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Nobel Prize Awarded to Waterloo Professor

Donna Strickland wins Nobel Prize in Physics



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SELINA HSU
1A MECHATRONICS

On October 2, 2018, the Waterloo community was abuzz with the news of Donna Strickland, an associate professor of physics and astronomy, who had just been awarded the Nobel Prize in Physics. She shares the \$1.4 million prize with laser physicist Gérard Mourou, currently working at the École Polytechnique in France.

Growing up, Strickland always knew that she had an interest in math and physics. Both her best friend and her sister went to the University of Waterloo, but she decided not to follow them there. "I'll just hang on to them and no one

will even know who the heck I am," she said in an interview, "and that's no way to go through life." Instead, she graduated from McMaster University in 1981 with a bachelor's degree in engineering physics. The program also included lasers and electro-optics, which were of particular interest to her. She then went on to complete her graduate degree in the Institute of Optics and receive her Ph.D. at the University of Rochester in 1989. She conducted her research at the associated Laboratory for Laser Energetics, where Mourou was her thesis advisor.

Strickland was awarded the Nobel for her work with lasers—specifically, she worked on developing chirped pulse amplification (CPA). CPA was originally invented in 1960 for use with radar, but Strickland and Mourou began applying

it to lasers in the 1980s. They made significant contributions to laser technology and helped expand it into a wider variety of applications. Among others, laser eye surgery and other powerful laser tools could not have been made possible without it. Through stretching, amplifying, and compressing the light, they developed lasers that could safely handle more precision, shorter pulses, and higher intensities.

Strickland is the third woman in history to win the Nobel Prize in Physics, joining the ranks of Marie Curie and Maria Goeppert-Mayer, a German-American physicist who worked on the nuclear shell model of the atomic nucleus, and whose work is cited in Strickland's own thesis. In a telephone interview with the Royal Swedish Academy, Strickland expressed her appreciation for Curie and

Goeppert-Mayer for working as physicists in an era when women scientists couldn't even get paid positions. "I've always been treated as an equal," she said. "I got paid the same as my male counterpart grad students and onward. So things have changed and hopefully keep changing for the better."

Today, Donna Strickland continues her research and teaching at the University of Waterloo. "It was just a fun thing to do, and so I enjoyed putting many hours into it," she said about her award-winning research. A self-proclaimed "laser jock", she loves the work she continues to do. "I still do much the same thing," she says. "I still try to make different types of lasers that other people don't have."

Letter From the Editor

Midterms are Here and So is Mary Jane...But Are We Ready?



RAFIQ HABIB
EDITOR-IN-CHIEF

Holy crap! How is it that midterms have managed to sneak up on me again? I swear we just started school and now boom there's a 30% thermodynamics midterm tomorrow. It's insane! To everyone reading this, especially those of you that have been caught just as off guard as I have, good luck and happy studying!

We are fortunate enough that this publication coincides exactly with Hell Week for the 1As, so I want to give a special thank you to all the first years that took time out of their packed studying schedules to contribute to the newspaper. I also want to thank Mia and Stone for coming by to help with layout. Stone has taken on the crosswords, which has been a great help, and has written a fascinating article on the discovery of a new planet in the far reaches of our solar system. For the more business-inclined, Parul's column focuses on "Merger Monday" and is bound to leave you with a greater understanding of mergers and acquisitions. We have our first comic of the term by Kaaru, which pokes a bit of fun at the First Years' opinion of EDCOM. And if you're looking for much more facetious, tongue-in-cheek humour, Janny's The Iron Eye is a must-read, taking readers on a critical perspective of two clubs on the opposite ends of the political spectrum: the UW Campus Conservatives and the Socialist Fightback Clubs.

This issue of the paper has an official publication date of October 17th. Now October 17th is quite a historic day for Canada: for better or for worse, cannabis officially becomes legal today. With all the talk of opening dispensaries, pricing and taxing weed, and the roller coaster of the marijuana stock market, I can't shake the feeling that we've missed some major points around the discussion of legalization.

When Prime Minister Justin Trudeau initially revealed his policy proposal to legalize marijuana, it was claimed that this would get the black market and organized crime out of marijuana – resulting in a decrease in their income and thereby impacting their ability to traffic humans and drugs – and that it would bring in tax dollars for the government. But is that actually going to happen? These two major reasons for legalization require opposite actions by the government when it comes to implementation of policy. On one hand, we hear from the government that prices will be kept low, at around or below \$10 per gram, to price out (or be competitive with) the black market. Now, \$10 per gram doesn't leave a lot of space for tax revenues, especially when you take into account growing costs, packaging costs, private profits (in provinces that will allow private businesses to sell cannabis), regulatory fees, et cetera. In fact,

most provinces are projecting that the costs will actually outweigh tax revenues for the first few years of legalization at least. Then, there's also the not inconceivable notion that those in the black market may also drop their prices to stay competitive. At the end of the day, they do operate a business (although a very illegal one), so what's to say that they won't move their prices to the government's level in order to retain some of their market share? After all, they don't have half the costs that regulated, licensed sellers will have – no need to package or test their products, for example.

Many of you are probably thinking "but why does that matter? When there's a legal avenue to acquire marijuana, who would take the illegal route instead?" Couldn't the exact opposite be said though? For decades, tens of thousands of people have been going to their dealers to buy weed. They seem to have had no real problem with doing so, so why change now? If prices will be similar, where is the incentive to switch to legal dispensaries or mail-in ordering when your dealer delivers to your door anyway? As it is, legalization will mean that the odds of police busting people for selling marijuana on the streets will plummet. And with homegrown plants allowed, it becomes much less feasible to go through the process of catching and processing an underground marijuana operation. The cherry on top: since edibles are not legal in parts of the country for a while, underground markets still have a niche that users will come to them for. To add to that, reports have come out that legal sellers don't have enough supply to meet demand when legalization takes effect.

The only people who would realistically shift to legal stores are those who were uncomfortable buying from a dealer. This is mostly "social users" who are currently supplied by friends, or brand-new users.

I have a hard time believing that attracting new users to try drugs and consequently increasing overall drug use is one of the government's goals. That seems like too much of a conspiracy theory. But to think about it, this is sort of exactly what the government has done. When anything that used to be illegal is legalized, it is a way for society overall to say that those behaviours or practices are okay to do now. The activity is now within the bounds of what is socially ethical. So now, if you were on the fence about trying marijuana before, why wouldn't you go ahead and try it now? After all, if the government has said its okay, then it must be.

But is marijuana really that okay? When you look at research around the effects of marijuana, the only overall conclusion that seems to be possible to reach is that it is somewhere between "not too bad" and "not too terrible". Because of the illegality of marijuana in the past, there's not enough data to quantify its long-term effects much better than that. However, there is enough information to conclusively state that mari-

juana has been known to:

- Cause decreases in IQ (especially in younger users)
- Increase anxiety
- Impair thinking
- Have a tendency toward causing mental health issues
- Result in lower levels of life satisfaction [1]

So why is it all socially responsible for use to give the go-ahead on marijuana when mental health has become such a large part of health discussions lately? How can we say that we need to increase support and understanding for people with mental health issues, then turn around and say that it's okay to use products that have been shown to damage mental health?

Now, I'm sure what you are thinking is "but we allow cigarettes and alcohol to be sold when there is much more conclusive evidence that they can damage health. How is this any different?" The one major difference is that there has been little to no public awareness campaign about the possible risks associated with using marijuana. We have posters about smoking and health curricula that talks about booze and tobacco, but none of that exists on a remotely large enough scale when it comes to marijuana. For something that is going to become a permanent addition to our communities, the entire population has very little correct education to have informed interactions with marijuana. Posters and news features and discussions on changing the health curriculum are all needed to make sure current and future adults are aware of the complete risk profile associated with cannabis. We need comparisons between driving drunk and driving high, pre-emptive road campaigns to make drivers aware of the rules regarding driving under the influence of marijuana.

Last week, one of my great-uncles came over for Thanksgiving. In conversation, we eventually got to the topic of the terrible limousine crash that has recently occurred in New York State. As we were talking he made a very curious observation: "[the whole conversation] has focused on who's going to get sued and how the insurance and money will play out...50 years ago, if there was an accident like this – which wasn't very often – [the conversation] would always be 'it's too bad this happened to so-and-so', 'he was so young', 'poor family'. Now, all we talk about is money and liability."

