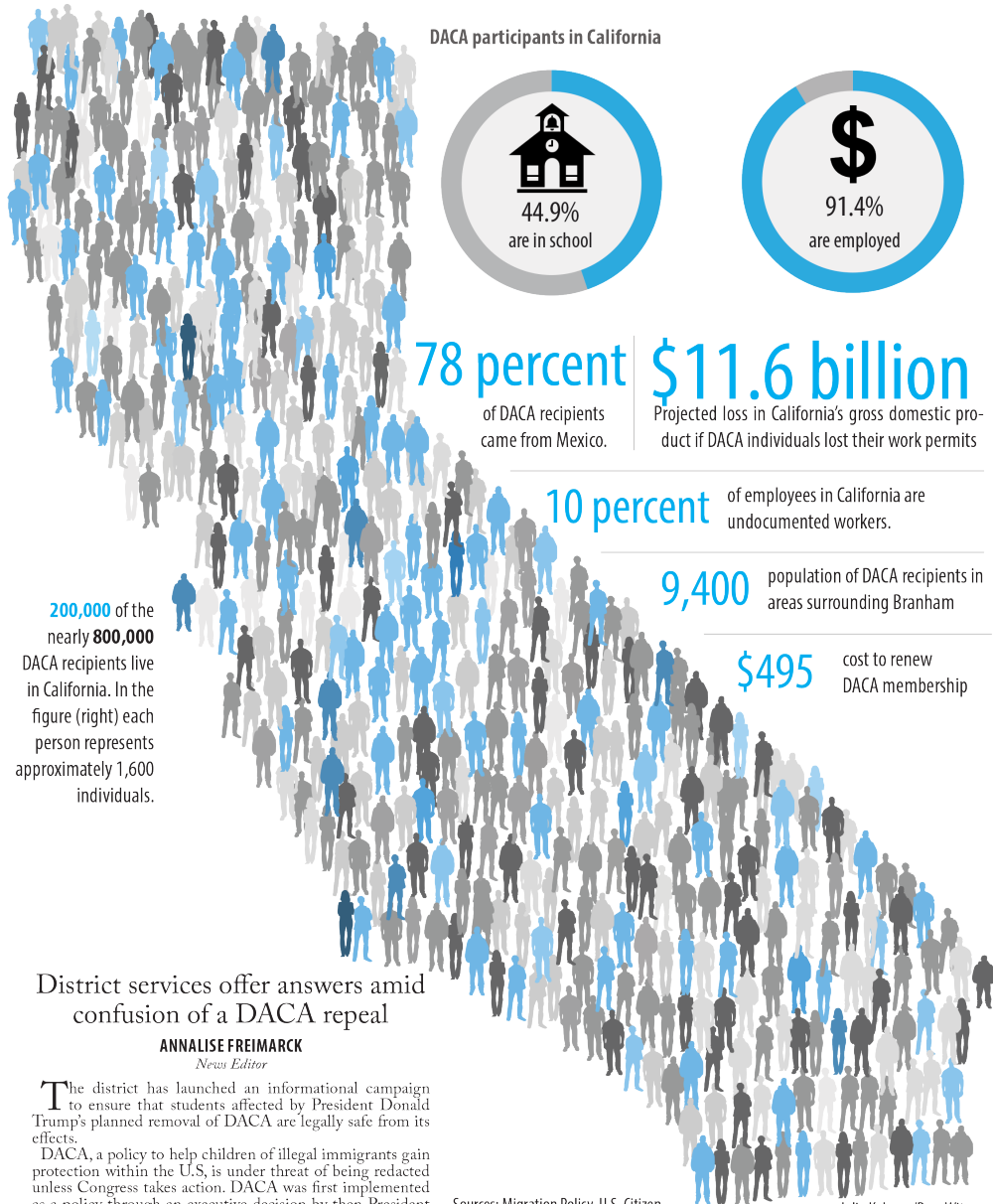


UNCERTAINTY FOR DACA PARTICIPANTS IN DISTRICT

What happens to a dream deferred?  
Does it dry up  
like a raisin in the sun? Langston Hughes  
"Harlem"

# DREAMERS DEFERRED



200,000 of the nearly 800,000 DACA recipients live in California. In the figure (right) each person represents approximately 1,600 individuals.

