

The Pride Papers 22-23

WE'RE BACK!

The Pride Papers 22-23

Hello Berkeley!

I hope the beginning of the school year has been a productive and happy time. There has been quite a bit of change between the schedule, study hall, new staff, and students, but hopefully everyone has been able to adjust.

As for our long awaited return, as the editor-in-chief, I would personally like to welcome you to the first edition of The Pride Papers for the 22-23 school year! The *Pride Papers* is Berkeley's student newspaper, written by the students, for the students. It was started in 2020 by yours truly, and is going into its third year of publication this school year. As I am graduating, it is a bittersweet feeling to be leaving the newspaper, but I am so proud of how much it has grown and all the hard work that the writers, editors, layout managers, and helping teachers put in. As a collective, we work to provide students with an opportunity to experience school based journalism, as well as a chance for students to read the work of their peers. If you are interested in joining, we are always welcoming new members!

We hope you enjoy the first issue of the year!

- Alicia Galarza, Editor-in-Chief

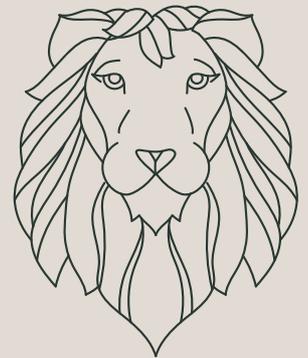


Table of Contents:

- Editors Piece
- 500-year-old 'goatelope' mummy found?
- MBTI and the Omnipresent Power of Labels
- Summer Reads
- In the Pursuit of Species
- About the Staff

KEEP UP WITH OUR MONTHLY ISSUES!

500-year-old 'Goatelope' Mummy Found?

By: Taffy Deng

What other perfectly preserved remnants of the past might appear from the ice when the glaciers in the Alps melt at a record-breaking rate? This summer, the Alps' glaciers are melting at a rate that has never occurred before. The sparse snowfall of last winter melted early, leaving the ice vulnerable to the recent heat waves that have swept across the continent. According to scientists, the eastern Alps' glaciers will have lost more ice this year than ever before - up to seven meters, or 23 feet. In addition to this tragic loss, there is also an exhilarating sense of anticipation: What other beautifully preserved remnants of the past may appear from the ice?

This summer, archaeologist Andrea Fischer discovered a mummified chamois in the glaciers of Austria. An adorable goat-antelope hybrid that has evolved to thrive in the Alps. "This one was only a tiny girl, not much taller than two feet. We believe that she is about 500 years old," says Fischer, an Alpine glaciologist from the Institute for Interdisciplinary Mountain Research of the Austrian Academy of Sciences in Innsbruck. "It's incredible", adds Fischer, who has spent more than two decades researching Austria's melting glaciers, "and it's incredible that she's sitting exactly where we do our research, and that we passed right when it was coming out of the ice." The ice was 11,000 feet up on the Gepatsch Ferner, a sizable glacier near the Italian border, when a colleague by the name of Martin Stocker-Waldhuber noticed chamois horns poking out of melting ice while monitoring a meteorological station.

Long-lost hikers and frozen soldiers from the high-altitude conflict between Italy and Austria during World War I have been discovered in the Alps in recent years. Of the roughly 150,000 soldiers who perished, many were either frozen to death in snowstorms or buried by avalanches. In the ice, several have been discovered partially mummified. "With the melting of the glaciers, there should be more of these finds, maybe also other humans showing up in the ice," says Albert Zink, head of the institute for mummy studies at Eurac Research, in Bolzano, Italy. "Actually, it's quite likely."

He says that everyone is hoping to find another prehistoric humanoid similar to the one he has been researching for more than ten years: Ötzi the Iceman, who was discovered by accident in 1991. Fischer's chamois is ten times younger than Ötzi, who is five thousand years old, yet this summer the Alps are seeing the melting of ice that has been there for many years.

The chamois might only be the start.

