



EYES

ISAAC

Every morning, the campus is spotless. This unseen cleaning force is driven by a staff of devoted custodians like Isaac Kamau.

MATTHEW RAESIDE, staff writer

Almost seven years ago, Isaac Kamau began working at HIES, filling in as a substitute custodian three times a week. Today, he is the Assistant Manager for all janitorial tasks here at HIES, overseeing all other custodians, and helping clean the school campus nightly. On top of that, Kamau has a second job as a day porter at Pace, which means that he is constantly scrambling around to get between the two campuses. Although Kamau is known by few students, the effects of his efforts are surely felt, as the campus is always prepared for school the next day.

Kamau is a Kenyan native who was raised in Nairobi, the capital city of Kenya. He recalls being in trouble with his parents as a kid because he would fidget with electronics found around the house.

"I love electronics. I'm always taking apart electronics. I used to get in trouble when I was younger because I would take apart electronics like a radio, even if they were working fine," Kamau said.

Because Kamau's father worked for the United States Embassy in Kenya, his family frequently traveled to and from the United States. After finishing school at the Tala Boys High School, his family permanently moved to the United States. "I liked it over here when I was traveling back and forth," he said. "My parents decided they wanted me to get a better education, so they decided to stay in the United States."

Once he reached the United States, Kamau attended college at Rocky Mountain College in Billings, Montana.

After graduation, Kamau worked several jobs before finally finding HIES. His first job was at the Kia assembly plant in Westpoint, GA.

"I love automobiles, and that's why I worked at the Kia assembly plant," Kamau said.

After leaving Kia, Kamau worked as a delivery driver for Sodexo, a French food service company similar to Sage. He also cooked in a kitchen at a retirement community while working at a loading dock where he packed beef products.

Later, a job agency landed Kamau a job at CNN, where he was an editing assistant for a special project at the CNN center in Atlanta. A few months after the project ended, the same agency sent Kamau to HIES. At HIES, Kamau actually works for CleanStar National, an Atlanta-based janitorial company that services several private schools.

"People want to work, but nobody really wants to clean," he said. "So that's where our company comes into play."

Kamau's day begins at Pace, where he is a day porter, and is responsible for keeping the campus clean while students are at school and supervising other day porters. After leaving Pace, Kamau arrives at HIES by 3:30 p.m., around an hour earlier than the rest of his staff.

"I'm the first one here and the last to go." Kamau said.

He starts by walking around campus to see what events are happening that day and to receive work orders (so his staff knows what needs cleaned). His staff

comes in at 5:00 p.m., and Kamau is always prepared for their arrival and ready to assign different jobs so they can begin cleaning immediately.

"It's a lot of work here, cleaning the entire campus," he said. "It's a team effort." Kamau opens doors, gives directions, and assists custodians during the average nightly clean up. "I'm happy when I'm helping people, and there's always somebody asking me to open a door!" he said. His staff cleans the school all evening, and Kamau is normally one of the last to leave, sometimes as late as 1 a.m.

"It's really long," he said. "I stay late after my cleaning staff has left for the night to ensure that the campus is ready for school the next day."

On weekends, Kamau likes to relax after a long week of sixty plus hours by catching up on sleep. Sometimes, he has time for some of his hobbies like bowling, hanging out with his friends, cars, and watching movies. He especially loves comedies. "I love anything that has laughter," Kamau said.

Unlike students, Kamau is at HIES year-round. "The summer is actually when we are busy, because we do major projects like cleaning carpets, stripping and waxing tile floors, and scrubbing grout floors." His staff does these projects over summer break because they use toxic chemicals and loud machinery that can be disruptive. His only time off is during major school breaks like winter break, or Thanksgiving break.

"Just waking up in the morning is a good enough reason to smile all day."