## District services offer answers amid confusion of a DACA repeal

ANNALISE FREIMARCK  
*News Editor*

The district has launched an informational campaign to ensure that students affected by President Donald Trump's planned removal of DACA are legally safe from its effects. DACA, a policy to help children of illegal immigrants gain protection within the U.S, is under threat of being redacted unless Congress takes action. DACA was first implemented as a policy through an executive decision by then President Barack Obama to protect children of illegal immigrants by allowing them to gain access to jobs and education.

Sources: Migration Policy, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services

Julia Kolman/Bear Witness

## "Dreamers Deferred," October 2017

I designed the front page infographic for a story on the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals, specifically focusing on the impact it has on the state of California. On Adobe Illustrator, I created the state out of people's figures, each representing approximately 1,600 individuals. This infographic highlighted the population of DACA recipients living in California, along with statistics on the cost and use of the program.



## Culture of nude picture requests often ignores legal consequences

JULIA KOLMAN  
*Editor-in-Chief*

Two years ago, senior **Monica Douglas**<sup>\*</sup> began seeing a trend in the messages she received through social media: male classmates asking her for nude pictures of her. Some requests came from underaged classmates, others from boys she has never met. Douglas transferred to Branham last school year, and since being enrolled, she has received increasing requests for nudes from fellow classmates.

Douglas, whose name has been changed, said that she ignores or denies these requests. However, these don't prevent her from receiving unwanted photos from boys.

"They feel that if they send me a picture then it's my duty to send one back," she said.

SEE NUDES - PAGE 5

EDITORIAL | Male students must re-engage in civil behaviors when interacting with members of opposite sex, pg. 3

The law  
Minors engaged  
in sending or  
receiving photos  
are engaging in  
possession of child  
pornography, a federal  
crime. Those  
over 18 will be tried  
as an adult.

24 percent  
teens engaged in  
sending sexually  
explicit photos.

61 percent  
of teens who sent  
photos said that  
they felt pressured.

Source: National  
Campaign to Prevent Teen  
Pregnancy



## "Send nudes," December 2018

Accompanying my article on the pressure and legalities behind students sending and eliciting nude photos from their peers, I created a digital illustration of a student burdened by the words "Send Nudes." She is on her phone below a rain cloud, which is raining the message onto her. This visual was done to illustrate that female students are constantly encumbered with pressure and requests for these illegal photos.

What were you wearing? What did you expect? Were you drinking? Why didn't you fight back? You should've been be more careful. He has a future. Boys will be boys. But you were dating. Why didn't you report it sooner? Why didn't you go to hospital? He couldn't control himself. Boys are raped. You didn't say no. Were you flirting? What were you doing? Did you expect him to read your mind?

# Unashamed.



Catherine Monroy and Rosalie Gonzalez/Bear Witness

## The dangerous practice of blaming sexual assault victims

JULIA KOLMAN  
Editor in Chief

What did you do to make him think that was okay?"

Those words still stick with English teacher Heather Amanatullah, years after she admitted her story of sexual assault to a co worker.

As a 22-year-old working at a record label, Amanatullah didn't grasp the repercussions of her boss' unwanted, inappropriate instant messages; that he would call her into his office, instruct her to close the door, and forcefully kiss her.

"He came at me from behind the desk, grabbed my face, and stuck his tongue down my throat. I was so taken aback that I walked in a trance out of the room," Amanatullah said. She proceeded to call her mom, who advised her to contact human resources.

"I went to another co worker that was a little above me in terms of seniority and I told him about this," said Amanatullah. "And he said to me 'What did you do to make him think that was okay?'"

Amanatullah considers this a "perfect example of victim blaming." Many victims of sexual harassment and assault will receive a similar response; fear of victim blaming is the one of most common reasons sexual assaults go unreported. Victim blaming is common, and occurs when it is perceived that the survivor's actions could have prevented their assault. Blaming the sexual assault on the victims' sobriety level or clothing, or justifying a loose sentence for a perpetrator because they "have a future" can be classified as victim blaming.

Young people are at the highest risk of sexual assault; 15 percent of victims of assault are age 12 to 17, and 54 percent are age 18 to 34. The majority of these victims are blamed by a romantic partner, family member, or stranger, and will experience emotional distress, which can alter work ethic and relationships, according to the Rape, Abuse, and Incest National Network (RAINN).