Earlier in the summer Fischer went on a trip to the Jamtal glacier on the Austrian-Swiss border, another location for her research. She saw a crumbling, overgrown stone enclosure created by ancient humans to defend cows, sheep, and goats from bears and wolves as she ascended up the narrow valley. The Alps are covered in such remnants of long-gone settlements.

Much of the eastern Alps were ice-free about 6,000 years ago. People resided on the mountain slopes because the valleys were heavily wooded wetlands. But by the time Ötzi was shot by an arrow and died on the Similaun glacier, just a few kilometers southeast of Gepatschferner, 5,000 years ago, the ice had started to develop once more.

Ötzi was initially thought to be a hiker or skier from the 20th century who had died in an accident upon his discovery 31 years ago. A local police officer hacked into his hip as he tried to get him out of the ice. His bow was split in two to make it easier to bring it down the mountains. He was then dismembered by the local mortician in order to fit him in a coffin.

Just how much the recovery of this archaeological treasure was botched seems ludicrous now, but scientists were dumbstruck when they realized Ötzi was an ancient, completely intact mummy. Nothing like it had ever been found in a glacier. That's for good reason, says Norwegian glacial archaeologist Lars Holger Pilø.

Though countless humans and animals have no doubt died on glaciers, Pilø explains, we shouldn't expect to find many of them, because the ice in a glacier is in constant motion, slowly flowing down into the valley and being replenished by fresh snow at the top. Over centuries, the ice would carry dead animals and humans with it.

"Their bodies would have been damaged and crushed by the moving ice," Pilø says.

Since Ötzi, though, scientists have realized that there are exceptions to this rule: motionless patches adjacent to or even amid the moving sea of ice. They're places where the bedrock is flat and the ice cold enough to freeze to it, and not so thick that it begins to flow under its own weight.



Glaciologist and team leader Andrea Fischer places the chamois on a plastic tarp for transportation.



Reconstruction of Ötzi the Ice Man

Fischer's chamois is now safely stored in a minus 20°C freezer outside Innsbruck, in the research center of Ferdinandeum, the Tyrolean state museum. The animal is waiting to go through a CT scan and to have the insides of its gut examined. By studying it along with a 400-year-old chamois mummy that Zink's team retrieved in 2020, scientists hope to learn more about the little-known history of this species, and perhaps why the two animals ventured out onto glaciers and perished there.

“So far, the best thing I worked on was a panda from the zoo,” Peter Morass, head taxidermist at Ferdinandeum, told me. “But this chamois trumps everything.” In the future, the chamois will be put on a special display at the Innsbruck museum.

For Zink, the two chamois are a chance to learn more about the same processes of mummification that produced Ötzi—and about how best to retrieve and preserve ice mummies across the globe. His institute has already developed conservation boxes that can keep organic specimens sealed and stable at minimal costs.

“So that, when more come out, we are prepared,” Zink says.

Finding mummies was never part of Fischer's plan. As a glaciologist, she was interested in the motionless spots in glaciers for a different reason: They're places where she can drill into old ice and extract a record of how climate has warmed and cooled in the Alps over the millennia.

But now that the climate is warming rapidly, she realizes that her work as a glaciologist has perfectly positioned her to find the next Ötzi.

Later this summer, when the glaciers reach their peak melt, she plans to fly over the still spots she knows; she has found about 10 in the Austrian Alps. She'll be scanning the ice for signs that another iceman—or woman—is emerging into the light.

“If it happens,” she says, “then it's this summer.”



Alpine Chamois

MBTI, and the Omnipresent Power of Labels

By: Aisha Nurbolat

When I first started writing this article, I have to admit, it looked pretty different. My initial topic was going to be something along the lines of different personality types and various ways people can “group” themselves and use that to their advantage in daily life. As one of my main subjects, I started studying the popular Myers-Briggs Type Indicator (MBTI) but my research and findings led me to some very interesting and unexpected discoveries which led me to even more research and more findings which in their turn ended up giving me a start to this very article you’re reading now. So, what I’m finally going to talk about is the surprisingly big role of labels in our society and the effects they have on us - both good and bad. But first things first.

