

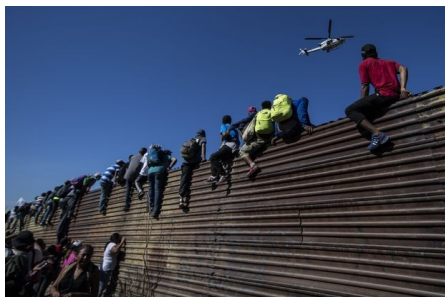


Border Crisis

By: Sadia A.

The United States has been facing a border crisis these past few months. The number of migrants entering the U.S has only been going up since February. Families from Mexico, Honduras, and Guatemala have been trying to enter the U.S from the Southern border.

The number of migrants entering the U.S has increased by 71% since February. Around 175,000 migrants, majority of them being children, have attempted to



enter through the southern border. In March, 104,000 people were expelled under title 42 by CBP. Title 42 allows Border protection and customs to expel undocumented migrants to stop and prevent the spread of Covid-19.

Officials said that number represented 60% of the encounters for March. 28% of the indi-



viduals had previously been expelled under Title 42.

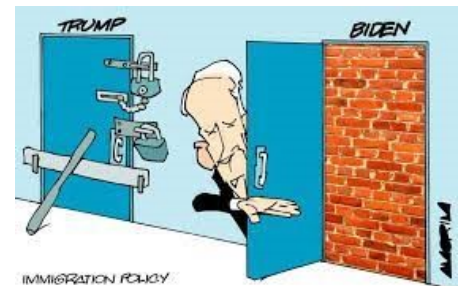
More than 23,000

migrant children are in US custody. Most of the children making it to the US border are between the ages of 15 and 17. Though, many young children have also arrived at the border. Nearly 4,000 children ages 13 and younger were detained and taken into custody.

Vice President Kamala Harris, has been put in charge to lead and fix this crisis. At a White House meeting two weeks ago, vice president addressed the link between Central America migration and climate change. "We are looking at the issue that relates to the need for economic development, a need for

resilience around extreme climate," She stated. There has been an uproar in politics because vice president Harris still has not visited the border.

Although many migrants are being turned away because of Title 42, the Biden administration



has said that they will accept children because it would be too dangerous to turn them away. Some families are being welcomed by the U.S because Mexico isn't accepting many families with children.

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SPORTS

By: Caitlin M.

Golf: The Masters

Twenty nine year old, professional golfer Hideki Matsuyama made Masters history in April, giving Japan their first champion. With a total of -10, he beat Zalatoris' -9 by a mere -1. This may draw some confusion, since -9 is numerically greater than -10, but in golf, the lower your score is,-- i.e., the farther under par-- the better your score is. Par is a set number of strokes a skilled golfer should take in a game. At the masters, par is 72. Which means that if a golfer takes 72 strokes-- i.e., hits the ball 72 times-- their final score is 0. While the set number of strokes may differ based on how many holes are in a course, par will always be equal to zero.



This year's Masters was postponed a few hours due to rain delay. But no amount of hours could bear any comparison to the seven extra months fans had to wait for last years tournament. The victor of that

tournament, Dustin Johnson, set a Masters record of -20, beating out the previous record holders Jordan Spieth and Tiger Woods by -2. Speaking of the golf legend, Woods won the Masters in 1997, 2001, 2002, 2005, and 2019, but was unable to play in the tournament this year due to his hospitalization after a recent car accident.

The 2021 Masters was held in Georgia and this location, in the past, would not have been con-

troversial. A voting bill Georgia passed in late March has been shamed for being racially discriminatory, it allows-- among other things-- limiting of ballot drop-boxes, employing new identification requirements on absentee ballots, and makes it illegal to distribute food and water to those waiting in line to vote. Thus, large-scale, Georgia based corporations have felt it their duty to denounce such a bill-- including *Delta Airlines and Coca-Cola*. However, the *Augusta National Golf Club-- opposed to Major League Baseball-- did not move their game out of Georgia*. Instead, once people called to boycott the golfing tournament, the chairman, Fred Ridley, chose to deliver a speech addressing the issue.