It seems that the same thing has happened in the conversation around marijuana. People have skipped right past the human and health concerns. Instead, we have focused on forecasts for marijuana stocks, on whether free enterprise or government-owned dispensaries are better. And because of it, we are walking into October 17th in the dark. Let us hope that we make it out unscratched.

[1]<https://www.drugfreeworld.org/drug-facts/marijuana/short-and-long-term-effects.html>

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The Newspaper of the University of Waterloo Engineering Society

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Fall 2018 Publication Schedule: September 28, October 17, October 31, November 14, November 28

The Iron Warrior is a forum for thought-provoking and informative articles published by the Engineering Society. Views expressed in The Iron Warrior are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the opinions of the Engineering Society.

The Iron Warrior encourages submissions from students, faculty and members of the university community. Submissions should reflect the concerns and intellectual standards of the university in general. The author's name and phone number should be included.

All submissions, unless otherwise stated, become the property of The Iron Warrior, which reserves the right to refuse publication of material which it deems unsuitable. The Iron Warrior also reserves the right to edit grammar, spelling and text that do not meet university standards. Authors will be notified of any major changes that may be required.

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Letter to the Queen's Journal Editorial Board

The following letter is a formal response to Queen's University's Queen's Journal Editorial Board article titled "UWaterloo's Grade Deflation Hurts Student Success"

To the Queen's Journal Editorial Board,

We would like to clear up some inaccuracies and add some perspectives that we believe were missing from your article titled "UWaterloo's Grade Deflation Hurts Student Success".

First and foremost, Waterloo's High School Grade Adjustment List only exists in the Engineering department and is used solely for Engineering applications. Therefore, when looking at the use of the list, it must be through the lens of that department. For example, you claim that "success at university depends overwhelmingly on individual habits and aptitude". While this is generally true, grades matter in the applied sciences because they are a good measure – or ought to be anyway – of numerical based analytic ability and conceptual understanding. This foundation is crucial for success when going into a program like Engineering that has a rigorous technical focus. With the fast pace of university, without these fundamentals it can be extremely difficult to keep up with teaching or find success in the first few terms

when you are still grappling with the lifestyle change that comes with starting university.

Your insinuation that the list further solidifies a bias toward applicants from "urban private schools" and creates an urban-rural divide in the judgement of applications is also misguided. In fact, the adjustment list is only composed of high schools whose graduates have been admitted often enough in the past to generate substantial data. The entire list contains under 75 schools! This eliminates most small schools (and a fair chunk of medium and large ones), and therefore the worry that the "culture-shock" of moving to a large university from a small school could punish applicants from these schools is a non-issue. In fact, most schools on the list come from large population areas in Ontario and can be put into groups of close geographical location and similar demographics. This allows for further comparison, since external factors ought to be similar across a neighbourhood with 2 or more school on the list.

For example, we can take the region of North York, where the schools on the adjustment list have an average adjustment factor of 14.5. In such a case, an outlier such as George S. Henry Academy, with a factor of 22.4, is a clear indication of inflated marks or of an overall lower

level of education at that school. All of these schools fall under the same Toronto District School Board, so it becomes difficult to make the case for such a large difference in education levels. This becomes even more clear when you look at schools with the same School Board Trustee as George S. Henry – namely Don Mils C.I. and Marc Garneau C.I. – and notice a similar discrepancy in adjustment factors.

On a larger scale however, its completely true that provincial high school systems vary wildly. It is the responsibility of individual school districts, superintendents, and principals to identify why this discrepancy occurs and find ways to minimize this variation. But universities have no ability to influence these changes; they must deal with the information they receive. The University of Waterloo, like all other universities, has a responsibility to do its due diligence to make sure that the students it accepts have the foundational skills to succeed in the program as well as in the simultaneous, fast-paced co-op process.

The University of Waterloo clearly realized that marks and high schools are not the be-all and end-all in university applications. That is why one of the most important required components of Engineering admissions at Waterloo is the Admission Information Form (AIF). The

AIF is a large written package – more in-depth than UBC's application documents or the Queen's PSE – that asks applicants to write about their awards, hobbies, and extracurriculars, in addition to their academic successes. The AIF also asks applicants to list and extenuating circumstances they may have had in individual courses or throughout high school that could have impacted their performance. And with the introduction of a webcam interview component to the application package, Waterloo truly allows for a well-rounded application process. The mark adjustment factor that seems to have caused so much contention is but one small tool that is used to see if students are a right fit for the school and to decide between two close applications.

It is always appreciated when other schools look to Waterloo to understand its Engineering program and application process. However, it can be disheartening to see facts take a backseat when one small practice seems easy for a casual observer to criticize. As school newspapers we have a duty to ensure that opinions are based on educated facts and that judgement is levied within the scope of these facts. Any less would be a disservice to the student body we all represent.

-The Iron Warrior Editorial Board

Oktoberfest

BEVERLY VAZ
2B SOFTWARE

What image does the word "Oktoberfest" invoke? I bet it's wursts and pitchers overflowing with beer. If I'm spot on, then the origins of Oktoberfest may surprise you.

Oktoberfest is a yearly festival held in Munich, Germany that has made its way to Kitchener-Waterloo. The tradition of having an annual Oktoberfest started way back in 1810 when Prince Ludwig married Princess Therese. To honor this union, the citizens of Munich were invited to a celebration in the fields opposite the city gates. The decision to have the festival the next year was what made Oktoberfest an annual event. Initially Oktoberfest consisted of a parade, a horse race, singing and beer and wine tasting. However,

over the years, more events were added to the annualized festival such as bowling and tree climbing. In recent times there are pop and electric music concerts that take place.

So how did this festival become such an important event in Kitchener-Waterloo?

The Waterloo region is home to a large population of Canadians with German roots. This tradition was brought over by their ancestors who settled here and has become a large-scale event. It is the largest Oktoberfest outside of Germany! Oktoberfest in Waterloo starts the Friday before Thanksgiving and carries on until the Saturday after. The Thanksgiving parade that takes place is the only major Canadian Thanksgiving parade.

The first Oktoberfest celebration that took place in the region was at the Concordia Club in Kitchener in 1969. It began

on Tuesday, October 14th and went until Saturday. However, the largest Bavarian festival in North America had humble beginnings; the first one was organized using just \$200. It has nonetheless stayed true to its aim of preserving the German culture through all these years.

This year marks the 50th anniversary of Oktoberfest in Kitchener-Waterloo. The celebrations, like every year, officially start with the keg-tapping. This year to mark the milestone, there are more events than usual. A new festhalle has been added to accommodate an additional 4,500 people. As ever, the star of all festivities is the parade, which goes for 5 km and has floats, clowns, and dancers. Nearly 150,000 people attend the parade yearly and nearly 1.8 million people tune in to watch the parade on their TVs. This year in addition to the marching bands from

Canada and the United States, there will be a couple of new ones, including one called OktoberCorps.

The festival brings in an amount close to \$22 million (according to reports from 2013 and 2014). It definitely does a lot to boost the local economy. With more than 700,000 people attending the celebrations yearly, it's perhaps the most revenue-generating event of the region. Oktoberfest also does its bit in giving back to society by helping charities and non-profits raise funds during the festival.

Oktoberfest, though synonymous with beer drinking, has a lot of events that don't involve drinking. If not for the sausages and fancy head gear, I'd suggest going this year to mark the golden anniversary and for Onkel Hans – the Oktoberfest mascot – who is perhaps the most popular celebrity of the event.



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The annual Oktoberfest parade, pictured here in 2015

NAFTA 2.0

Canada, U.S., and Mexico Ratify a New Free Trade Deal

KIRSTEN EHLERS
1A BIOMEDICAL

It's been in negotiations for what feels like forever, but finally, the "new NAFTA" is here. It's got a new name and everything (although, the United States Mexico Canada Agreement or USMCA just doesn't have the same ring to it). But to be quite honest, not too much has changed substantially from the original NAFTA agreement. Here are a few of the bigger changes, and the impact they may have on Canadians:

One of the highlights include the changes to the dairy market. Canada had a very guarded milk market complete with high tariffs and controlled production to protect its farmers. This supply management system also applied to poultry and egg farms. For the most part, Canada's beloved supply management system has remained fairly untouched by previous trade agreements. However, USMCA opens up 3.7 percent of the Canadian market to US dairy - specifically ending class 6 and 7 products which include milk and protein powders and baby formula.

