Greta Thunberg vs. Trump

Made by Ameya B

Research: CNN

“Kids are giving up their education for this!”- Greta Thunberg

Climate change. It’s funny that our generation is doing something about it, as Greta Thunberg (Greta TOON-berg) as she unleashes her rage to the United Nations and forth. As she unleashed her rage, I noticed some stuff, mainly one thing.

The reason I’m stating Greta Thunberg has beef with the U.S is because I read some articles (CNN) about her speech at the United Nations and I saw a very intriguing image about her eyeing Trump, and not in a good way.
The Paris Accords is a big treaty and the countries who signed it agreed to fight climate change, but in 2016, Trump removed U.S.A. from the treaty. U.S.A. is also a huge producer of Carbon Dioxide and other harmful waste. When Greta gave her speech at the United Nations, she didn’t say any nation’s name although it looked liked she was directing her attention to Donald Trump.

Twitter. A big source for social media. Did you also know Donald Trump tweets. A LOT. So when Greta Thunberg tweeted her speech, what could he do? He tweeted

She seems like a very happy young girl looking forward to a bright and wonderful future. So nice to see! https://t.co/1tQG6QcVK0

— Donald J. Trump (@realDonaldTrump) September 24, 2019

It was almost mocking the video and her reputation. Worse, he’s mocking climate change.

Editor’s Note:

This is not an article where I tell you how to stop climate change, all this article will tell is how Trump has a beef with Greta Thunberg. Trump thinks climate change is a hoax. It is not.

History Discussion 1

Kyle X
100 years ago, in 1919, an event happened that devastated part of Boston.

Back in the late 1800s, sugar was rather expensive, so most of the people used a sweet syrup called molasses to sweeten foods and drinks. Molasses was used in gingerbread, a popular treat during that era. Sugar was only used to sweeten things for special occasions, such as a birthday or a wedding. These days, sugar is very common, since its price has gone down during all those years. In the early 1900s, molasses was starting to be used more for war purposes: It went to a factory, where it got boiled down into a chemical called industrial alcohol, which then was used to create dynamite and bombs. The dynamite and bombs could be used in the Great War, now known as World War I. In the North End of Boston, there was a molasses tank that stored approximately 2,300,000 gallons of molasses used for this purpose. On January 15, 2019, the temperature was above 40 Fahrenheit, which was warmer than the frigid cold days before it. This may have contributed to the explosion that happened. The event was also caused by fermentation, a process in which germs in a food make it bubble up. Gases caused by fermentation can build up and possibly make explosions happen. Also, the molasses tank was rather poorly built. The company that built and used the molasses tank was United States
Industrial Alcohol, or USIA for short. They didn't take the time to build the tank properly, so it was leaky. Children sometimes went there to slurp down the leaking molasses.

On January 15th, rivets that held the tank together suddenly started breaking apart, flying through the air like bullets. Then, the massive tank that held over 2 million gallons of molasses suddenly blew apart. The molasses seemed to hover over everyone for a minute. Then it came crashing down in a 40-foot wave. When it was over, 21 people were dead approximately and 150 injured. It was one of the deadliest events in Boston history.

USIA denied that the tank exploded because they built it poorly. They made up an excuse that someone bombed the tank. Nevertheless, they eventually had to pay $693,000 for the victims of the disaster, which would be about $10,000,000 today. It took months for Boston to recover from this accident. It was very deadly for a man-made disaster.
The tank can be seen in this photo, before it exploded.

After the disaster
Newspaper (the statements may not be accurate, since people were still learning about the disaster)
HUGE MOLASSES TANK EXPLODES IN NORTH END: 11 DEAD, 50 HURT

Giant Wave of 2,300,000 Gallons of Molasses, 50 Feet High, Sweeps Everything Before It—100 Men, Women and Children Caught in Sticky Stream—Buildings, Vehicles and L. Structure Crushed

35 STATES ON DRY LAW LIST

Search for More Victims During the Night
No Escape From Gigantic Wave of Fluid

BOY'S STORY AID TO MRS. LEBAUDY

Mystery of Tragedy Before Accident—Life in Danger
Books, News Articles, Websites on the Molasses Flood:

I Survived the Great Molasses Flood (by Lauren Tarshis)

https://books.google.com/books/about/I_Survived_The_Great_Molasses_Flood_1919.html?id=hreADwAAQBAJ&printsec=frontcover&source=kp_read_button

The Great Molasses Flood (by Deborah Kops)
Joshua’s Song (by Joan Hiatt Harlow)

https://books.google.com/books/about/Joshua_s_Song.html?id=wJmYShIiKMoC&printsec=frontcover&source=kp_read_button

“A Deadly Tsunami of Molasses in Boston’s North End,” by Julia Press, NPR, January 15th 2019


Dark Tide (by Stephen Puleo)

https://books.google.com/books/about/Dark_Tide.html?id=e9OHvbC0_BoC&printsec=frontcover&source=kp_read_button

Beethoven’s 250th Birthday

Kyle X
In December 2020, it will be Beethoven’s 250th birthday!! It is not known exactly what day he was born, but he was baptized on December 17, so he might’ve been born the day before that, on December 16. Beethoven was a very important composer during the transition from the classical period of music to the romantic period of music. His most famous works include his Fifth Symphony and his Ninth Symphony (Ode to Joy). In Ode to Joy, German lyrics were added to emphasize the need for kindness and, particularly, joy.

Many people also know that Beethoven became deaf. In 1801, he started to lose hearing, suffering tinnitus, a ringing or buzzing noise that may be constant, or come and go. It made it difficult for him to enjoy music as much as before and also caused him to avoid conversations. Soon, he became entirely deaf. It is said that at the premiere of his Ninth Symphony, he had to be turned around to see the audience clapping at the end of the performance, because he couldn’t hear it.

During his life, he also composed many piano pieces such as Für Elise and the Moonlight Sonata. He was a rather angry man, and he expressed that through his music. You can definitely hear that by listening to the Moonlight Sonata and many of his other works. Since it will be his 250th birthday, many orchestras are playing music pieces in honor of him. The Philadelphia Young Musicians Orchestra is planning on playing Beethoven’s “Coriolan Overture” for their concert, which is a piece of music that also largely demonstrates that Beethoven was not always a happy man.
Math Discussion 1
A Branch of Mathematics and Nature that Many People Haven’t Explored

Kyle X

Part 1: The Fibonacci Sequence

| 1+1=2 |
| 1+2=3 |
| 2+3=5 |
| 3+5=8 |
| 5+8=13 |
| 8+13=21 |
| 13+21=34 |
| 21+34=55 |

Some of you may have heard of the Fibonacci sequence, or you might even know it. It starts, with 1. You add 1 and the number before it, which is technically 0, so you get 1 again. The basic sequence is down below.

1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, 21, 34, …

The Fibonacci sequence is very common in nature, where is most likely where Fibonacci got the pattern.

It all started with rabbits.

Below is a cutout from a website.
Where does it come from?

The Fibonacci is named after the mathematician Leonardo Fibonacci who stumbled across it in the 12th century while contemplating a curious problem. Fibonacci started with a pair of fictional and slightly unbelievable baby rabbits, a baby boy rabbit and a baby girl rabbit.

They were fully grown after one month

and did what rabbits do best, so that the next month two more baby rabbits (again a boy and a girl) were born.

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Ignoring problems of in-breeding, the next month the two adult pairs each have a pair of baby rabbits and the babies from last month mature.

Fibonacci asked how many rabbits a single pair can produce after a year with this highly unbelievable breeding process (rabbits never die, every month each adult pair produces a mixed pair of baby rabbits who mature the next month). He realised that the number of adult pairs in a given month is the total number of rabbits (both adults and babies) in the previous month. Writing $A_n$ for the number of adult pairs in the $n$th month and $R_n$ for the total number of pairs in the $n$th month, this gives

$$A_n = R_{n-1}.$$ 

Fibonacci also realised that the number of baby pairs in a given month is the number of adult pairs in the previous month. Writing $B_n$ for the number of baby pairs in the $n$th month, this gives

$$B_n = A_{n-1} = R_{n-2}.$$ 

Therefore, the total number of pairs of rabbits (adult+baby) in a particular month is the sum of the total pairs of rabbits in the previous two months:

$$R_n = A_n + B_n = R_{n-1} + R_{n-2}.$$ 

Starting with one pair, the sequence we generate is exactly the sequence at the start of this article. And from that we can see that after twelve months there will be 144 pairs of rabbits.