Isaac Kamau

Kamau hopes to go back to college for an HVAC certification in the future. His love for automobiles and electronics makes HVAC the perfect fit for him. "I still take apart electronics, so that's part of the reason I want to do HVAC," Kamau said. "Also, there's always a demand for heating and cooling." He also has been offered managerial positions within CleanStar National. "I have a few prospects in the making, but I don't like to speak on them because I'm a little bit superstitious," Kamau laughs.

His favorite part about his job at HIES is the work environment. "The student body, faculty, and staff are always happy; they are such a positive environment to be around." Although it seems that Kamau never gets the chance to meet students because he arrives at HIES late, he says that after-school is the best time to see students.

"I get to see more of them because they are out and about everywhere, running around outside, like during sports versus being stuck in class," said Kamau.

Students rarely thank custodians like Kamau, and cannot appreciate all he does for our school. Still, he comes to work every day with a smile on his face, whether he is opening doors or emptying trash cans. "Just waking up in the morning is a good enough reason to smile all day," Kamau said.



DOES THE DRESS CODE BENEFIT STUDENTS?

The C&G presents two
opposing opinions on this
hotly debated issue.

YES

STEVEN TURNER, contributing writer

Comfort. Individual expression. Style. All things that the average student might long for when putting on uniform pants or a skirt each morning before coming to school. "Why can't we just wear our own clothes?" It's a reasonable query; after all, isn't our ability to dress ourselves a kind of prerequisite for attending a school like Holy Innocents'? From an administrative perspective, it's safe to say that we've seen students dress appropriately on out-of-uniform days. That said, while it is easy to assume that we ask students to be in uniform because of some sort of lack of faith in our students' ability to dress appropriately for school, nothing could be further from the truth.

Consider the following: why do athletic teams wear uniforms? There must be some benefit derived. You might say it's because there is a need to identify a player on one's own team down the field, and you would be right. As that applies to

(41% of HIES students say YES)

the school's uniform code, people in the greater community are able to recognize you as Holy Innocents' students, which in turn leads them to know that they can expect you to be intelligent, courteous, compassionate, and caring. It helps all around you to know which team you play for.

I would argue that there is an even greater benefit to the school uniform, though. The other advantage to athletic uniforms is the sense of pride that comes with wearing the colors of one's team. You might imagine that when Jake Fromm puts on his Georgia uniform (or Jalen Hurts puts on his Alabama uniform for you Tide Rollers out there), they feel a sense of pride and belonging. You should be proud to attend this school, and that pride is something you can wear to school each day. Go Bears!

(59% of HIES students say NO)

Dress code. Uniforms. Both are defining features of the student body. But negativity towards the dress code from peers emphasizes the question: does the school uniform benefit students?

No. The dress code restricts the creativity of students. Throughout our four years of education, students are told to be different, told to be unique. At first glance, how are students at HIES able to stand out in a sea of white shirts, gray pants, and plaid skirts? A student's outfit is a visible expression of his or her personality. The ability to choose one's outfit every morning strengthens a student's responsibility as he or she learns to make his or her own choices. Without this liberty, students lose the freedom to be themselves and instead must conform to plain, expressionless uniforms. Freedom from dress codes also offers another benefit. Personalized outfits create canvases that can advocate for certain beneficial movements. A student can quickly increase awareness at his or her school for a specific social cause with just a few words printed on a shirt.

