occurred. Furthermore, the movies are much more fast paced, having shorter scenes than the book. Whilst this could be seen as a good thing since it ensures that the events in the film play out quicker, it could also be seen as negative as this means that the characters such as Peeta and Gale lack as much depth they had in the books. This could be seen as an issue as it means that those who only watched the movies will find it harder to figure out who they want Katniss to end up with.

So, what is better?

From my perspective, I would say the books are better as they have more depth, which allows the readers to understand the main characters better. However, I could also see why people would find the movies better as you get a better understanding about what is really happening in a scene.



Behind the Door

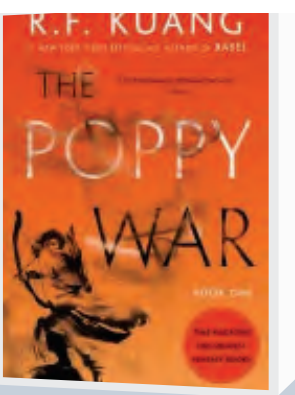
A short story by Hiba Shah

I peered out from behind the seemingly immovable door. This action was so forbidden that I had begun to think heaven lay behind it. If such wondrous things were possible, they surely existed behind those doors. Curiosity gnawed at me until my mind had contorted my thoughts: each musing more outlandish than the last. I had woven elaborate tales of oceans, enchanted woodlands, faces accompanied by benignant expressions, welcoming me into a paradise. Each time, I would wish to be transported to a place undiscovered, a place that had remained untouched and unblemished by human hands, a haven. These very thoughts irrigated my being with hope.

The door. A cracked, worn monstrosity stood proudly before me. I prepared myself to enter. Several questions plagued me. “What if this paradise I had dreamed of was in fact an underwhelming hell?”, I motioned towards the door, “What would change?”. With each passing footstep, my initial curiosity transformed into an unshakeable feeling of dread. Nervously, I picked at the clingfilmy skin surrounding my nailbeds. I wiped my clammy hands on my jumper, preparing for the absolute worst. My fingers gripped the tarnished door handle, and my feet moved mechanically in tandem.

With some force, the door opened.

A stream of golden light warms my face. I am immersed in a feeling of tranquillity. Endless plains of verdant green grass appear instantaneously as if sensing my presence amongst the undisturbed land. Fruits blossomed on every tree, unmatched in their splendour. I lay furred under a blanket of the sun’s warmth, basking in sheer joy. Infallible awe was the only worthy reaction to this phenomenon. If this were a dream, I could not want to ever leave. Strangely, I did not feel alienated in the company of such beautiful creations, but instead absolved and reinvented, provided with a chance to live anew.



Underrated books you should read:

“War doesn't determine who's right. War determines who remains”

To be honest, summing up the plot of **‘*The Poppy War*’** would do it a huge disservice. For one thing, it unfurls into at least three books' worth of plot, but without ever feeling rushed. This being R.F KUANG first novel baffles me because how can one write such an amazing first book. It was so well thought and so well crafted and I just learned that this was based on true events which makes it so much more dark and terrifying and goosebumps inducing. R.F Kuang did not shy away from any brutality, she wrote everything and the way she wrote it was I think the perfect style suited to a story like that

The story, inspired by 20th-century Chinese history, follows Rin's journey from a **war-torn province** to a **military academy** and into a brutal war.

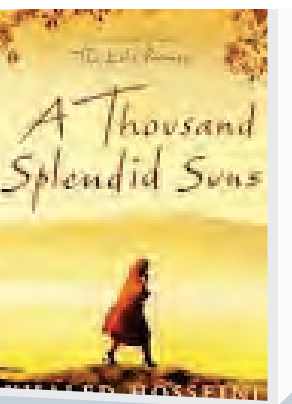
Genre: Historical, High Fantasy Fiction

600 pages

Author: R.F. Kuang

Recommended by: Kitty





Underrated books you should read:

“One could not count the moons that shimmer on her roofs, or the thousand splendid suns that hide behind her walls.”

This book gracefully navigates through the landscape of pain, revealing the hidden beauty that exists even in the midst of despair. It paints a portrait where, against all odds, a glimmer of hope shines through, and within the tapestry of hate, threads of selflessness are woven. The author's skillful storytelling crafts a poignant and meaningful narrative, imprinting its impact on anyone immersed in its pages. It's a tale that not only resonates with beauty but also delves into the profound reflections on the resilience of the human spirit, making it an unforgettable journey that reverberates long after the final chapter.