**Where does it go?**

Real rabbits don't breed as Fibonacci hypothesised, but his sequence still appears frequently in nature, as it seems to capture some aspect of growth. You can find it, for example, in the turns of natural spirals, in plants, and in the family tree of bees. The sequence is also closely related
Part 2: Fibonacci Spirals

Something even more astounding than the sequence are Fibonacci spirals, which is in the picture at the top. Here is a that Fibonacci spiral again.

As you can see there are multiple squares. There is a 1×1 square in the center, then a 1×1 square next to it. Then, there is a 2×2 on top of that one, and then 3×3 square left of that one, and a 5×5 below that one, and an 8×8 right of that one, and so on.

Wait a second— don’t the numbers (in bold) look familiar? Take a minute to think about it.

After you’ve thought about it:

These numbers actually make up the Fibonacci sequence! If you like the Fibonacci spirals yourself, it is possible to do that. You just need graph paper. (It would be
best if your graph paper is 34x21 or larger, if you want to draw the exact design of Fibonacci spirals above.
Narwhal News September

Part 3: The Golden Ratio

\[ \frac{a + b}{a} = \frac{a}{b} = \varphi = \frac{1 + \sqrt{5}}{2} = 1.618 \]
You might have heard of the golden ratio, but you most likely don’t know what it really is, or what it has to do with the Fibonacci sequence and Fibonacci spirals.

The golden ratio is sort of like the universal law for everything.

Of the month

Book of the month: The Little Prince
https://books.google.com/books/about/The_Little_Prince.html?id=CQYg20lTHtMC&printsec=frontcover&source=kp_read_button

Book Reviews (on The Little Prince):
“This book is extraordinary. Now it is my favorite book.” -Kyle X., newspaper staff

Newspaper MVP: Kyle Xie

Trends of the month:
vSCO girl
Area 51
hydroflasks(ksksksks)
spotted lanternflies

Song/s of the month:
1. Flight of the Bumblebee (by Nikolai Rimsky-Korsakov) (https://m.youtube.com/watch?v=2Q0WGQbJbso)
2. Big Fun (dang dang diggity dang dang)
Narwhal News September

3. Beyer No. 8 (by Ferdinand Beyer)
   (https://flat.io/score/5a01fd3103328e4ca78e5177-beyer-no-8the-flea-waltz)
4. Crying in the Chapel (as sang by Elvis)
5. Hey Jude (by the Beatles)

YouTuber/s of the month:
   1. Rousseau
   2. PewDiePie (still)
   3. Vinheteiro
   4. PrestonPlayz
   5. Bright Side

Close-ups: (Can you guess what it is? Put your answers in the Wise Owl Box. Put first name last initial, team, and what your guess is for what picture, by the top one being 1 and the bottom one being 4)
Narwhal News September
Guess who

Easy
Narwhal News September
Narwhal News September
Medium
Narwhal News September
Narwhal News September
Hard
Trick Question

Who is this guy?
Remember to submit your answers at the wise owl box! Make sure to write your first name and last initial, team, and your guess (ex. the first person in medium is...).

Wise Owl

(Don’t forget to drop your questions into the box in the library!)

Chloe G and Veronica
What is the wise owl? You ask. Well the wise owl is an advice column by your very own Marsh Creek Narwhal Newspaper Club. Send us your questions, your.. well yes only really your questions. We answer when you ask for advice or help. You can find the wise owl box in the library. This edition will be full of examples since the wise owl has just recently made it to the library.

Q1: How can I be more organized?

A: You can keep a folder for each subject and get rid of unnecessary papers. It’s good to keep a lightweight binder.

Q2: Where is the lost and found?

A: It’s right next to A wing on the second floor. You can go to the Lost and Found during advisory, home room, or when you’re heading down to lunch.

Q3: How do I keep track of my homework?

A: You can get apps like planner pro, or use apps pre downloaded like calendar, reminders, or notes.

Q4: My friend is on a different team, how can we stay in contact?
A: You can still hang out after school, or do a club together. In truth you stay in touch with people who you truly want to stay friends with.

Those were just a few sample questions. Be sure to submit your questions to the wise owl box in the library on the second floor.

Remember to catch up on the October Edition!

Members:

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