"I believe, as does everyone in our organization, that the right to vote is fundamental in our democratic society. No one should be disadvantaged in exercising that right, and it is critical that all citizens have confidence in the electoral process," He claims, "We realize that views and opinions on this law differ, and there have been calls for boycotts and other punitive measures. Unfortunately, those actions often impose the greatest burdens on the most vulnerable in our society."





MUSIC

By: Diya Z.

Music seems to “selectively activate” neurochemical systems and brain structures associated with positive mood, emotion regulation, attention and memory in ways that promote beneficial changes, says Kim Innes, a professor of epidemiology at West Virginia University’s School of Public Health. There’s also no single “music center” in the brain, he says. “One thing people find surprising is that music activates nearly every region of the brain we’ve mapped so far.” This hints at music’s universality and power to affect us.

There’s another part of the brain that seeps dopamine, specifically just before those peak emotional moments in a song: the caudate nucleus, which is involved in the anticipation of pleasure. Presumably, the anticipatory pleasure comes from familiarity with the song—you have a memory of the song you enjoyed in the past embedded in your brain, and you anticipate the high points that are coming. This pairing of anticipation and pleasure is a potent combination, one that suggests we are biologically-driven to listen to music we like.

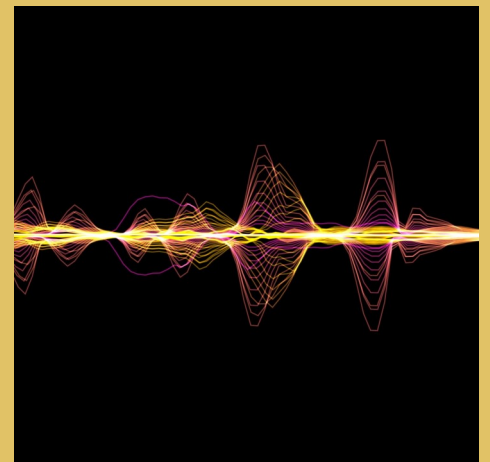
Salimpoor believes

this combination of anticipation and intense emotional release may explain why people love music so much, yet have such diverse tastes in music—one’s taste in music is dependent on the variety of musical sounds and patterns heard and stored in the brain over the course of a lifetime. It’s why pop songs are, well, popular—their melodic structures and rhythms are fairly predictable, even when the song is unfamiliar—and why jazz, with its complicated melodies and rhythms, is more of an acquired taste. On the other hand, people tend to tire of pop music more readily than they do of jazz, for the same reason—it can become too predictable.

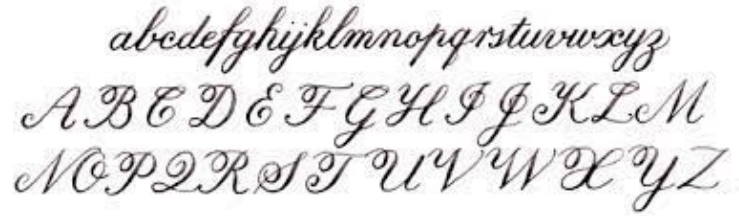
The authors begin by drawing on a range of education and music education scholarship to examine the concepts of teacher autonomy, teacher agency and professional development. They propose a socio-cultural understanding of teacher agency which draws on Giddens theory of structuration and Priestley, Biesta and Robinson’s ecological approach. Here, the relationship between structure and agency is not determinant but dy-

namic, with teacher agency dependent on the extent to which music teachers are able to engage in the discourses of music education.

They explore the way professional development structures and policy in England and China affect teacher agency and especially



how policy developments, the changing structures of music education, and the fetishization of advocacy narratives have constrained and marginalized the voice of the classroom music teacher. The authors conclude with a call for music teacher professional development to support music teachers to act agentically through reengaging with the epistemological and ontological dimensions of music and the policy discourses of music education.