There's also the steel disagreement. As of right now, the tariffs on Canadian steel are to remain in place. Some may remember Trudeau's very vocal opposition to the tariffs on grounds of national security back in June. Donald Trump has doubled up on this reasoning to keep the tariffs, with no

end in sight.

Good news for online-shopping though. USMCA has raised the de minimis threshold to \$150, \$130 higher than it used to be. This means that Canada will not charge customs duties on import parcels valued less than \$150. This is a big win for online shopping. Another bonus: Canadian will likely see faster shipping due to reduced customs processing.

Regulations surrounding intellectual property (IP) have gotten stricter. The cooperation of the three nations' patent offices is stressed and has a more rigorous procedure, with IP protections more in line with the United States has historically maintained. The results are an increase in biologic patents terms from 8 years to 10 years, and an increase in copyright terms from 50 years from the death of an author to 70 years.

Then, there's the biggie: the auto industry. There is a US-Canada side letter promising that Canada will be protected from Trump's auto tariffs. Additionally, if

less than seventy-five percent of a vehicle's parts are made in North America, the vehicle will be tariffed. The agreement also states that workers making more than \$16 an hour should be doing at least 30% of the work on a vehicle to avoid being hit with tariffs. A possible side effect of these new rules are increases in car prices made domestically, possibly motivating international car manufacturers to continue to make cars in Asia, where costs can be lower even after taking into account additional taxes on the final product.

Other changes include easier entry of American pharmaceuticals in Canada and stricter labour and environment regulations.

USMCA seems to be a mixed bag of results. There are industries (like the dairy industry) decrying it as a sell-out, while others believe the agreement is a fair compromise that brings an end to years of trade uncertainty. Either way, don't worry: a new clause in the agreement forces negotiations to begin all over again in six years to keep the USMCA "current".



United States Department of State

Canadian Minister of Foreign Affairs Chrystia Freeland, US trade Representative Robert Lighthizer, and Mexican Minister of Economy Ildefonso Guajardo speak after the 4th round of free trade negotiations

Merger Monday

You Still Cant' Buy a Company on Amazon, Yet



Mondays are not special for everyone, but the one a few weeks ago made headlines when announcements of two very distinct acquisitions were made in fashion and in music. While broadcasting company Sirius XM Holdings bought music streaming service Pandora for \$3.5 billion dollars, fashion brand Michael Kors announced their acquisition of Italian fashion house Versace for \$2.1 billion dollars - leaving fashion classicists clutching their overpriced pearls. The observance of many

press releases regarding mergers and acquisitions (M&A) on Mondays, more than any other particular day of the week, led to the coining of the term "Merger Monday". These merger announcements are fairly common in business as last minute preparations are typically finalised on the weekend, and stand to largely influence business news cycles for the upcoming week.

Companies often merge or acquire other companies in order to grow, diversify, or eliminate competition - taking anywhere from 3-6 months to several years in order to do so. 2018 has been an interesting year for M&A speculators: Adobe acquired Marketo for \$4.75 billion, with intentions to combine the marketing software into

Adobe's Experience Cloud. Cisco acquired Duo Security, a cloud-based two-factor authentication company, for \$2.35 billion in order to compete with Okta. Cloud software company Adaptive Insights, originally aiming for a \$115 million dollar IPO, was instead bought for \$1.55 billion by Workday in a lucrative, last-minute deal.

With an abundance of money and the intention to make shareholders happy, companies have spent excessive resources competing for ways to increase market share - justifiably warranting public criticism in the process. When Microsoft bought Github for \$7.5 billion dollars, some wondered whether Clippy, the archaic paperclip cartoon, would provide recommendations on code-writing projects. When Amazon announced the acquisition of Whole Foods for \$13.7 billion dollars activists raised their electronic pitchforks, demanding to know why employee wages were not supplemented instead. Facebook's acquisition of Instagram broke the hearts of all the hipsters now forced to become mainstream - ultimately going to show that even though a picture may well be worth a thousand words, putting enough of them together is worth a billion dollar company.

M&A's carried out by powerhouses have varying effects on the acquiree. LinkedIn, acquired for \$26.2 billion dollars by Microsoft, has been

left largely untouched from a user perspective. BlackRock's \$152 million dollar acquisition of robo-advising platform FutureAdvisor resulted in the formation of a new business unit headed under 'Digital Wealth'. Others are not so lucky - Waterloo-based locker service BufferBox ceased operation only a few years after being bought by Google. Differences in autonomy and vision on behalf of the founders can also lead to internal feuds - Facebook most recently having experienced this phenomenon after the resignation of Instagram's co-founders, as well as the #deletefacebook movement started by the co-founder of Whatsapp, Brian Acton.

It is unfortunate for both shareholders and customers alike, when M&As don't have happily-ever-after success stories. Organizational alterations in management, pricing structure, and product integration, amongst a myriad of other changes, are all dictated by the terms of the deal. The success of a deal is rooted largely in a measurement of how well the new scheme performs in the market. Conclusively, the fate of a company cannot be perfectly predetermined; and in these ever-changing market conditions, the average Versace shopper can at least comment on the bargain of getting free ground shipping on \$425 shirts - for now.



Daniel Iverson via Flickr under CC by 2.0

Big companies have been quick to snap up new companies as mergers and acquisitions show no sign of slowing down

New Dwarf Planet Discovered!

Planet "Goblin" May Lead to More Clues of the Mysterious Planet X



On October 2, a dwarf planet nicknamed Goblin was discovered. Orbiting through the outer reaches of the solar system, astronomers hope it will lead them to Planet X – a hidden planet that is yet to be discovered, but is hypothesized to be responsible for the noted effects it has on the orbits of dwarf planets in the far reaches of our solar system.

The planet was originally discovered using the Mauna Kea telescopes in Hawaii in October 2015, with an official name designated as 2015 TG387, but new ground-breaking discoveries were made and published this month. It is the third planet found on the edge of our Solar system after Sedna, another dwarf planet found in 2003 and another one discovered in 2012. It has been nicknamed 'Goblin' due to its discovery near Halloween.

It was discovered that Goblin's orbit is very elliptical. Its perihelion (closest orbit point to the sun) is around 64 Astronomical Units (AU) while its aphelion (furthest orbit point from the sun) is around 2300 AU. Considering 1 AU is defined as the average distance between Earth and the sun, Goblin is astronomically far away. At its farthest point, it reaches a region in the far reaches of the solar system known as the Oort Cloud. The planet takes around 40 000 Earth years to make one complete orbit around the sun. Goblin measures just 300 km in diameter, making it 6 times smaller in diameter than Pluto. The size and distance of the planet make it too difficult to observe 99 percent of the time.

The shape of Goblin's orbit is very similar to that of previously discovered dwarf planets (such as Sedna). Scott Sheppard, an astronomer in the Carnegie Institution of Science in Washington suggested there may be a large planet the size of Earth (Planet X, or Nibiru for the conspiracy theorists) beyond Pluto controlling the or-

bits of these dwarf planets. The observations on Goblin may lead to more clues on the mysterious ninth planet lurking in the outer edges of the Solar system [1].

In addition, Sheppard also stated that there are more planets with a similar orbit pattern as Goblin and Sedna and that they "are just seeing the tip of the iceberg right now" [2]. As mentioned earlier, since Goblin is undetectable for 99 percent of its orbit, there may be many other dwarf planets that are lurking in the far reaches of the solar system that might be too difficult to discover right now.

Each new discovery, Sheppard suggests, contributes to a greater understanding of the outer solar system and the possible planet that is shaping Goblin's and the two other planets' orbit [3].