Sexual harassment is common among students, and comments may not be initially recognized as inappropriate. Instances can be classified under federal law, as quid pro quo or hostile environment.

Quid pro quo, meaning "this for that" occurs when someone, usually in a position of power, bargains a promotion, higher grade, or other benefit for a sexual favor, or denying a benefit if sexual action is refused.

Hostile environment occurs when sexual comments or actions from one individual create an uncomfortable environment for others. This includes, but is not limited to, sexual gestures, sounds, jokes, and unwanted touching and brushing.

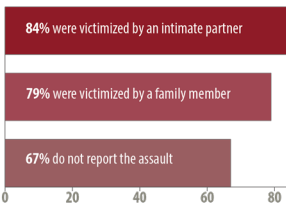
Math teacher Meredith Allen believes almost everyone has, at some point, been a victim of sexual harassment or assault. She herself can recall several personal experiences.

"The most common things are comments about my body, whether it's people driving by in a car yelling things or peers thinking that they are making a comment that is not harmful but is, or inappropriate closeness or touching when it is not wanted," said Allen.

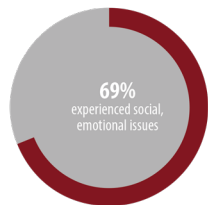
From these experiences, Allen believes it is important for survivors to know they are not alone.

### 8 percent of sexual assaults happen on a school campus

Among survivors of sexual assault...



Source: U.S. Department of Justice



#### Information from the Rape Abuse and Incest National network

RAINN (Rape, Abuse, and Incest National Network) Anti-sexual violence organization  
1-800-656-4673

The Crisis Hotline  
Text 741-741 and a trained counselor will respond immediately

The Alternatives to Violence Project  
antiviolenceproject.org  
Free bilingual (English/Spanish) 24/7 service for anti-LGBT violence victims

Hollaback  
ihollaback.org  
Website for sharing harassment stories, tips for responding to harassers

Ryan McCarthy/Bear Witness

#### #metoo

A current social media trend, "Me Too," has been shared across all platforms. Users have posted their experiences of sexual harassment and assault with the hashtag "#MeToo" to show others that they are not alone.

Math teacher Meredith Allen said it is important to hear these voices, but acknowledges that people need to be sensitive to those sharing their stories.

"It's amazing to hear these voices that have been silent for a long time," said Allen. "If someone is sharing 'Me Too,' they are opening up a wound just saying that."

Photography and yearbook adviser Lisa Pimental is a survivor of sexual assault. She used the hashtag to share her story on social media, and sees the trend as a platform for those who had difficulty sharing their story to now do so.

"[Me Too is] giving those a voice... those who thought they didn't have a voice or a chance to be heard, or worse, felt that if they shared their story that they would be alone or shamed," Pimental said. She hopes that the movement will spark conversations and not be ignored.

Survivors of sexual assault and harassment are not obligated to share their story in a public manner, but by doing so, several people have come forward with their experience after being silenced for so long.

**"Know Your Rights," October 2017**

To visually relay what First Amendment rights can be found on high school campuses, I created a page with all the clauses of the Amendment, and what each right looks like as a public school student, compared to a private citizen. On the accompanying spread page, I created a vertical timeline of Supreme Court cases relating to free speech on high school campuses.

# KNOW YOUR RIGHTS

THE FIRST AMENDMENT

## Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion



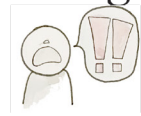
**As a public school student**  
 Religion may be taught, but not practiced  
 Religion may be taught in public schools for educational purposes, and students may discuss their views with peers or in assignments, as long as it is not disruptive to others' education. Prayer cannot be held at a public school ceremony (Lee v. Weisman).



**As a private citizen**  
 Government may not establish religion  
 Each citizen has the right to hold their own religious beliefs. The Establishment Clause requires that the government does not establish a universal religion or promote any religious views.

or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or

## abridging the freedom of speech



**Express yourself, but mind your manners**  
 Students have the right to publicly share their views, as long as administration does not deem it as a disturbance, and the manner in which views are shared does not contain vulgar language or references to drugs (Tinker v. Des Moines, Bethel v. Fraser, Morse v. Frederick).