CALLIGRAPHY

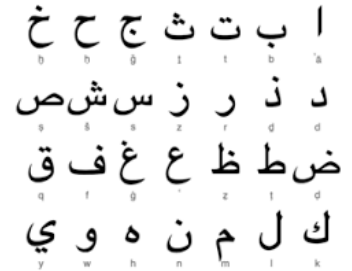
By: Mahnoor J.

Calligraphy is a virtual art that is a type of writing done in a artistic way. People who do Calligraphy or in other words “stylized” writing are known as calligraphers. Calligraphers are known for their organized, artistic and well-written writing. Calligraphy is done with a pen, ink brush, or other writing instrument. In Calligraphy there are three main types of writings: Western, Eastern and Arabic Calligraphy.

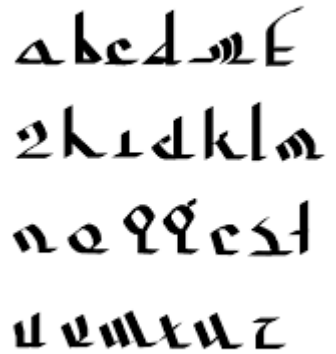
Western Calligraphy as known from its name is practiced in the Western World. Western calligraphy usually includes Latin alphabets but other languages can also be written in western calligraphy. This type of calligraphy is used in many areas in the modern world like graphic design, logo design, type design, paintings, scholarship, maps, menus, greeting cards, invitations, legal documents, diplomas, cut stone inscriptions, memorial documents, props and moving images for film and television, business cards, and handmade presentations.

Eastern Calligraphy also known as East Asia Calligraphy is usually used in China, Japan and Korea but is popular around the world. The Chinese name for calligraphy is shūfǎ, in Japanese it’s called shodō and in Korean it is known as seoye. Traditional East Asian writing or eastern calligraphy uses the Four Treasures of the Study, the ink brushes known as máob, to write Chinese characters, Chinese ink, paper, and inkstone, known as the Four Friends of the Study in Korea. Other tools are also used but these are the ones mainly used.

Arabic Calligraphy usually uses Arabic alphabets. It is known in Arabic as khatt. Arabic Calligraphy is known for its diversity, adaptability and development. It is used in arabic civilisation as art, culture and education which played a huge role in its development and advancement. Arabic Calligraphy is easily mistaken for Islamic Calligraphy. There is a lot confusion on this topic. Arabic Calligraphy is also known for it’s different styles. These styles use different pens. Most commonly used pen to write Arabic Calligraphy is Qalam but there are other pens like Khamish Pen, Bamboo Pen, Java pen, Handam Pen and celi pen.