Planet X is the name of a hypothetical planet that could be 10 times larger than Earth and possibly orbits beyond Neptune. There are no actual observations of the planet itself but based on the orbits of the dwarf planets in that

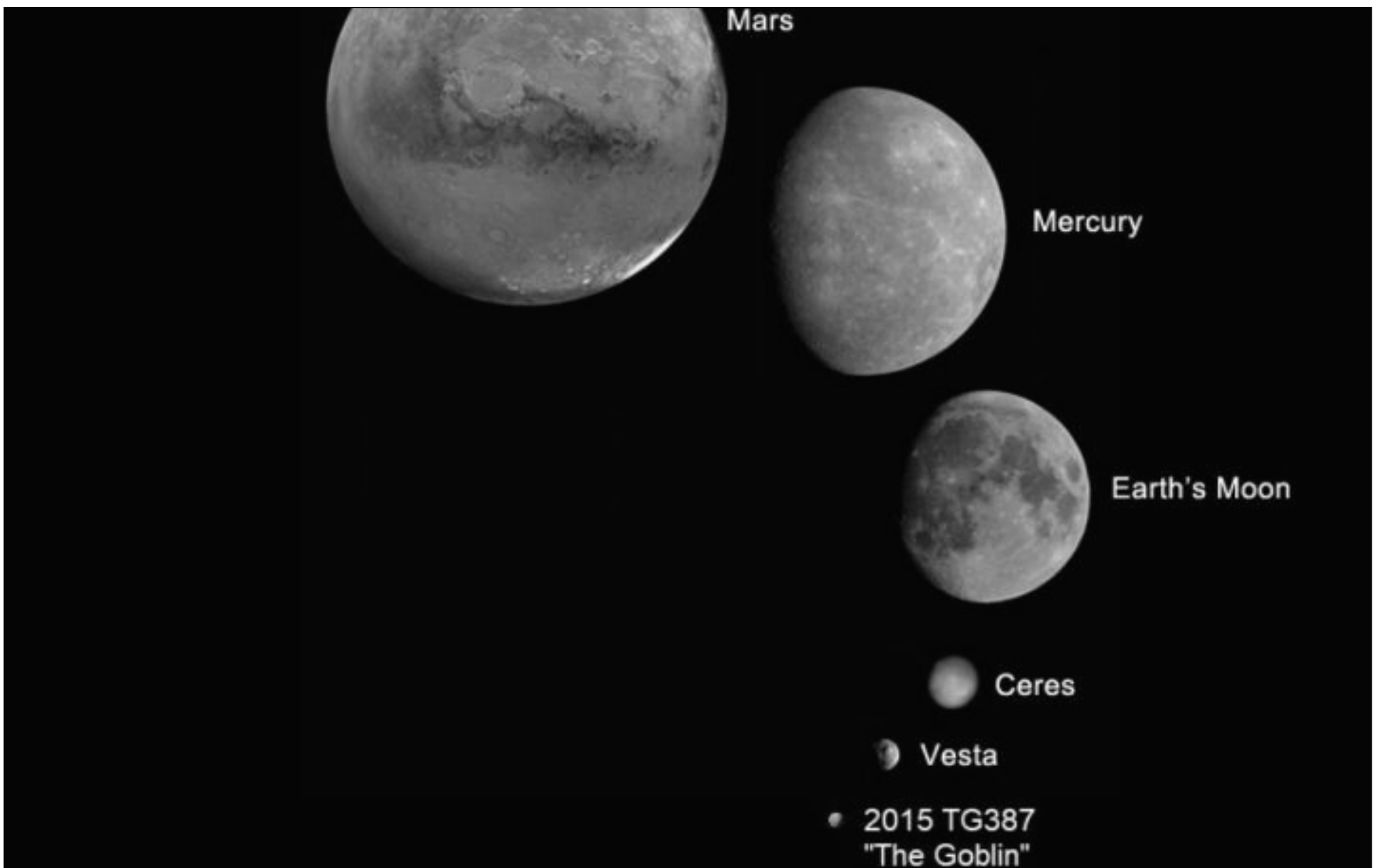
region, it is possible that Planet X is affecting the orbits of the dwarf planets. Planet X is also known as Nibiru by several doomsday conspiracists who believe that the planet might lead to the end of Earth as we know it – but that is a story for a different article altogether.

With the new information about the orbit and size of Goblin, astronomers are one step closer to finding the mysterious Planet X and other dwarf planets out there – within the far reaches of our Solar system.

[1] <https://nationalpost.com/news/world/new-dwarf-planet-nicknamed-the-goblin-spotted-at-the-very-fringe-of-solar-system>

[2] <https://www.theguardian.com/science/2018/oct/02/dwarf-planet-the-goblin-discovery-planet-nine-oort-cloud>

[3] <http://www.abc.net.au/news/2018-10-03/dwarf-planet-the-goblin-discovered-on-outskirts-of-solar-system/10331800>

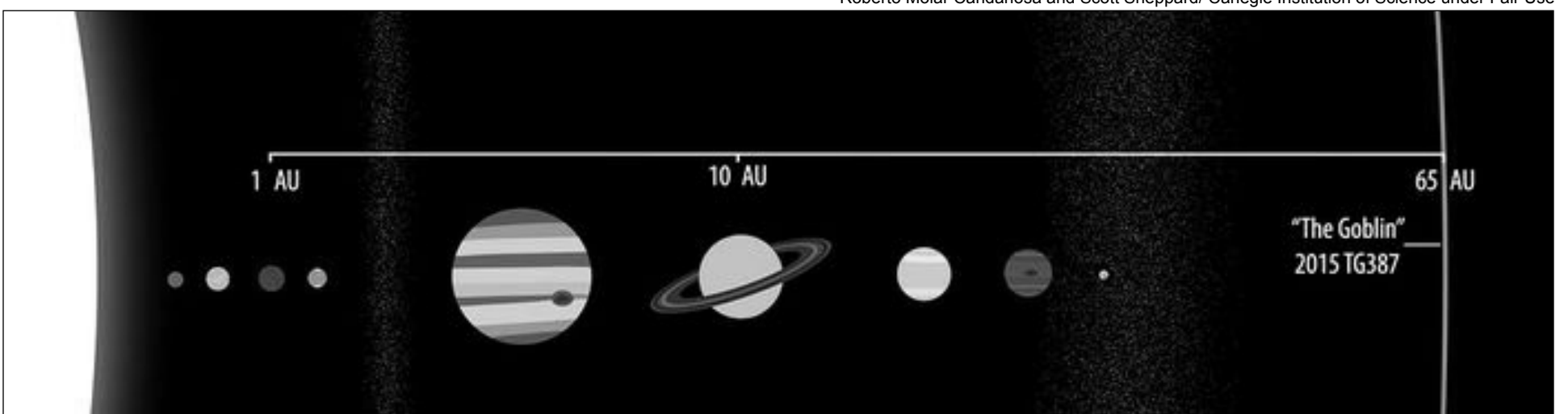


Roberto Molar Candanosa and Scott Sheppard/ Carnegie Institution of Science under Fair Use

Above: A comparison of the size of Goblin relative to other dwarf planets and more commonly known planets and moons in our solar system

Below: A comparison of the distance of Goblin from the sun relative to Earth and Saturn

Roberto Molar Candanosa and Scott Sheppard/ Carnegie Institution of Science under Fair Use



STUDENT MENTAL HEALTH FORUM

Come and learn how the Committee on Student Mental Health (CoSMH) is bringing the President's Advisory Committee on Student Mental Health (PAC-SMH) recommendations to fruition.

At an open house style session following the forum, CoSMH representatives will be available to share more about current mental health initiatives.

Join the conversation and share your feedback at the Student Mental Health Forum.

WHEN

Wednesday, October 24
Forum – 2:00 p.m. – 3:00 p.m.
Open House – 3:00 p.m. – 4:00 p.m.

WHERE

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Lime Scooters: New Vehicles on the Road

BEVERLY VAZ
2B SOFTWARE

People of Waterloo, a new vehicle arrives on our roads!

For those of you who have no idea what I'm talking about, e-scooters made their debut in parts of Waterloo on October 2nd.

Courtesy of Lime, these scooters can be used only in certain parts of Waterloo - a 6.5-kilometre route that includes Waterloo Park, the University of Waterloo's main campus, and the David Johnston Research + Technology Park. Lime is a company that is based in California and runs bicycle and scooter sharing systems.