**Say what you want, but beware of consequences**  
 Citizens have the right to free speech, no matter what their opinions are. There are limits on free speech in cases of libel and slander. All citizens are held accountable for what they advocate.

## or of the press



**Schools can be a check on student press**  
 If a high school publication is funded by the school district, the administration has the right to censor what they deem as inappropriate (Hazelwood School District v. Kuhlman). California, however, has free expression laws, so students have more rights to free speech.



**Press has responsibility to be truthful**  
 Similar to citizens' rights to free speech, the press can print freely, but will be held accountable for libel and slander. Citizens have the right to print and distribute accurate information and their opinions.

or the right of the people

## peaceably to assemble



**Go ahead and protest, but don't disturb!**  
 Students have the right to peacefully protest and display their beliefs in a public demonstration, as long as there is no disturbance to others' education or the school's operation (Tinker v. Des Moines). The law requires students to attend school, so they can be punished for skipping school.



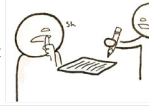
**Protests require planning permits**  
 Citizens have the right to peacefully protest, but law enforcement can intervene in cases of violence or public disturbance. The government can restrict the time and place of a public demonstration, and organizers need to apply for a permit for their assembly.

## and to petition the government

for a redress of grievances.



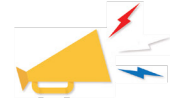
**Seek change, but don't block hallways**  
 A student distributed petitions cannot advocate to violate the rights of others, go against the law or disrupt the school environment, such as signing the petition during deemed inappropriate hours or blocking the hallways.



**Government can ignore your petitions**  
 Citizens can petition for change within government, but the government is not required to respond to the request. Lobbying, writing letters to government officials, and collecting signatures are included in petitioning.

to pray  
 to protest  
 to petition  
 to express yourself

Reporting and graphics by Julia Kolman, Michaela Edlin, Rosalie Gonzalez



**Legal fights for your right**

**1943 | It's okay to sit out the Pledge**  
 The Supreme Court ruled in *West Virginia State Board of Education v. Barnette* that it is unconstitutional to require students to salute the flag or recite the Pledge of Allegiance in schools.

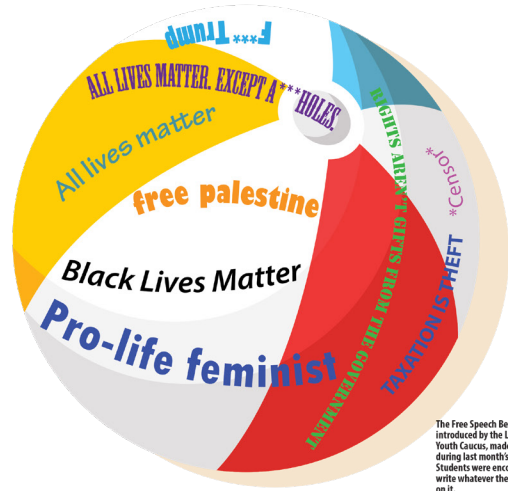
**1969 | Armbands were peaceful protest**  
 The Supreme Court case *Tinker v. Des Moines* ruled that students' rights to freedom of speech and expression at the schoolhouse gate, after students John Tink, Mary Beth, and Christopher Eckhardt planned a protest against the Vietnam War. The students wore black armbands, and the school board banned them from campus after learning of the organized demonstration, as they claimed it would cause a public disturbance. The students sued the school in federal court and lost, but the case was brought to the Supreme Court, where it was ruled that the school had no proof that the armbands would cause a disturbance, and therefore, the students were defended by the First Amendment to organize a peaceful protest.

**1986 | Vulgar language not protected speech**  
 Student Matthew Fraser gave a speech containing vulgar language during a student assembly, resulting in punishment from the Bethel school district. The case of *Bethel v. Fraser* ruled that Fraser was not defended by *Tinker v. Des Moines*, as his speech was not a political statement, but a crude use of language. The case created a blurred line between what is considered a proper use of free speech, and what is disruptive to an educational environment.

**1988 | Admins can review publications**  
 Student journalists of the *Spectrum* at Hazelwood East High School sued for violation of their First Amendment rights when their principal removed two articles on teen pregnancy and divorce from their newspaper. The U.S. circuit court sided with the students, but their ruling was overturned by the 5th Supreme Court in *Hazelwood School District v. Kuhlman* which determined that school administration has the right to prior restraint over a school-sponsored activity, which included the student press. In California and other states, there is no prior review clause (California school publications do not have to allow administrators to review their publication prior to their printing).