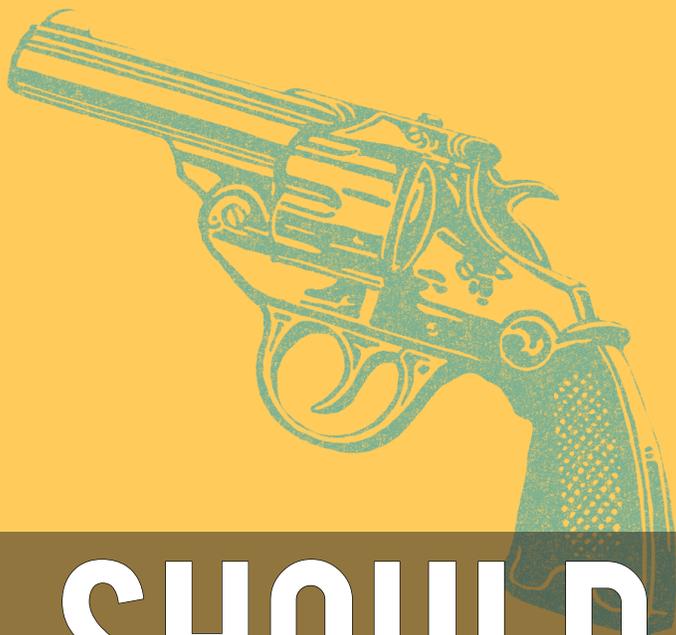
No. The dress code does not accommodate for colder weather appropriately. During cold winters, temperatures can dip well below freezing, and hypothermia

NO

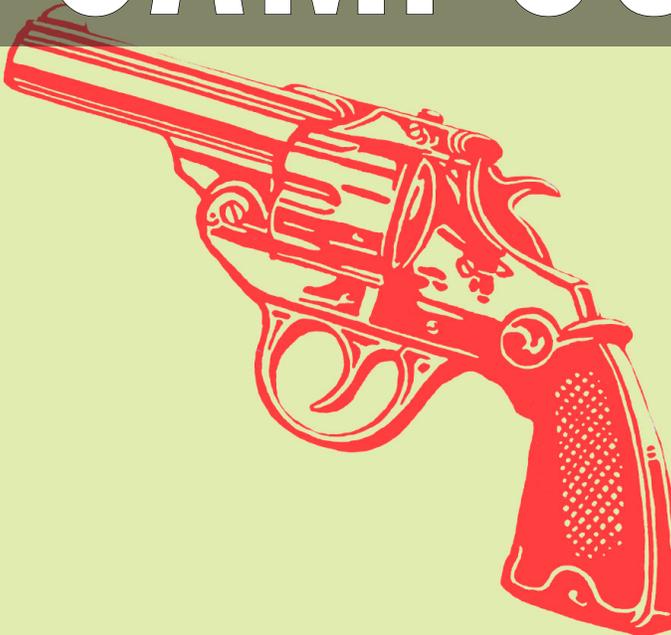
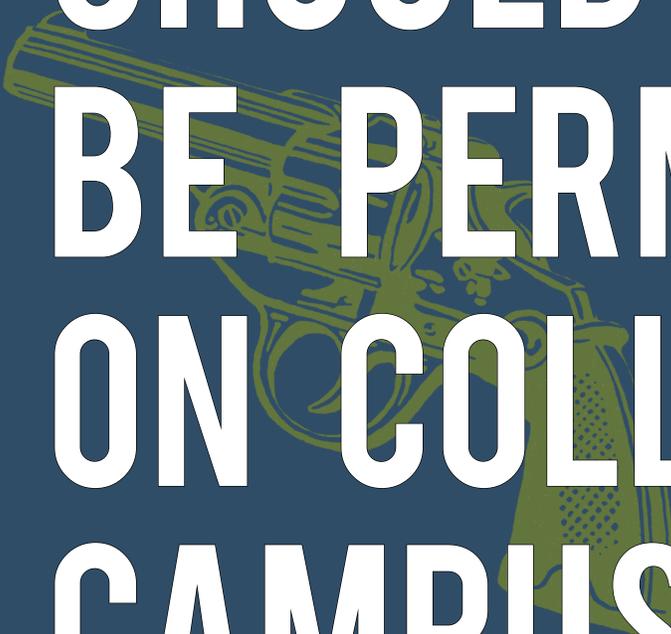
MATTHEW RAESIDE, staff writer

can begin to set in in as few as fifteen minutes. The HIES dress code allows female students to wear tights, yet the thin layer of fabric provides little warmth. Girls are also allowed to wear gray pants, but few wear them because of the exorbitant expense. Sweatpants worn under skirts are a great option to keep warm, but the HIES dress code restricts sweatpants. Without any viable options to keep warm in frigid conditions, female students are forced to enter the school and to walk to classes with nothing covering their exposed legs. Students also wear jackets and sweatshirts with a HIES logo or school colors instead of warmer outerwear they own at home. In order to comply with the dress code, students must sacrifice warm outerwear that is not sold by the school to avoid detentions.