The user needs to install the Lime app to locate nearby scooters. The app helps the user unlock the scooter. The cost for unlocking is \$1 and the ride costs \$.30/min. It is advised to wear a helmet when riding. The scooters can be charged using a plug point and a cable. They are to be used only in bike lanes. Since there are no proper docking stations provided yet, the scooters are to be dropped near a bike rack.

This is a pilot project that is scheduled to run this fall (till the snowfall or till November) and next summer (starting from April) and is the first of its kind in Canada.



Joe Flood via Flickr under CC BY-NC-ND 2.0

Lime Scooters, pictured here in a US city

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Engineering students participate in the ramen eating contest outside CPH

The Iron Eye

by Janny Wang, 2A Nanotechnology

Editor's Note: *The Iron Eye* is a feature intended to shine a light on some of the clubs at our university. Moderate teasing and tongue-in-cheek humour notwithstanding, the author and *The Iron Warrior* support all University of Waterloo clubs and encourage student involvement in the community. These articles are intended in good humour, and the clubs are worth exploring before making personal judgement.

Waterloo Campus Conservatives

The first meeting of the Young Conservatives took place in an empty classroom in an engineering building. It consisted of about a dozen or so students who gathered together for a short pep talk, an impromptu election of a first year rep, and some housekeeping, before heading out to get drunk.

The bulk of the event differed from a usual gathering of tipsy, animated youths only by the typical trend of conversation towards politics and by the abundance of free food - for the club, in conjunction with the WLU Young Conservatives, had endeavoured to bankroll a veritable feast of nachos and pizza.

The club was evidently well funded and well connected: the names of prominent political figures were tossed about with a certain degree of familiarity, conferences and summits were mentioned in

abundance, and several local politicians deigned to appear, shake hands, and look immensely out of place.

Nobody appeared particularly impressed or overawed by the presence of these grandees. At any rate, their presence was no great impediment to the general flow of alcohol and conversation. Lamentably enough, none of the esteemed individuals present condescended to give a rousing speech full of vigor and free market ardor. That role, suitably enough, was supplied by individual enterprise, although probably with a somewhat lesser rhetorical quality.

That the club had no overarching manifesto was plainly obvious- it was a 'coalition of people... who believe in individual liberty and small government'. In practice, it seemed to be a hodge-podge of social conservatives and quasi-min-

archists who probably got lost en route to the Libertarian Club. I could make out snatches of lively debate centered around abortion, right of association, businesses, and - inevitably - American Supreme Court judges.

Two words bandied around with respectable frequency were 'free speech'. Disdainful allusions were made to past efforts by leftist elements to de-platform controversial speakers. Mention was even made of a free speech rally. During the pep talk, a club leader proclaimed their dedication to liberty of expression; in almost the same breath, he decried racism and sexism, and brandished the sword of banishment against espousers thereof.

Speech certainly flowed very freely during the Pub Night, helped by generous doses of alcohol. One topic which

seemed surprisingly little discussed was Maxime Bernier and his new People's Party. It seemed that a fair chunk, or at least a fairly audible chunk, of the students inclined more in his direction than in that of Scheer, but besides the usual lamentations about vote splitting, it did not seem to be a point of contention.

The overall mood of the club was neither frantic nor dramatic; there was very little stirring rhetoric, or indeed any form of rhetoric. Without any imminent elections to look forward to, the main business of the club seemed to be speakers and conferences, but as the 2019 federal election approaches, the pace is liable to gain a sense of urgency and action. The distinction between the different conservative subgroups, here writ small, may be thrown into sharper relief.

The Socialist Fightback! Club

The Socialist Fightback meeting had a disturbing lack of red flags.

It was a simple, ordinary affair in an unused classroom, hosted by four or five organizers. The demographics of the group were evident; they were all young men, somewhere in their mid-twenties, with a few charming accents of indeterminate European origin.

In lieu of any more revolutionary décor, they endeavored to transform the classroom into a suitable rally center by taping their somewhat diminutive posters on the whiteboard. The front desks were taken up by an exhibit of books and pamphlets, including the Communist Manifesto.

The turnout was respectable; perhaps a dozen or so students, mostly male, accompanied by a handful of Nano students who did not feel inclined to vacate their homeroom. Two youths, with air and attire suitable for a boardroom, arrived towards the start, spoke briefly with the organizers, and left halfway. Their presence vexed me; I could only conclude that they were either underage corporate sponsors, or the world's most poorly disguised police spies.

The chief spectacle of the evening was a speech by one Marco LaGrotta, who introduced himself as a professional activist from Toronto. He had a fair bit of the starving intellectual look going for him, but he pleasant and he spoke very well.

The rhetoric of the speech was unremarkable, but he delivered it with a great deal of passion. It was entirely by the book, by which I mean it was an entirely orthodox reiteration of the Communist Manifesto. In short, the bourgeoisie had done their part in overthrowing feudalism and driving innovation at the cusp of the nineteenth century, but modern day capitalism was stagnant and monopolistic. Here, he showed Torontonians roots by launching into an entirely unprovoked diatribe against Bombardier for their failure to deliver the promised streetcars to the TTC.

Unprovoked diatribes were something of a feature; Margaret Thatcher, libertarians, "most anarchists"- exception being provided to the good ones (who were "generally closet Marxists")-, post-modernists, and - of all things - universities were all lambasted with great aplomb and very little logic. These rants were of a rather mean spirited

and tangential nature, with little relevance to the bulk of the speech; little would have been lost if they had been axed by a more judicious proofreader.

The heart of the speech was intended to be rousing rather than persuasive, but he did attempt to incorporate logos into it. He quoted frequently from the Economist and occasionally from Forbes, and cited history almost over-enthusiastically. His description of the French revolution - as a bourgeoisie revolution - was over simplistic, but he conceded this point later on, in private conversation, and demonstrated a pretty good knowledge of 1789 and '93, and thereby found favor in the eyes of the audience.

As far as political speeches go, it was no less factual than most. The speaker did, however, have an irritating habit of punctuating his speech with unprompted declarations of "This is a fact," generally spoken in a most belligerent manner and accompanied by some appropriate hand motion. His manner in that regard was unnecessarily aggressive and almost suspiciously specific, but when actually faced with questions or criticism from the audience, he addressed them with respectable equanimity.

The chief surprise of this group was how moderate they were. The proletariat were given the right to self-defense, but the revolution 'would certainly be non-violent'. The Soviet Union was roundly disavowed, small businesses were to be left unmolested, and a transition period of indeterminate length was allowed betwixt capitalism and the utopian Promised Land.

They maintained that the promised day - the day of proletarian revolt - would arise spontaneously at the allotted hour and all that remained for them was to educate themselves and bide their time. Capitalism was untenable, therefore it was only a matter of time before the economy tanked, the proletariat revolted, and they would have the chance to usher in the glorious era of love, peace, and socialism. In this sense, they had almost the air of a Christian doomsday sect crossed with the doom-and-gloom of an Opposition think tank economist.

A portion of the meeting was dedicated to a general discussion, in the style of a high school English class. Like most high

school English classes, it was an almost inveterate disaster and - what's worse - a bore. I have noted that Marco LaGrotta was a good speaker; unfortunately, he was the only good speaker in the room. The questions posed by the students were semi-incoherent, the answers returned by their peers almost entirely so, and, had they been worthy of Socrates and Plato, it would not have mattered a jot because the entire proceeding was almost entirely inaudible.

Incoherence notwithstanding, the debate was fairly lively and participation was good. As a recruitment session, it seemed fairly successful. The majority of the attendees seemed interested, and a respectable amount indicated willingness to donate to the Cause.

The overall impression was not terribly different from any other pseudo-enlightened socially aware youth group. I am not certain that they had any very sophisticated idea of statecraft, the Economist notwithstanding, but the general atmosphere was lively and tolerably good natured. Besides, nobody committed any particularly egregious acts of idiocy. It is by no means certain that they are at all liable to usher in a socialist utopia in this lifetime, but they are pretty unlikely to do any harm and may even do a little good.

They did, however, commit one cardinal sin: they did not have any food.



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Wheel of Time

Amazon Brings Book Series to TV

JANNY WANG
2A NANOTEHCNOLOGY

One of the downsides of being an engineering student is having entirely too much time on your hands.