**1992 | Schools cannot punish religious practice**  
 A public school in Rhode Island held a prayer before graduation ceremonies, but the Supreme Court ruled that this violated the Establishment Clause in *Lee v. Weisman*. The school could not promote any religious beliefs through prayer according to the Establishment Clause, which prohibits the government from establishing or promoting one universal religion.

**2007 | Don't promote drugs at school events**  
 Joseph Frederick was suspended after he held a banner reading "BONG HITS FOR JESUS" across from Juneau-Douglas High School during the 2002 Olympic Torch Relay. The Supreme Court ruled in *Morse v. Frederick* that the school had the right to restrict Frederick because the sign promoted drug use and was displayed at a school event.



**How students and student groups exercise their free speech**

**Junior Statesmen of America debate hot issues of the day**

Junior State of America (JSA) is a non-profit corporation, organized by students at chapter level. Branham's current JSA club has been running for about four years, with JAP language teacher Nancy Freschi as the adviser. The club meets every Wednesday at lunch in room 39, and holds "thought talks," or informal group debates, on varying topics. Thought talks, unlike formal debates, encourages the group to have conversations sharing their differing opinions in an civilized space. "JSA is an important organization for students because it allows them to hold civilized discussions about social and political issues, especially in these highly charged times when it's really difficult to find a safe place to hold serious conversations," she said. The thought talks are focused on a topic selected by the group, and everyone has the chance to share their opinion and challenge others' views. "Freedom of speech is important," Freschi said, "but I do believe it has to be balanced against everyone feeling there is a safe environment, and it doesn't go to the place where students are feeling attacked or that there is hostility towards them."



**Student emboldened to petition about dress code**

Senior Romina Iramanesh finds it important to express her opinion when something on campus just isn't right. Recently, when it came to the dress code, she said, "It didn't make sense because 'people should have the freedom to wear what they want,' so she started a petition. She firmly believes that "...the people who are being distracted should be controlling themselves," and utilized her rights as a student. Her petition didn't get the result she intended and hoped for, but she still expressed the importance of being vocal as a student on campus. "Next time if she has an issue with the administration's policy she says that she, "...will definitely talk to the principal before. I start a petition... I'd ask her how many signatures do I need for this to make a difference." Iramanesh was concerned about her reputation if she spoke out and said that, "I don't want to start any trouble. I didn't want it to impact my reputation, my personal report card to limit my future." However, her right to express her opinion is guaranteed. Romina ensures students that Principal Cheryl Lawson is "very open and said that if any has any questions or concerns... they just talk to her."



**Libertarian Youth Caucus**

Senior Spencer Lindquist started the Libertarian Youth Caucus at Branham, being the first year club president. The purpose of the club is "engage in activism and education to promote the principles of individual rights, peace, and free market to the youth." At Club Rush, the club passed a free

speech beach ball around the club, and students could write anything they wanted on it. The statements varied from political, some challenging other statements, or something as lighthearted as "have a good day brothers."



— Julia Kolman



"The old format hadn't been changed very dramatically in the past [...] Snapchat just hit everyone with a lot of change at once." Freshman **Carolyn Evans**

## STUDENT LIFE

# Bruin Rewind

A look at how many cultural trends found their way to Branham

### AUGUST

#### Checkered Vans

Checkerboard Vans were originally released in 1977; however, consistent with this generation's habit of reviving vintage clothing, they've recently made a comeback in popularity. Its grunge connotations have attracted wearers of all ages, from high school students to celebrities. Singer Frank Ocean even wore them to the White House, paired with a navy suit. Junior **Katrynah Broer** says the shoes caught her attention a while ago, and they've been her go-to shoes ever since: "They go with basically any outfit, and they're easy to just slip on. [They are] convenient and cute."