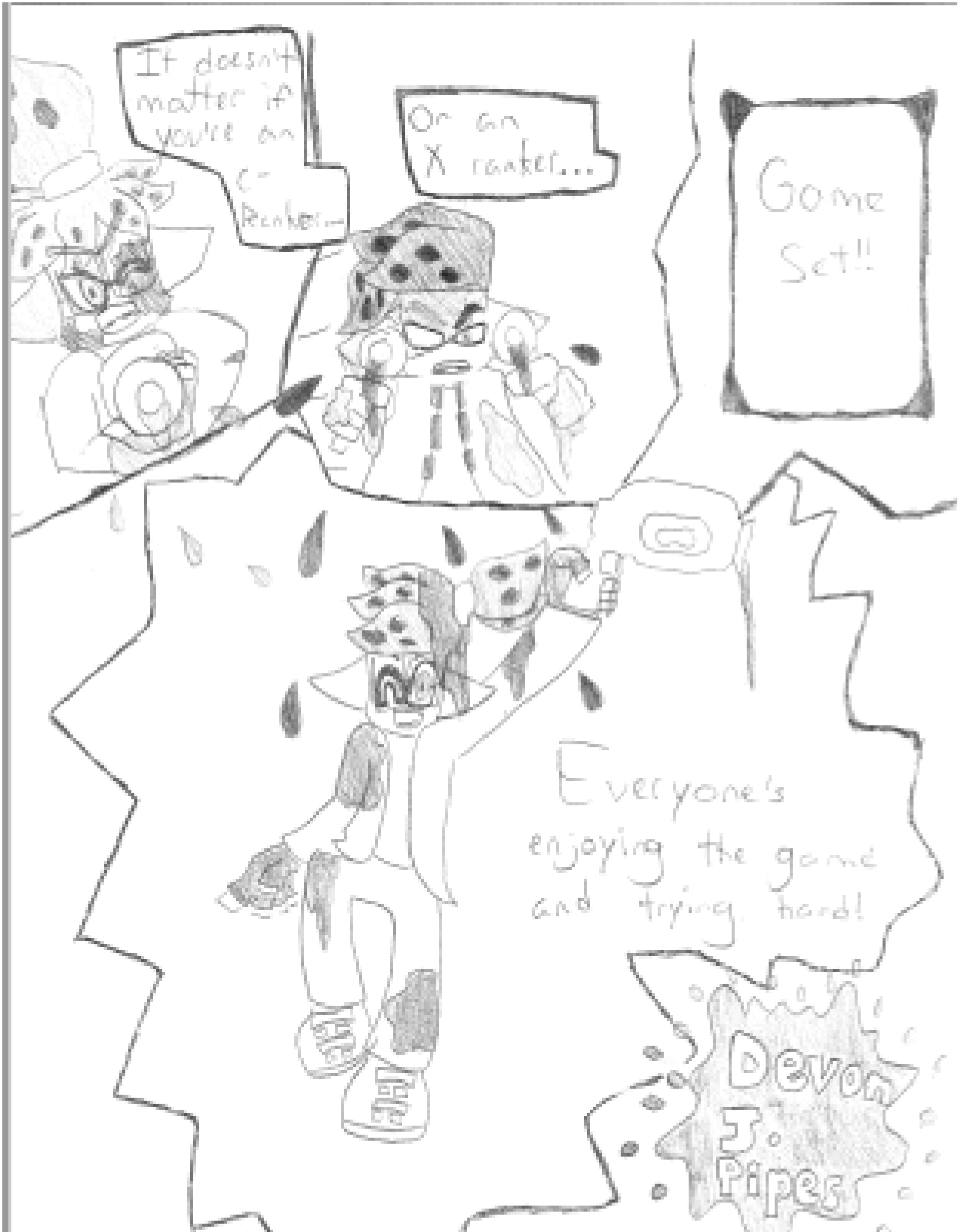


مستحسنه كوفية

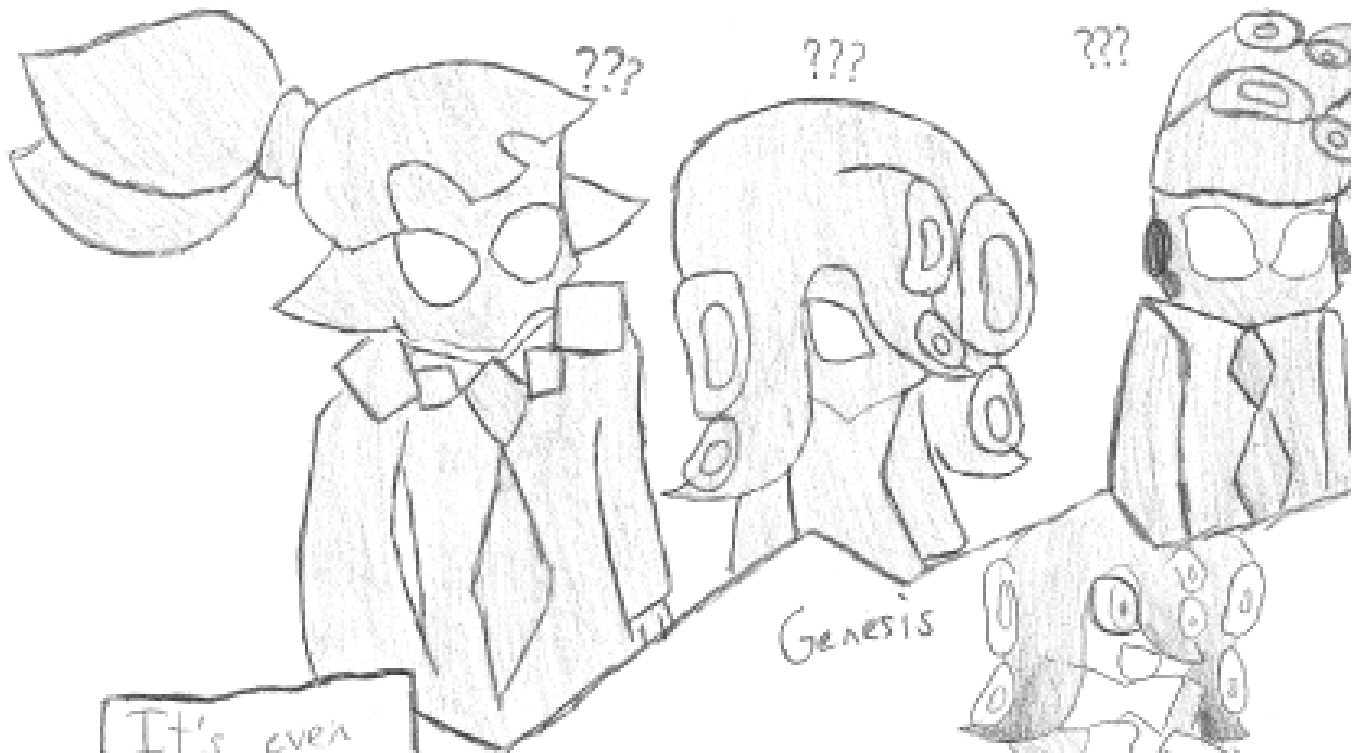


Comic Sketches

By: Devon P.







It's even better with a team!