Explores the lives of two Afghan women, Mariam and Laila, set against the backdrop of Afghanistan's tumultuous history from the Soviet invasion to the rise of the Taliban.

Author:
Khaled
Hosseini

Genre: Domestic
fiction

380 pages

Recommended by: Ahlaan





Underrated books you should read:

“Just because we don’t remember something doesn’t make it pointless.”

2 kids on opposite ends of the social ladder go missing, and the rumours fly - Peter killed Kat. They ran away together. They were abducted. But when a mysterious app shows up on Jackie's phone with instructions to "save" the missing teens and erase the day, Jackie, Kat, and Peter must work together to win the game. That is not it, it explores the past, behaviour of people, emotions they face, the grief they encounter, the amount of energy they put to understand life. This story is filled with action, emotions, grief, sibling-bonding, thrill, and a tad bit of romance.

Author: Mel Torre Franca

Released in 2021

Genre: Science fiction thriller

Read this in 2 days!

Recommended by: Iman

300 pages (not enough in my opinion!)



Underrated books you should read:

"When you're homeless and hungry you're an outsider."

Do you ever walk past a homeless person sitting on the side of the street and wonder to yourself how they feel or what is going through their mind? Well *Stone Cold* written by Robert Swindells is a novel about exactly that. *Stone Cold*

starts off when Link leaves his house after his mother marries an abusive man who treats him badly. Link decides to move to London, and when he fails to find work he becomes homeless. After getting his watch stolen on the first night Link meets a fellow homeless man named Ginger who teaches him how to survive on the streets.

One day though Ginger and various other homeless people begin to disappear without reason, Link takes it upon himself to find out what has happened.

The story follows a homeless kid (Link) and the maniacal mass murderer (Shelter) as they both inhabit the same London streets

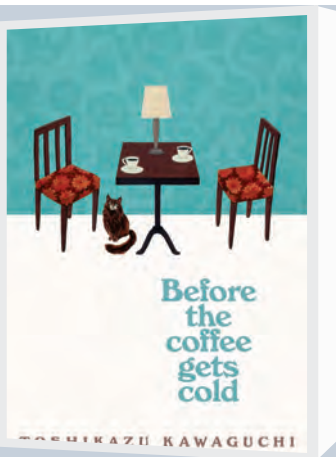
Read this in a book club an outstanding read to discuss

Short story:
130 pages

Recommended by: Iman



Author: Robert Swindells



Underrated books you should read:

“At the end of the day, whether one returns to the past or travels to the future, the present doesn't change.”

A wonderful, quick read that will transport readers to a mysterious café where its patrons are able to time-travel but must return before the coffee gets cold. There, we follow along with four different stories of characters wanting to reconcile past arguments, find closure, or assure loved ones through the use of time-travel.

I absolutely fell in love with the story and the little lessons woven into each narrative. It was bittersweet, endearing, and touching to see people from all walks of life try to reconnect with loved ones where they learn that they might not be able to completely fix the past, but they can learn from it and be touched by it.

Author:
Toshikazu
Kawaguchi

340 pages

Genre: Time travel
fiction

Recommended by: Iman



Released in
2015



Underrated books you should read:

“What I want more than anything else in the world is to feel like being myself isn’t something that should be hidden and a secret”

This book had so many different important conversations in it, such as: bullying, cultural appropriation, homophobia, and racism. These are such important topics to be discussed especially in a young adult novel and I absolutely loved that aspect of the book. I also love how although this book can be seen as just a competition between rival businesses, it actually is more about Nishat’s journey to loving herself and being happy with everything that makes her who she is. Would highly recommend, such a beautiful book.

Nishat’s life becomes complicated when she develops a **crush** on her childhood friend Flávia and they both enter a school business competition to start a henna stall, leading to a **rivalry**.

Author: Adiba Jaigirdar

Genre: YA romantic comedy

Released in 2020

Recommended by: East
→

400 pages

Play

I still reminisce over those days.
Before toyboxes full of dreams
turned into briefcases of doom.
How our spaceships of ambitions were traded for bleak
Mondays
Oh, what a shame to drift away so soon.

Now I recollect in solitude...
Paintings once decorated with hope and glee
Have been traded for paperwork composed of letters and
glum
Is this all we were meant to be?

Our playgrounds of emotions have been chartered
During my commute. I gaze out the window, thinking about
what could have been
A cosmic playground decorated with twinkling stars, moons
of cheese and planets of hope.
Snatched out of our hands and rebranded to us through a tiny
microscope.