When one has four assignments and three pre labs due within the next two days and an entire unit of electromagnetism which is more or less a complete mystery, there is nothing half as soothing as an hour or six of pleasant escapism, to fuss over somebody else's apocalypse or ponder the complex geopolitical issues of an entirely made up world.

Unfortunately, man is a social animal, especially in our vices. It is a miserable thing to map out the physics of an imaginary magic system alone, and too few engineers heed the voice within their souls that urges them to attain enlightenment through cultured procrastination. There is no sense in scrolling through reddit for four and a half hours when one might easily waste six or seven exercising one's faculties and contorting one's bowels in rage over the goings-on of a fictional character.

For too long, mine was a voice in the wilderness, crying into the void, "Read Wheel of Time!"

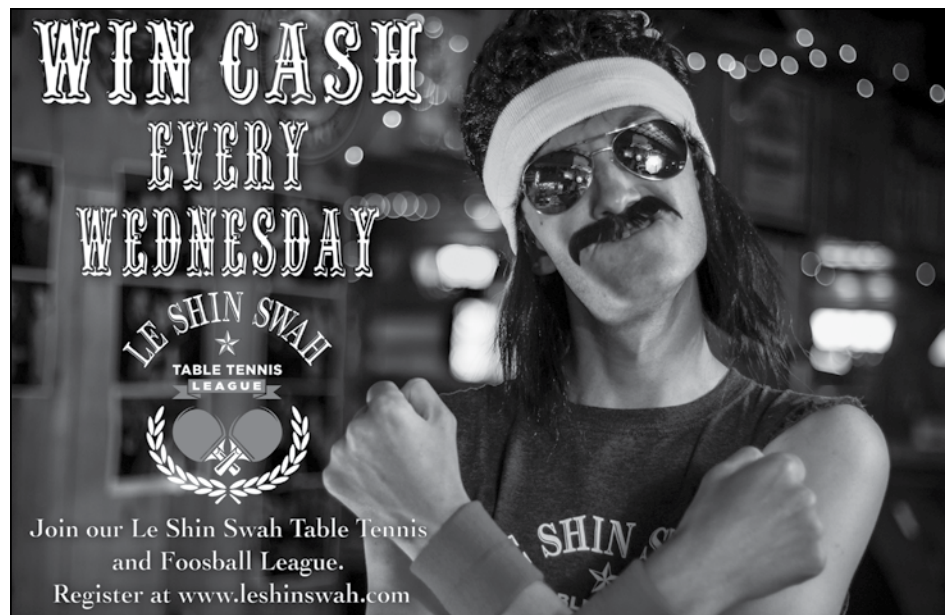
Occasionally, the void would cry back, "Shut up, Janny!" or "Have you looked at the quantum assignment at all?"

The majority of the excuses are thoroughly unconvincing. To be sure, Wheel of Time is fourteen books long, of which about a fifth reads as a pseudo-Georgian women's clothing catalogue, and I cannot deny that it possesses at least three subplots which exist only to tax the reader's mental health. However, it is also an absolutely masterful work in terms of world-building and character development, a modern day epic that marked the shift away from endless Tolkien knock offs and paved the way for A Song of Ice and Fire.

It must be conceded that three million and three hundred thousand words of interminable prose may be too bulky a commitment to squeeze into one's schedule, supposing one were not really committed to the art of escapism; but, happily, a new way to procrastinate is on the horizon, as Amazon Studios announced a Wheel of Time television adaptation in early October.

This is the perfect alternative for those who still entertain a vague hope of studying some time before the night is done, as the less well-received subplots will be left on the cutting room floor, and the visual medium will serve to make palatable the intricacies of silken dresses with split skirts and delicate golden embroidery depicting the roses and lilies of Andor.

The story is set some three thousand years after the apocalypse. The Dragon



sealed away their equivalent of the devil and in doing so accidentally tainted the male source of magic, called saidin. Accordingly, all male channelers are doomed to go insane, while the female channelers, the Aes Sedai, have gathered in a literal ivory tower, guarding the world against the return of the Dark One and being insufferably annoying in the process.

Moiraine, one of the few Aes Sedai without several forests' worth of wooden wands embedded in her rectum, searches the world for the reincarnation of the Dragon, foretold either to bring the world to its salvation or its destruction. Eventually, she settles upon one of three boys from an obscure farming village called Two Rivers; unable to narrow it down further, she quasi-abducts all three and takes

them on a magical journey to Tar Valon, the seat of Aes Sedai power. What begins as an archetypal farmboy-goes-on-an-adventure story swiftly spirals out of control as the boys' rebel against Moiraine's guidance, and becomes a tale of madness, ambition and salvation.

There is also has a lot of spanking and female nudity, for the less artistically inclined.

The new Wheel of Time adaptation may well become the next Game of Thrones; it possesses in fair proportion everything the latter does, with the added benefit of being an adaptation of a series that is actually completed.

Carbon Tax Clash

Provincial Backlash of the Carbon Tax Intensifies

KIRSTEN EHLERS
1A BIOMEDICAL

The battle between provinces and the Federal Government over putting a price of carbon hit a new level of contention this week, with Manitoba's Premier Brian Pallister suddenly backing out of Manitoba's planned \$25 a tonne carbon tax plan. Pallister was motivated by the Federal Government's continued threats to enact its own carbon tax on the provinces, claiming that the Federal Government wasn't giving him any space for compromise on the tax rate, even after he acquiesced to their initial demands and presented a plan to put a flat rate price on carbon.

This decision follows Ontario Premier Doug Ford's move to Ontario's cap and trade system in July, setting a new milestone in the anti-carbon tax movement across Canada. Ford has now joined forces with Saskatchewan Premier Scott Moe in launching a legal challenge on the Federal Government's authority to impose a unilateral carbon tax on provinces. Alberta's opposition leader, Jason Kenney, has promised to follow suit and remove Alberta's carbon tax if elected. The leader of New Brunswick's Progressive Conservatives, Blaine Higgs, has also suggested he will join this group if he ends up forming government following the province's close - and still undecided - provincial election that took place earlier in September.

There seem to be two distinct arguments in the carbon tax debate. First, those who are anti-carbon tax argue about the effects a carbon tax would have on the economy. They believe that the tax will makes prices in Canada unnecessarily expensive and less competitive than similar products produced in the United States that do not have to deal with carbon taxes. This will result in businesses being less inclined to invest in Canada, and would have a substantial negative impact on the Canadian energy sector.



Andrew Vaughn/Canadian Press under Fair Use

Premiers Doug Ford and Scott Moe discuss their unity against the federal carbon tax at a meeting of Canada's Premiers

In contrast, those who are pro-carbon tax bring up the impact fossil fuels have on the environment: greenhouse gasses have been increasing worldwide and climate change is a huge global environmental problem that needs to be acted on before irreparable damage is made to the planet. There is an ethical responsibility to protect the resources that people rely on. The only way this will occur is if polluters have a financial penalty for hurting the environment (and thus have a financial incentive to use more carbon neutral energy sources).

Let's set something straight. At the core of the debate, this is not just an environmental problem or just a business problem; it's a political one. The growing divide between party ideals is now fracturing the relationship between Ottawa and the provinces. No matter which side of the argument you subscribe to, the recent debate on

carbon tax creates an unsettling precedent in politics that Canadians should pay attention to: the provinces are actively fighting against Ottawa's decisions. Federalism in Canada is at risk. There is a clear divide between politicians elected on a provincial level and federal level. Canada's unity is threatened by the disagreement of provinces. Should governments prioritize the promises of premiers the promises of Prime Minister Trudeau? They have both been elected by Canadians. So whose platforms should be supreme when the two have such different ideas?

As for the carbon tax, it is expected the Liberals in Ottawa will set their own policies based on whichever provinces have their own satisfactory carbon-reduction programs. They have made it clear that this is a fight they will not back down from. Furthermore, Brian Pallister's gov-

ernment received legal opinion last year that the provinces did not have a solid constitutional basis to fight the federal legislation. Thus, this disagreement over carbon tax is inconsequential. There's going to be a carbon tax in Ontario even if Doug Ford doesn't like it. There is nothing good in dragging out this fight. In fact, all it does is damage our decision-making process. Instead of paying lawyers to fight a battle they cannot win, the premiers ought to spend some time and money to figure out real solutions that will reduce carbon emissions and be best for their respective jurisdictions. It's time to make the best decisions within federally mandated restrictions, not to waste time fighting the constitution. If the decade-long pipeline debacle has taught us anything, it's that legal challenges only result in lost time, money, and dissatisfaction all around.