Between the restriction of creativity and outerwear, the dress code does not benefit the student body. Students must fight the cold winter conditions of Atlanta with only bare legs and light jackets. They also lose a canvas to express themselves every time they put on that white or crimson shirt. They exchange diversity for uniformity.



SHOULD GUNS BE PERMITTED ON COLLEGE CAMPUSES?



design, MATTHEW RAESIDE

YES

SEAN BROCK, contributing writer

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(20% of HIES students say YES)

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(80% of HIES students say NO)

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CHEYNE THOMPSON-QUARTEY, contributing writer

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BEST FRIES IN ATLANTA

GRADING

MAGGIE BELENKY, staff writer
design, MATTHEW RAESIDE, staff writer

APPEARANCE: the presentation of the fries

TASTE: the quality and flavor of the fries

CREATIVITY: the uniqueness of the fries

ATMOSPHERE: the setting, service, and mood of the restaurant



Fred's
MEAT & BREAD

FRED'S MEAT & BREAD

Located at the hip Krog Street Market, Fred's Meat and Bread is the prime spot for a quick bite to eat or a delicious meal. Fred's is one of many food stalls at Krog Street Market. Old-fashioned bottles line the counters and walls, giving it a funky, retro atmosphere. Service is counter-style and the food arrives within five to ten minutes after ordering. Served in a classic street-style paper tray, the BBQ fries are an excellent side dish to their award-winning burger. Their fries are smothered in a BBQ rub, tasting similar to BBQ potato chip seasoning. They are salty, but with a sweet BBQ taste. Proportioned reasonably, and the fries are not greasy at all. They are hand-cut with a crisp, golden skin still remaining. Although the appearance of the fries is not anything special, the taste is. At Fred's, the fries are fried once in the morning, and once again right before serving, making them double-fried. Fred's is definitely worth making the extra trip.

HOURS:

Sunday - Thursday: 11:30a - 9:00p

Friday: 11:30a - 9:30p

Saturday: 11:30a - 10:00p

WHERE:

Krog Street Market 99 Krog Street Atlanta, GA

PRICE RANGE: \$

RATING: A-



HAMPTON & HUDSON

If you are on the hunt for fries diverging from mainstream flavors, Hampton and Hudson is the perfect place for you. Just four minutes from Little Five Points, it is located in Inman Park. Inside the restaurant, there are two rooms with cozy booths on either side and an oak bar that stretches across the width of the room. The overall atmosphere is warm and inviting, and the service is excellent and quick. One of their signature dishes is the Hangover Fries, thin, hand-cut fries, blanketed in pork verde chili with pickled mustard seeds, and a sunny side egg to top it all off. Presented in a stunning, large ceramic bowl, the egg instantly catches your eye. Salsa verde, infused with whole grain flavor, is the first of many to greet your tongue. The chilli brings out the southwestern flavor, and the mustard seeds give it an extra kick, however, the fries are on the greasy side due to the egg. The second your fork hits the egg, it starts running. With the generous portions, these fries are definitely meant to share. The Hangover Fries are a must-eat.