Nevertheless, I still reminisce
When sleep was a form of punishment
Now it is crucial for my stability
Oh, this loop I find myself in, up to this day
If only I could still play.

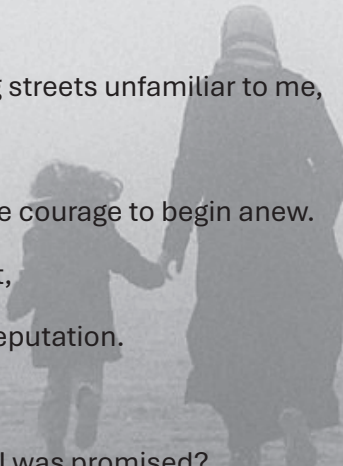
By Rebecca Ihegbu

Hiraeth

Stepping foot on unfamiliar land,
“Your new home” they say.
Buildings tower above me and people pass by,
A glance of disgust thrown my way.
Is this really a shelter?

I walk past a person collecting money,
Money for my country.
I drop in a pence or two,
Knowing it will never restore the hearts of my people.

Stuck in an endless void,
Everyday aimlessly roaming streets unfamiliar to me,
Searching for hope,
Hope that would give me the courage to begin anew.
Instead, shops shun me out,
Saying I will disgrace their reputation.
That I am a child of evil.
Is this really the safe haven I was promised?



Every night I dream.
Of my family,
Of my home,
Where my youth rests,
Where my memories slumber
Never to wake again.

Our top artists :



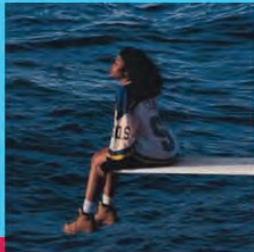
Taylor Swift



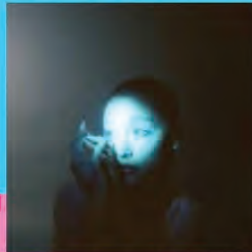
Drake



Central Cee



SZA



Ariana Grande

Runner Ups :



The Weeknd



Tate McRae



Coldplay



Travis Scott

St Dom's

Spotify Wrapped



43 % of students asked included Drake in their most streamed artists, which was a close second to Taylor Swift who had 53% !

Top Genres



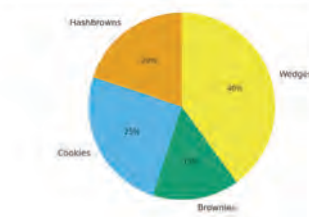
There is a clear winner here and it's the swifties...

The St Doms Inside Scoop

Canteen Favourites The Verdict Is In!

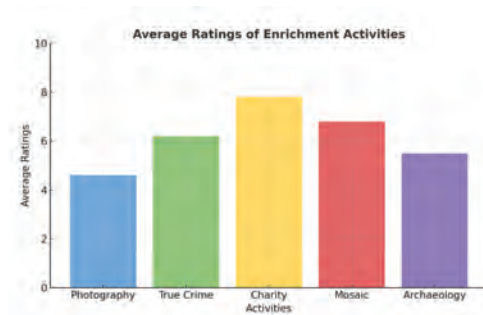
Alright, so here's what the people are loving — wedges are dominating the charts! Hashbrowns, cookies, and brownies tried to keep up, but let's be honest, the wedges are the Beyoncé of the canteen menu. Crispy, golden, and apparently everyone's favourite.

Most Liked Food from the Shack/Canteen (Average Survey Result)



What We Really Love to Do: Enrichment Edition

Club/Category	Average Rating (out of 10)
Photography	4.6
True Crime	6.2
Charity Club	7.8
Mosaic	6.8
Archaeology	5.5



Here's how the enrichment activities stacked up: charity came out on top, showing that people really enjoy doing something that helps others. Mosaic and true crime were also popular, giving a fun mix of creativity and excitement. Archaeology did okay, attracting those curious about the past, while photography scored the lowest, so it might need a little bit of an update. Overall, activities that let you get hands-on, be creative, or try something meaningful were the favourites.

Events that students enjoyed!

- Mary's Meals walk - Lots of students enjoyed this, however, they did not enjoy walking in the rain
- MacMillan Bake sale - most students bought something from the sale, and many students actually wore green
- Breast cancer awareness - The students were very involved in the stalls set up in the shack, many playing the games and the most popular was the glitter tatoos



