First Lady faces backlash for controversial attire

BY AYOMIDE OGUNSUA

On October 1st, 2018 First Lady Melania Trump departed for her first solo trip to Africa. She chose to visit four specific countries in Africa: Ghana, Malawi, Kenya, and Egypt. She chose this continent because she wanted to meet the African children, explore Africa’s history and culture, and also educate herself on the issues facing children throughout the continent.

The order of her trip was very unique. She visited Cape Coast Castle in Ghana, where she was welcomed with open arms. There she visited a somber memorial site which formerly housed Ghanaian slaves before they were transported to the Americas by the British. She also visited Greater Accra Regional Hospital and the Emintsimadze Palace. From there, she went to Lilongwe, Malawi’s capital.

First Lady Melanie Trump visited many places throughout Africa including Malawi and Kenya.

Photo from: The New York Times

Taylor, “Mrs. Trump responded [saying,] ‘We just completed an amazing trip. We went to Ghana. We went to Malawi. We went to Kenya. Now here we are in Egypt. I want to talk about my trip and not what I wear.’”

Bayside High School sophomore Jun Lu says, “Mrs. Trump’s clothing shouldn’t matter. What should matter are what she came to Africa. She wanted to make a mark in Africa and not her clothes.”

Others, however, have some mixed feelings on why she would wear such an outfit. Bayside High School global history Teacher Ms. Wylie believes that “Her outfit was inappropriate and tone deaf because the clothing, especially the hat, was associated with European dominance and control over Africa. This symbolizes she feels superior to the people she went to visit. The outfit was a distraction to the real reason she came to Africa. She wanted to make a mark in Africa and not her clothes.”

Once a Baysider, always a Baysider.
Nobel Prize winners awarded for groundbreaking cancer research

ISAAC SHON

On October 1, 2018, the Nobel Assembly at the Karolinska Institute, Sweden, announced the 2018 Nobel Prize for Physiology or Medicine for their groundbreaking discoveries in cancer therapy by inhibition of negative immune regulation.

“...cancer immunotherapy works with the patient’s own immune system to attack cancer cells. Immunotherapy is done through the manipulation of immune checkpoints, which are molecules that help regulate the immune system and prevent it from attacking the body’s own cells.”

In 1992, Tasuku Honjo and researches at Kyoto University, Japan, discovered the protein PD-L1, which is present on human cells, and its ligand PD-L1. PD-L1 is also expressed in various types of cancers, which means that if the interaction between PD-1 and PD-L1 cannot be blocked, T-cell responses begin attacking cancer cells.

On the other side of the Pacific Ocean, James P. Allison discovered that another immune checkpoint, CTLA-4, can be restricted by antibodies to allow the body’s T-cells to attack cancer cells. According to Professor Klas Kärre of the Nobel Committee, “He [Allison] started to treat some of the patients and some of them showed striking responses; the tumors shrunk and others disappeared. Other patients showed more modest or no responses at all. In 2011, the treatment was approved for inoperable metastatic melanoma.”

The recognition of immunotherapy as a viable treatment option has given hope to people all over the world. Heefin Lin, a college undergraduate student at the Fashion Institute of Technology, as well someone who has a loved one affected by cancer, expresses high hopes for immunotherapy. She believes that this type of cancer treatment has the potential to be more effective than other alternatives, such as chemotherapy and anti-cancer drugs. She said, “I think it’s [current treatment methods] very time-consuming and it definitely drains the patient.”

For those members of the public diagnosed with leukemia and her treatment was through chemotherapy in the form of a pill. She would take those pills and over time, started to lose her hair. She became weaker physically and her self-esteem plummeted. Also, the fact that she knew that this wasn’t ideal, a short-term thing and had to do this for her entire life made it even worse.”

While some people are optimistic of immunotherapy, others express concern. Amanda Ra, Bayside High School junior, believes that “Immunotherapy could be very helpful to protect our bodies from cancer.”

Male physicist claims women have no place in physics

BY JESICA BAK

On September 28th, 2018, at what was supposed to be a civilized workshop on high energy theory and gender taking place at Geneva, Switzerland’s leading nuclear research laboratory, the European Organization for Nuclear Research (CERN), instead fueled into unprecedented attacks on female physicists. Alessandro Strumia, a senior Italian physicist at Pisa University, was one of the 38 scientists invited to speak, only to make claims that physics was “invented and built by men.” According to an article from the website Gizmodo’s physics column, “Male Physicists Claims Women Are Worse at Physics at CERN Gender Bias Talk”, he “complained that the actual victims of gender discrimination are male scientists, including himself, who are passed over for jobs that instead go to less experienced women.”

Considering that his audience was mostly comprised of women, it should not come as a shock that Strumia’s remarks were seen as incredibly sexist, and the male physicist is now barred from any activity at CERN as they are aware of the reports of sexual harassment.

Strumia’s lecture gives rise to the idea of the female presence in Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics (STEM), and further proves that society still has work to do when it comes to reception of women in the field. Bayside High School physics teacher, Mrs. Norwich, provides first-hand experience with the lack of women in the field, stating that when she majored in physics, there was a total of two women in the whole department and “as much as one would like to think it has changed, it seems there’s not that many women going into physics, or even teaching the subject.”

There was backlash from female physicists who actually attended the event. Dr. Jessica Wade of Imperial College London tells The Guardian that “Strumia’s presentation was terrifying and simplistic” and that she felt awful for “every young high-energy physicist in that room.”