Point Vs. Counterpoint

POINT →

Should Politically Correct Halloween Costumes be Banned?

← **COUNTERPOINT**

KIRSTEN EHLERS
1A BIOMEDICAL

Halloween is rapidly approaching and, of course, the debate about politically correct costumes comes up again. Next time you enter a costume store, consider your options. Jamaican bobsled team? Anna Rexia? Indian? Sexy geisha? Tequila Bandito? Honestly, how is this still an issue for people? Politically correct costumes are just a matter of human decency.

First of all, we live in a multicultural society; Canada is becoming increasingly multicultural. As a result, people are more exposed to each other's values and beliefs. People are more open-minded about other cultures and value sensitivity towards these cultures. It may seem ridiculous, but that is what society values now. There are various costumes that society has decided are wrong, such as blackface and costumes that make fun of serious illnesses. Costumes like the Jamaican bobsled team and Anna Rexia are not appealing to most people. They are just insensitive toward others, and in many cases, racist.

Consider all the stereotypes about other cultures. Some people from those minorities may think those are funny. That's fine. Others get really offended and that's fine too. The thing with politically incorrect costumes is that they don't really impact the former group but can really offend the latter.

You really just have to be a decent human being and respect other people. If there is the slightest chance that someone may feel disrespected by your costume, don't wear it. You may

not fully understand the impact it has on them. For instance, Aboriginal headdresses may seem stylish for a costume, but for many First Nations communities, headdresses have serious and ceremonial meaning. Wearing a headdress may not seem like a big deal, but it's incredibly disrespectful. Same with any sexy Geisha costume. Geishas have an important history in Japanese culture. Don't sexualize it. Respect their culture.

It is also about stereotypes. Take the Tequila Bandito. Do Mexicans only drink Tequila all day long? No. Do Mexicans wear sombreros all the time? No. It is a stereotype and it may be funny, but consider how offensive that image is to some people. Respect that opinion.

Some people argue that they asked their Mexican, First Nations, Japanese, et cetera friend and they said that the costume was funny. Your one friend does not represent the opinions of an entire population. You need to respect everyone.

It's not even hard. Literally all you have to do is pick another costume. That's it. It doesn't cost you more money. There are plenty of non-offensive costumes to pick from. Worst comes to worst, be a ghost.

You may be concerned that there's no way to please everyone. True. However, there are very obvious ways to offend people by appropriating their culture and it's so easy to just not.

Choosing a politically correct costume may be a nuisance, but it means a lot. So be a decent person and just be open-minded when you pick your costume.



STEVEN DU
1A SOFTWARE

Halloween has changed a lot – even from the time when I was a kid. Halloween was once an ancient Celtic festival where participants would don costumes to ward off scary ghosts; but now, the holiday has become a much more frightening battleground for political correctness. Instead of making a list of possible costumes, many university campuses are beginning to issue lists of unacceptable Halloween costumes. And while I'm not in support of students dressing up in KKK costumes or brandishing Swastikas, the recent backlash against dressing up as Mulan or Moana, claiming that it's somehow an insensitive form of cultural appropriation, is quite absurd.

Halloween was never designed to be a comforting holiday – the entire reason behind Halloween was to have fun dressing up in costumes that would sometimes scare your friends shitless. To try and impose restrictions on acceptable costumes is to strip the holiday of its humor and spirit. To try and draw up a list of costumes that would offend no one and cause no one discomfort would be a Herculean task (I apologize for appropriating Roman culture to make my point).

As a kid, I loved costumes but disliked

Halloween in general. As someone who ran from even the sight of a cobweb, the rampage of plastic spiders was too much for me to stomach. Nevertheless, I understood that the holiday was never created to cater to my whims. I knew I had no right to tell other people not to dress up as spiders simply because it upset me. I still enjoyed trick-or-treating – I simply steered clear of all the scary-looking houses. Would I have enjoyed Halloween more if everyone stopped adorning their houses with spiders? Sure – but it wasn't my place to detract from other people's experience simply to suit my own wants. Heck, if Halloween was exactly the way I wanted it, the holiday would be celebrated during the day and anyone wearing a spider costume would be publicly humiliated.

At the end of the day, Halloween is a celebration involving costumes. There should be a tacit understanding that costumes are a form of light-hearted, humorous expression. Not every person dressing up as a cowboy is attempting to mock the oppression Native Americans faced, nor is every geisha costume a mockery of Japanese culture. As much as we should try to be respectful, we shouldn't be scared to express ourselves simply because others might take offense. To be completely honest, the paradigm shift towards extreme political correctness is much scarier than a child dressing up as Mulan for Halloween.

Editor's Note:

Point Vs. Counterpoint is a feature meant to stimulate discussion on thought-provoking topics. The views and opinions expressed here do not necessarily reflect those of the authors, *The Iron Warrior*, or the Engineering Society.



Politics Briefing

Provincial Elections Bring about change and Uncertainty



RAFIQ HABIB
EDITOR-IN-CHIEF

New Brunswick

Incumbent Premier Brian Gallant's Liberals fell to second place in the New Brunswick provincial election that took place on September 24th, dropping 3 seats to 21 out of 49. The Progressive Conservatives (PCs), under Blaine Higgs, took 22 seats. The Green Party and new People's Alliance party each won 3 seats, potentially holding the balance of power when the Liberals or PCs attempt to form government. This is the first election since 1920 where New Brunswick has not elected a majority government.

In the 3 weeks since the election, no formal coalition has been announced and it is unclear whether any party will be able to gather enough votes to form government. The Lieutenant Governor has allowed Brian Gallant to present a Speech from the Throne to the Legislature to attempt to gain the confidence of the Legislature. If his Speech fails to gain 25 votes, then Higgs will have the opportunity to present his Speech from the Throne. If they are unable to gain a majority of votes either, then another election will have to be called. Needless to say, the next few weeks are sure to be the most politically exciting period that New Brunswick has had for a long time.

Quebec

On October 1 Quebecers went to the polls in their own provincial election. Delivering a resounding majority of 74 out of 125 seats to François Legault and his Coalition Avenir Québec. The Liberal Party and the Parti Québécois both saw their number of seats cut by more than half, with the Liberals dropping from 68 to 31 and the Parti Québécois from 28 to 10.

Both outgoing Liberal Premier Phillip Couillard and Parti Québécois

leader Jean-François Lisée resigned as leaders of their respective parties. Lisée was also defeated in his own riding of Rosemont.

Immediately following the election, François Legault announced his intention to table a bill using the Notwithstanding Clause that would ban all religious symbols in the public sector workplace. This has placed him at odds with Prime Minister Justin Trudeau, who has declared that the state has no place telling people what they can or cannot wear.