HOURS:

Monday-Friday: 11:00a - 2:30a

Saturday: 10:00a - 2:30a

Sun: 10:00a - 12:00a

WHERE:

299 N. Highland Ave. NE. Atlanta, GA

PRICE RANGE: \$\$

RATING: A



JCT KITCHEN

JCT Kitchen is known for its mouthwatering food and fantastic view of the Atlanta skyline. It always has a bustling crowd, and even at 1:00pm on a Saturday the line is out the door. The bar is a go-to spot with no wait at all and quick full-menu service. Upon first walking in, it is clear that JCT is a happening place, due to the large and loud crowd. It is rustic, but modern. You can sit on the patio, in the main dining room, at the bar, or on the terrace. The Parmesan Truffle Fries are one of their signature appetizers. Making its appearance in a large, white, ceramic bowl, the fried are covered in finely shaved Parmesan and herbs. The satisfying smell of truffle oil fills your nose as the server is within reach. They aren't greasy, and the truffle oil is not overwhelming, as you smell the truffle more than you can taste it. The portions are humongous and are almost too much, especially since they are filling. Overall, these fries are highly acclaimed for a reason.

HOURS:

Monday - Thursday: 11:00a - 10:00p

Friday - Saturday: 11:00a - 11:00p

Sunday: 4:30p - 9:00p

WHERE:

1198 Howell Mill Road Atlanta, GA

PRICE RANGE: \$\$

RATING: A-

FAKE NEWS: A MATTER OF TRUST

MATTHEW RAESIDE, staff writer



“Ladies and gentlemen, this is the most terrifying thing I have ever witnessed... Wait a minute! Someone’s crawling out of the hollow top. Someone or... something. I can see peering out of that black hole two luminous disks... are they eyes? It might be a face. It might be...”

One of the greatest instances of ‘fake news’ was Orson Welles’ radio broadcast rendition of H.G. Wells’ *The War of the Worlds* on October 30, 1938. This broadcast was a fictitious story about a **Martian invasion** of Earth, and the broadcast caused **widespread panic** across the United States. Many Americans tuned to the station after Welles had introduced the story, making them unaware that the story was fiction. Believing that Earth was actually being invaded by Martians, Americans crammed onto highways and ran to the police requesting gas masks.

When thrown around in casual conversation, ‘fake news’ is used as a synonym for anything that is fake. In reality, fake news is a form of yellow journalism: journalism with exaggerated eye-catching headlines and little veracity. The term ‘fake news’ was introduced towards the end of the 19th century, and in its most plain definition, **‘fake news’ is news that is false**. It is published written information that is **biased, exaggerated, or incorrect**. Fake news has taken many forms throughout history, including print media, radio broadcasting, broadcast television, and social media.

fake news: noun | \ˈfāk\ \ˈnüz : published written information that is biased, exaggerated, or incorrect

With the use of social media on the rise, fake news is becoming a larger problem due to the relative ease of reposting and sharing. Today, published images are edited and photoshopped, but with the rise of new technologies that allow the manipulation of audio and video, people may also not be able to trust what they **see and hear**.

Face2Face, a new technology, captures the movements of a person as they speak into a webcam, and then transposes them onto the face of the target subject. Combined with voice-morphing technologies currently being developed, a new age of video and audio fake news will be upon us.

Clickbait: sensationalist headlines aiming to convince readers to click

Satire: biased literature, like a parody, aiming to make fun of a certain subject

Rumors: claims that have not been confirmed true

Conspiracy theories: claims an organization is secretly responsible

Propaganda: the spread of exaggerated information to strengthen one’s cause

HOW FAKE NEWS IS AFFECTED BY ONE'S POLITICAL IDEOLOGY

MAX ARMSTRONG,
Young Conservatives
Club Leader



How do you believe one's political ideology affects his trust of the media?

I believe one's political ideology will lead them to watch only certain news sources because they don't like being wrong and hearing what they don't want to hear. It is a sort of way to reaffirm one's own wants and avoid the opinion of the other side. I feel that many people do this most when they are emotionally involved in a political position and want to avoid opposition.

Do you believe that you are more inclined to trust media that sides with your political affiliation?

All media has accurate reporting to an extent, but it's most important to be able to distinguish facts from opinion. I believe that people lean more towards news media favoring their political ideology to hear the party's opinion on certain events. It might not be necessarily a matter of trust, but of opinion.