Genesis

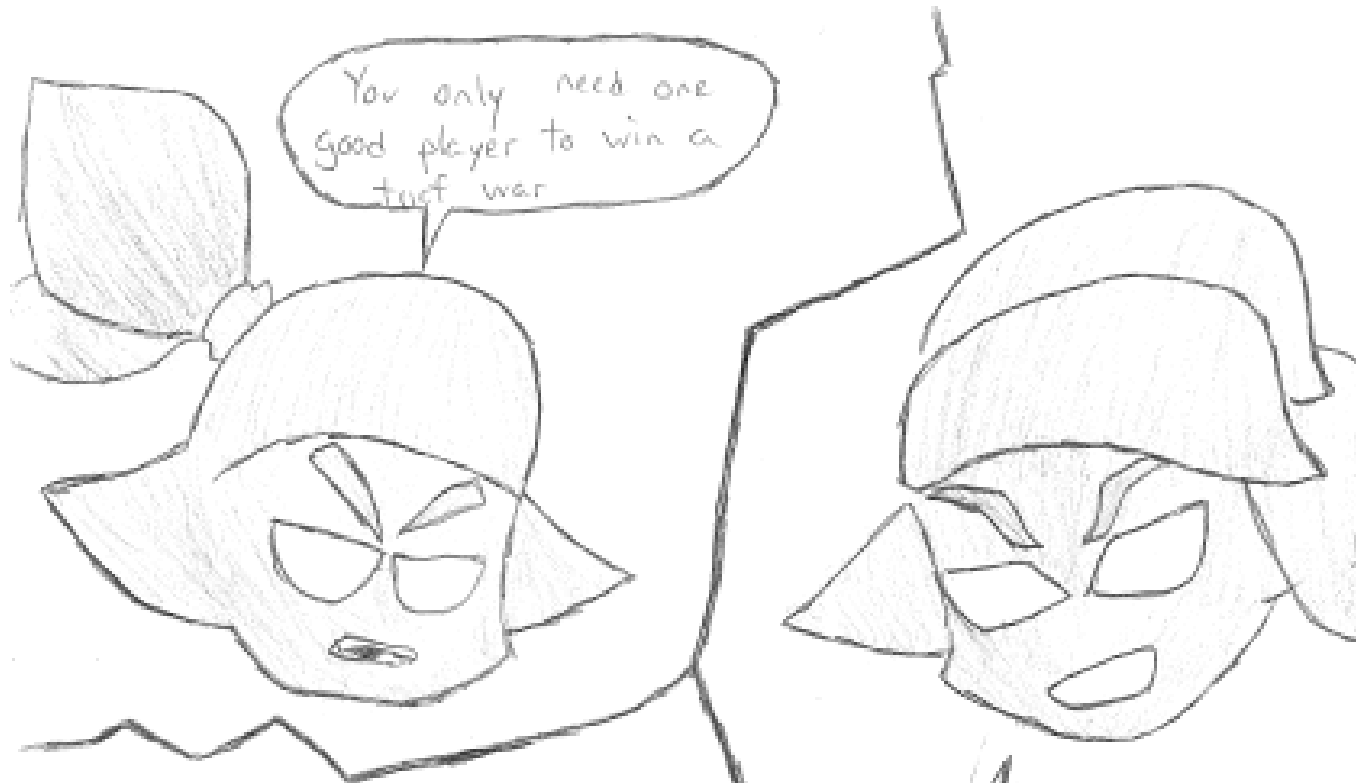


Devon

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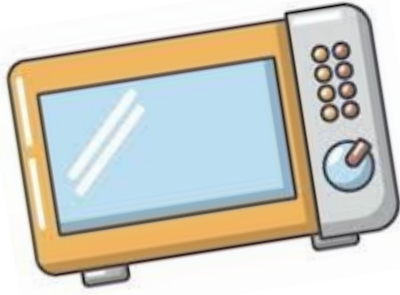
You only need one good player to win a turf war

This is the best you commoners can do?

It's not easy to make friends
But it's not hard to try!



Clowns who just want to have fun will never become an X!



Microwave Interview: **Mrs. Sonia Gibbs**

By: Roberto Porta

What subject do you teach? 8th grade Civics/Economics. **How long have you been a teacher? How long at HMS?** I have taught in multiple arenas for over 25 years, however I have held my professional license for 16 yrs. This is my first year at HMS. **What college did you graduate from? Tell us about your degrees, minor, etc. How did you choose your major?** I received my bachelor's degree from Rutgers University in NJ, where I majored in Africana Studies and minored in English. I did my post-graduate studies at Wilmington University in DE, where I earned my Master of Elementary Education degree. I chose my major out of a love for learning, children, and history. **Tell us a bit about your childhood, where you were born, places you've lived, why you moved to Virginia.** I was born and raised in Newark, New Jersey. I am the youngest of seven children born to my parents. I attended school all the way through college in New Jersey. Like most students, I was active in clubs and sports, my favorite being chorus. I've also lived in Upstate New York, Maryland, Georgia, and Delaware. I moved to Virginia because my husband was in the Air Force and it was our last station of duty. **What made you want to be a teacher? Why did you choose this career?** I was inspired by my 2nd grade teacher, who was a great role-model for me. I like learning and teaching children new things. I think education is very important and can lead to so many great experiences and successes for people. **Please tell us about your family.** I have a husband, three daughters, one son-in-law, and a two year old granddaughter. **Do you have**

any hobbies? Any favorite authors, singers, performers, bands, sport teams, movies, series, food, pets? Any special skills, languages, talents? I enjoy reading, singing, activities with my family, and traveling. I like a variety of music, sports, and movies, so I can't really pin down favorites. **What is your life philosophy? How do you think we can build a better world, with more equity, more opportunities, more safety, more happiness?** I think life is a gift, and you should spend time enjoying the people you love and care about, because tomorrow is not promised to anyone. Also, spend time helping others and being of service to your community. I think the world would be a better place if all people understood the value of life and could see it in others. Then we would want to treat each other equitably, provide opportunities for happiness, and not harm other people. **What advices, suggestions, recommendations, or tips, can you give our students? What are some things you feel they could do better than our generation?** My advice to students and this younger generation is to keep learning and growing, and fighting for what's right. Justice is not arbitrary, but you have to be educated about systems in order to change them. Also, try to get to know other people, by talking to them, and if possible spending some time with them. You don't have to like everything someone else does, in order to respect them.