### SEPTEMBER

#### Fenty Beauty

Fenty Beauty is a makeup line launched by singer Rihanna. The line received immediate praise from the public for its diversity; the line featured 40 foundation shades, allowing people of most skin tones to find their shade-match. Fenty Beauty claimed a spot on Time magazine's list of the 25 best inventions of 2017. Junior and makeup enthusiast **Isabela Durno** enjoys the quality of the makeup line, but comments that the prices are a bit expensive: "The foundation quality and shade range is really nice, the highlighters are beautiful, and the glosses are gorgeous. I love Fenty, but it's quite expensive and I, like most high school students, am pretty broke."

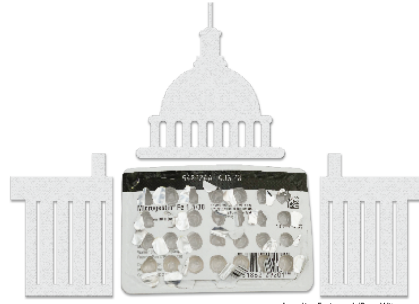


### OCTOBER

#### Scrunchies

The popular 1980s hair tie has made its comeback, once again proving this generation's appeal for vintage clothing. The chunky bands launched back into popularity recently, becoming a staple on the wrists of most teenage girls. Sophomore **Emma Le** attributes their success to their comfort: "I could wear one in my hair for hours without even remembering I'm wearing it, and they don't hurt your wrist when you wear them on there."

### NOVEMBER



Annalise Freimark/Bear Witness

#### Fight for BIRTH CONTROL

When the Trump administration began plans to defund birth control, Planned Parenthood began the #Fight4BirthControl campaign. The campaign included a petition to stop Trump's actions, which got many supporters. One of those supporters was senior **Jenna Cardoza**, who took to Twitter to help draw in more signatures for the petition. "Birth control is more than just a pill, injection, implant, etc. to have sex with. It can help with irregular periods, cramps, acne, and so much more. Even if people are using birth control for the soul purpose of having safer sex, at least they're taking action to keep themselves safe from unplanned pregnancies. Birth control pills can cost up to \$50 a month; a woman should not have to spend \$600 each year to have access to something that is beneficial to her body."

### DECEMBER

#### Fight for NET NEUTRALITY

On Dec. 14, the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) voted to repeal net neutrality. Net neutrality prohibits internet providers from blocking or slowing down services, or charging extra money to access them. Internet users everywhere were up in arms, encouraging each other to contact their lawmakers and fight for their internet rights.



### FEBRUARY

#### The death of Snapchat

Popular social media app Snapchat saw an extreme decrease in satisfied users in late February. The app launched a format redesign that most people reacted negatively to. Freshman **Carolyn Evans** believes the lack of positivity for the new format is due the suddenness of it: "The old format hadn't been changed very dramatically in the past [...] Snapchat just hit everyone with a lot of change at once." Then, famous online presence **Kylie Jenner** went to Twitter to ask, "sooo does anyone else not open Snapchat anymore? Or is it just me... ugh this is so sad." Snapchat's stock saw a 7% drop following Jenner's tweet. Despite a temporary falter in popularity, Snapchat is still one of the most commonly used apps among teenagers.

### MARCH

#### March for Our Lives

A nationwide debate concerning gun control laws occurred following a school shooting in Parkland, Florida. The call for stricter gun ownership restrictions was led by teenagers across the nation. March 14 was National School Walkout Day; seniors **Mac Francini** and **Tori Mok** and juniors **Danika Cho** and **Hana Tzou** organized Branham's walkout after administration previously advised against it. Their goal was to "call to Congress to make a change," according to Cho. March 24 was March for Our Lives, when citizens across the nations marched in front of their city halls to call for stricter gun control; junior **Bridget O'Shea** was Branham's representative for the march.



Annalise Freimark/Bear Witness

### APRIL

#### Yodeling Boy

The internet went through a phase of obsession with a video of 11-year-old **Mason Ramsey** singing inside a Walmart in Illinois. Ramsey, who was singing "Lovesick Blues" by Hank Williams, was introduced to major opportunities, such as performing at music festivals like Coachella and Grand Ole Opry. Ramsey quickly became the meme of the month; senior **Shayya Zarkub** donned his apparel for Branham's meme day.

Photo courtesy: Wikimedia Commons (user: neta)

## "Bruin Rewind," June 2018

For the last issue of the school year, the student life page that I designed highlighted trends on social media and in the news, and how each was prevalent on campus. The package read as a calendar of events, broken up by month, and with some featured with a vector image,