Are you less inclined to trust media that sides with an opposite political affiliation?

I watch bits and pieces of news from both sides of the political spectrum because I think it's always important to hear the other side of the aisle. It is important to recognize what's fact and what's opinion, but unfortunately media blends the two often.

NUBIAUDOH,
Young Liberals Club
Member



How do you believe one's political ideology affects his trust of the media?

I believe that if one has very extreme political ideals, such as on either the far right or left, they are more likely to trust media portraying those ideals. This is because extremists subsist off of propaganda, and in the communication age, television and radio are the most efficient way to distribute it. People with centrist ideas have beliefs that lie both on the left and right, and therefore are more likely to discredit media that are untrustworthy to them.

Do you believe that you are more inclined to trust media that sides with your political affiliation?

Yes, I believe that I am, but anyone is bound to be biased towards media that confirms their beliefs. In fact, human psychology proves that we are inclined to take any new information and twist it to validate our beliefs, which is why distrust is developed in media that portray opposing views. This phenomenon is commonly known as confirmation bias.

Do you avoid information from sources with an opposite political affiliation?

My natural inclination is to avoid those sources, but I try to access media from both ends of the political spectrum. After all, it is hard to rebuttal in a debate without knowing the holes in your opponent's argument and using them to reinforce your own.

SPOTTING FAKE NEWS

- 1 Before clicking on the link, read about the source. Normally, if you are unfamiliar with the source, the article could possibly be biased or false.
- 2 Continue reading past the headline. Eye-catching titles (clickbait) are normally exaggerated or biased and aim to excite readers enough to repost or share, but not to continue reading.
- 3 Check the byline (if the story has one). Type the author's name into your search bar to make sure that the author exists. Some articles boast the accomplishments of fake authors to help justify the article.
- 4 Check the veracity of quotes. Look through the article to find, and then research, the source. Make sure the source is credible and exists.
- 5 Isolate the claim made in the article. Research the claim to see the opinion of other veritable sources. If the claim made in the article is contradicted, the information in the article might be biased or false.
- 6 Look for biased writing. Read into the article, and if the article obviously appeals to a certain opinion, or gives readers a sense of burning passion, the article could possibly be biased.

FAKE NEWS OVER TIME

The Great Moon Hoax 1835

An alarming article, supposedly reprinted from the Edinburgh Journal of Science (which had **ceased printing years earlier**), appeared in the New York Sun. The article detailed the newly discovered creatures found on the moon, including unicorns, two-legged beavers, and bat-like humans with large wings, that thrived on the lush vegetation and flowing rivers. The day the paper was released, the Sun's sales went up considerably.

On November 9, 1874, the New York Herald released the headline "AWFUL CALAMITY. The Wild Animals Broken Loose from Central Park. Terrible Scenes of Mutilation." This fabricated story announced the escape of ravenous animals from the Central Park Zoo in New York City; these animals terrorized the public, injuring and killing hundreds. The story even **quoted** the mayor of New York City, warning the public to stay indoors.

Central Park Zoo Escape 1874

The Spaghetti Tree Hoax 1957

On April 1, 1957 (April Fools Day), BBC broadcasted a brief documentary about the spaghetti harvest in Switzerland. The documentary **included footage** of Swiss families plucking spaghetti from the branches of trees and leaving the spaghetti out to dry in the sun, and went to the extent of explaining how the spaghetti was grown in such uniform length. BBC received multiple phone calls from viewers asking where to find spaghetti trees.

On December 4, 2016, Edgar Welch entered Comet Ping Pong Pizza and fired multiple shots inside of the restaurant, believing the back room of the pizzeria to be the location of a child sex ring run by Hillary Clinton and former campaign manager John Podesta. Prior to the event, **#Pizzagate** was rampant on Twitter, being retweeted and **shared over 6000 times**, and went from rumor to reality in a matter of minutes.

#Pizzagate 2016