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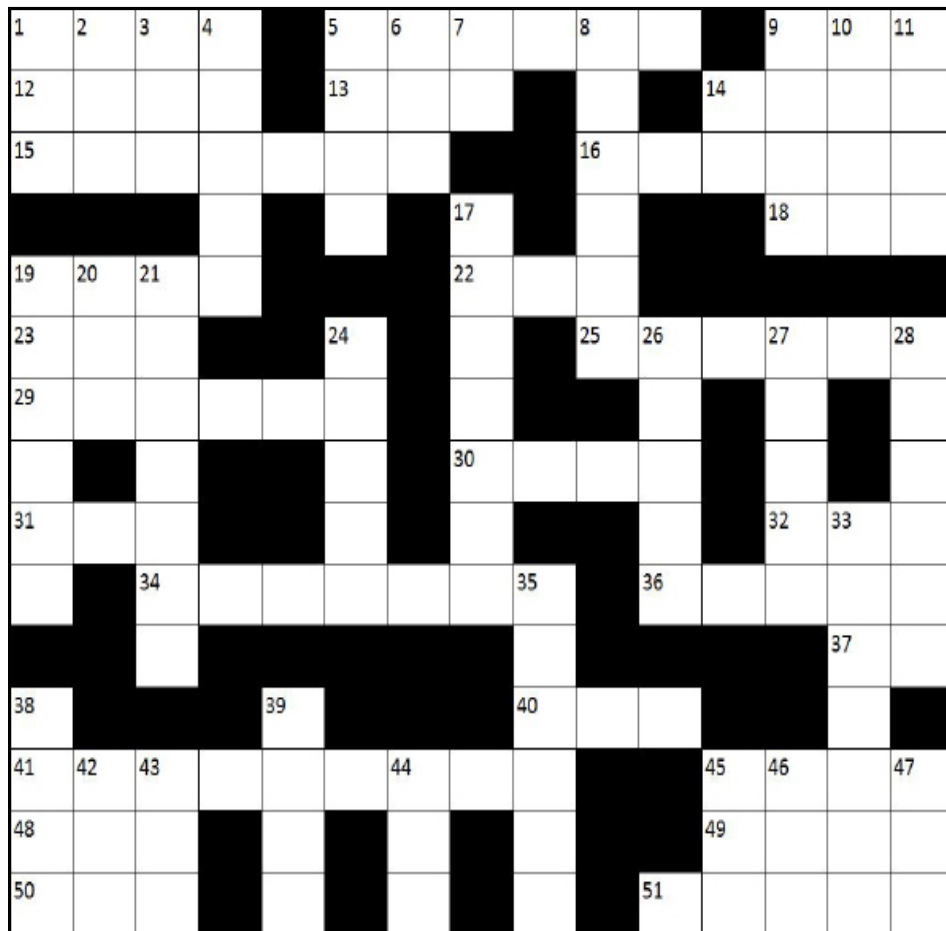
Upcoming Events Calendar

Upcoming Events Calendar							
Wednesday October 17	Thursday October 18	Friday October 19	Saturday October 20	Sunday October 21	Monday October 22	Tuesday October 23	Check out up-to-the-day event postings on the EngSoc website at engsoc.uwaterloo.ca/event-calendar/
First Year Midterm Week					Engqueers 6:00 PM - 9:00 PM, POETS ECE and MME Midterm Week begins		
Wednesday October 24	Thursday October 25	Friday October 26	Saturday October 27	Sunday October 28	Monday October 29	Tuesday October 30	
			Bus Push 9:00 AM - 10:00 AM, Uptown Waterloo	Dungeons & Dragons 12:00 PM - 5:00 PM, POETS	Free Food CPHH Foyer Engqueers 6:00 PM - 9:00 PM, POETS	RuPaul Drag Race Viewing Party 6:00 PM - 9:00 PM, POETS	

The Iron Crossword

I'm New to This...

STONE HE
2A MECHANICAL



ACROSS

- 1. **Taiwanese** hardware and electronics company
- 5. Getting out from
- 9. 0 in golf
- 12. Single step
- 13. A golf ball is placed on top.
- 14. WWE wrestler in which his intro music was fairly famous
- 15. Continents in the New World
- 16. Before starting a paragraph
- 18. Spray this instead of oil
- 19. We were all (most) once this
- 22. Online rhythm game
- 23. Curved trajectory
- 25. State in Germany
- 29. Talent show but engineers
- 30. **Therefore**
- 31. Highway patrol
- 32. Onomatopoeia of hitting something
- 34. 2nd part of the name of Paul McCartney's 2018 album (he still makes music)

DOWN

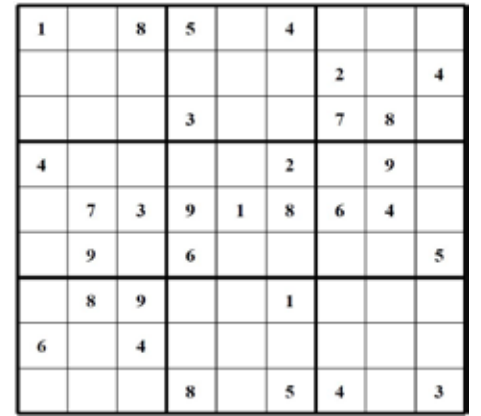
- 1. Citation format for subjects in social sciences
- 2. Transforms rotary to linear motion, used for valve timings
- 3. Paul Ward teaches in this Engineering program
- 4. Playing an old season of a TV show
- 5. Acidic treatment on metals
- 6. "Under the _"
- 7. Marking to certify the requirements of health, safety, and environmental protection
- 8. Les Claypool
- 9. Short look (not formal)
- 10. Protagonist of Frozen
- 11. American funk metal band
- 14. 80s era digital mass storage (of that time)
- 17. Main character that survives Hamlet
- 19. Military performance but with music and drill
- 20. "End of an _"
- 21. IDE and natural phenomenon
- 24. 1st part of the name of Paul McCartney's 2018 album
- 26. "Leck mich im _" by Mozart
- 27. Some weird giraffe-zebra hybrid
- 28. Swedish neoclassical guitar player
- 33. Shakespeare play and board game
- 35. Something we keep destroying
- 38. **_BAG** Darrel
- 39. Roads lead to this place
- 42. Month named after Greek Goddess Maia
- 43. What to wear in hazardous environments (abbreviation)
- 44. Used to denote military rank (mainly for officers in the Canadian Forces)
- 45. Type of compound found in Cannabis, usually made into oil (abbreviation)
- 46. Latin for from the founding of the City (used to tell what year based on city age).
- 47. Information technology company based in USA. Invented the ATM.

Sudoku

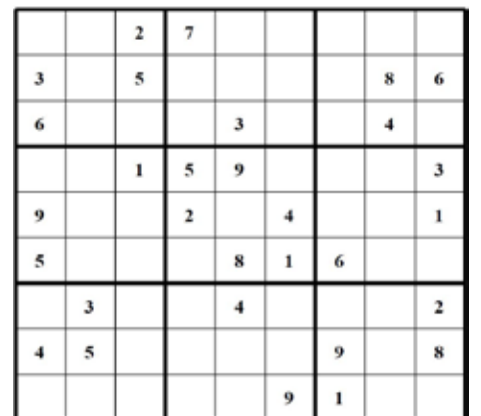
#2018-12

RAFIQ HABIB
EDITOR-IN-CHIEF

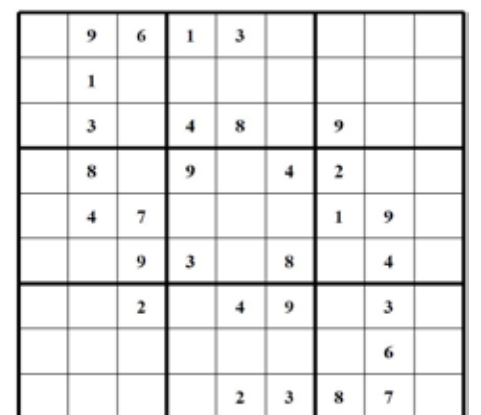
A Light Breeze



Gust of Wind



Gale Force



Solutions for previous crosswords can be found on *The Iron Warrior's* website at iwarrior.uwaterloo.ca/distractions.

THE IRON INQUISITION
Stone He - 2A Mechanical

"What Not to do During Fall Break?"



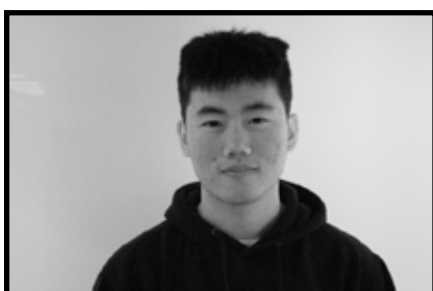
"Study, catch up on sleep instead."
Andrew Dawson, 3A Mechanical



"MOSFETs."
Noshawan Ahmed, 2B Electrical & Computer



"Don't not go bowling with your friends during Thanksgiving."
Helen Zhong, 2A Chemical



"Spend 12 hours trying to navigate public transit in Toronto."
Edward Yang, 2A Mechatronics



"Don't not break your phone."
Elton Tang, 2B Electrical & Computer



"Go back to your parent's house when the power and the internet are out."
Kenneth Wong, 1B Civil