Unfortunately, Strumia seems to show little to no remorse in his claims, telling The Guardian that his presentation was simply “facts” in response to statements made about men discriminating against women. For this reason, many believe that his actions are unforgivable. Bayside High School junior, Sheng Qi, Lin makes this clear as she states, “Society demands the need of physicists; it is not a matter of pity when the field needs physicists that happen to be women. However, as a student studying AP Physics, I don’t feel attacked by his claim because I know how far women have progressed.”

And right she is, for it was only last year that CERN spoke up, when it was announced backs on female physicists; it is not a matter of pity when the field needs physicists that happen to be women. However, as a student studying AP Physics, I don’t feel attacked by his claim because I know how far women have progressed.”

Inferior: How Science Got Women Wrong, explains possible reasoning behind claims unlike Strumia’s. “When anyone suggests women have less aptitude, what they’re doing is trying to resurrect the sexism of the past, to reverse the clock to when women had even fewer rights and opportunities,” she states. As Saini brings up viable points, “...cancer immunotherapy works...”

Male physicist claims women have no place in physics

Did You Know?

Ms. Koehler is the new Coordinator of Student Activities (C.O.S.A.)! She is also the yearbook advisor.
Motion picture industry changes throughout time

BY NICOLE MESELSOHN

It’s 2018, and movies have been coming out since the late seventeenth century, but the old has been replaced with the new. Black and white films from the 30s and 40s and classical stories from the 60s have been long forgotten, pushed to the side by technology from the late 20th and 21st centuries. From black and white silent films to technologically show-offs like Mission: Impossible (1996), each one after the other show evolving technologically from the very beginning.

People have taken an interest in the newest craze since it all began, from movies with sound to color to the cinematic effects that we have today, but no matter how great the plot was in the past, movies without the newest technology become underappreciated or rebooted. Classics such as The Wizard of Oz (1939) or King Kong (1933) have been remade over and over with graphic and technological advancements, but the real classic is the first one. Modernized movies create an exaggeration of the true storyline and bring upon a greater imagination for the 21st century.

Bayside High School global history Teacher Mr. Triantafillou (Mr. T) said, “Younger generations have too much empathy on the improvements of special effects, losing the message that books were meant to say.” Similarly, Bayside High School senior Jazmin Desroy states, “It’s interesting to see how older movies were made and to compare how they are today.” From the modernization of 2018, the colorless movies have been outshined by the high definition and the graphics of the recent years. The popularity of new movies have greatly increased from the changing trends and the way they portray society as whole. Most people find newer movies full of action and much more interesting to see as a plot unravels in front of their eyes. However, some people are able to appreciate the novelty of older movies. Bayside High School freshman Luis Manalo comments, “People should take an interest in watching older movies in order to have a deep, clear, and meaningful appreciation for the progress of not only films, but filming as an industry and for human imagination.”

Older movies allow people to think about society and see it in a way completely different from the present. When you can watch different people grow through their lives in a completely new environment, like the 1940s or 50s, one becomes curious and can learn from the past.

Although few can only acknowledge the importance of older movies, others appreciate the efforts of modernized movies. Bayside High School chemistry Teacher Dr. Han says, “I think old movies are much too choreographed, they lack spontaneity that real life provides. The cultural shift of society and the people playing it out subconsciously affects how I, as well as others, may view current movies.” By relating to it on one’s own level, others can compare their lives to see a whole new perspective that movies provide.

Bayside High School junior Asia Lin also agrees with Dr. Han, comparing the fact that older movies have much more exaggerated acting that may make a movie too cliché and veer off the path from the truth of portraying real life.

Releasing new movies allows viewers to experience the newest fad or technology, but it also pushes away the old classics that are not to be forgotten. With every new ending, there is an old start that was made for all to watch and experience throughout history.

Teachers emphasize student collaboration in classes

BY TIFFANY CAO

In school, student collaboration is encouraged in order for students to learn more from each other. There are many learning opportunities students can be exposed to. The more frequent students collaborate with each other, the more it can help build upon their ideas by receiving information from all different perspectives. When students are confused, it could be difficult for them to understand the topic taught in class from the teacher’s perspective.

During group work in the classroom, students come together to formulate ideas about their perspectives and ultimately end up with one or more ideas. This is similar to an investigation for a case; you must consider the perspectives of the people involved in order for you to draw the most accurate conclusion.

Mr. Kuball, a Bayside High School living environment teacher says that, “Student collaboration helps teachers see the roles and responsibilities.” He also adds that he’d rather students of different strengths be placed in the same group, that way everyone in the group can thrive.

Bayside High School global history Teacher Mr. Kneller defines student collaboration as being “successful from each other’s knowledge.” What Mr. Kneller believes is that different people should be placed with each other so they can learn from each other.

Ryan Kwon, a Bayside High School freshman, thinks that student collaboration is “very effective” and that it’s a great way to get to know others and also a great way to learn about yourself.” Kwon added that “more opportunities should be given for student collaboration.” Bayside High School senior Kristen Jean-Baptiste thinks that student collaboration is “very effective because you can easily communicate with the other person and communication is key.”

Bayside High School freshman Michelle Shi, however, thinks student collaboration is “not effective.” She feels, “Students should be able to do their own work because they need to know how well they do on a topic by themselves.”

Overall, most students agree that student collaboration is effective because of the information that can be obtained by communication. Others also believe that people should be open-minded about these lessons and be willing to listen to others.
**Imagined**

**Reality**

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**WINTER WONDER**

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Senior year! No worries!