If you search up MBTI on Google, the first definition you’ll probably see is from Wikipedia calling it “an introspective self-report questionnaire indicating differing psychological preferences in how people perceive the world and make decisions”. A personality test, basically, according to which, there are an overall of 16 personality types that all people fall under.

However, one of the most surprising findings I’ve come across was the fact that the Myers-Briggs Type Indicator (MBTI) heavily lacks scientific background. The test that is now widely used globally in many notable companies and big organizations turned out to revolve around a massive amount of controversy in the science field. *Myers* and *Briggs* who developed this test are not actual researchers but rather a team of a mother and daughter with no professional background in the field of psychology. The test has always been popular in commercial and business settings, often used as part of job interviews for new employees. However, it has never been considered an actual educational tool, having failed numerous assessments and evaluations. For instance, in the 1950s and 1960s Educational Testing Service (ETS), a company known for such products as TOEFL, GRE, and other globally famous exams, tried to validate this test but couldn’t. And then they tried again, really tried, but once again nothing. There was no way to prove that MBTI was testing what it actually claimed to test. Not only that, further studies revealed that over 50% of the test-takers kept getting different results each time they took the test.

Now, there are two main features that make a test, any test, a good test by scientific standards. Those are called variability and reliability. Variability is when it is evident that the test measures what it purports to measure (a math test that actually tests someone’s math knowledge). Meanwhile, reliability is the consistency of results, proof that no matter how many times one takes the exam under the same circumstances, the results will not change (a student that got 60% on the math test will keep getting the same 60% each time they retake it with no extra studying or other affecting factors). But MBTI struggled to meet any of the above standards and yet, it is so popular. Odd enough, right? But don’t get me wrong, I really liked MBTI. Still do, actually. It’s not perfect, but it’s fun, not too serious, and shows pretty interesting results, which very often quite accurately align with my personality. But those results change almost every time I take the test and almost never stay the same. What this research really showed me in fact is how huge of a role labels play in our society and how we, people, tend to label...virtually anything.

Personality types. Zodiac signs. Genders. Sexual orientations. Social roles. Even names, really - the list can go on forever. Our society is reliant on labels.

And oftentimes, this is great. Labels can do powerful and important things like show representation, make people feel seen, and like they truly belong to a community. We have to name things in order to make them valid and show their importance. For someone who is, let's say, struggling with their sexuality, still exploring themselves, feeling lonely and conflicted, a certain word that hits close to home can mean a lot. It can heal, validate and unite. It can almost be like a little compass in this big unknown world showing direction and helping someone navigate through life. That's the beauty of it.

Labels can teach, too. Despite all the doubts and criticism around MBTI, knowing your "personality type" can spark interesting discussions with your inner self and really push someone to learn more about themselves. It helped me a lot, personally, but there are always two sides to the same coin.

Labels can also create pressure. The world has never been as progressive as it has today. While it is still far from perfect, society has come a long way to make the world more inclusive and accepting of all groups of people. Labels help in that, too (remember the example with sexuality?), but they can sometimes feel too much. They may set wrong expectations, a false idea that someone is supposed to act or behave a certain way just because of the way they identify. Starting from small things like jokingly judging someone's character based on their zodiac sign all the way to shaming and criticizing people when their actions do not coincide with your vision of them.

It is often a case when someone does not want to associate themselves with a certain group of people because of discrimination and prejudice against them. They don't want their feelings to be diminished to a single stereotype either. Then there are so many things that simply do not lie in the normal array of labels and identities we have created, things much more complex and unique than that. So, you shouldn't feel obligated to attach a certain identity to yourself and it is *okay* even if you are still lost, and trying to find yourself. I'd say do whatever makes you comfortable as long as it doesn't interfere with other people's comfort.

So, to sum it up, people are complicated. People change. Sometimes, they don't. And almost always, they are all so unique. All these personality types, tests, and quizzes are fun and cool and have lots of benefits, but they can't fully communicate the depth of someone's identity, nor do they have to. So, don't stress yourself out and take it slow. You'll notice how you'll start learning new things about yourself one day at a time.

Summer Reads

By: Nesta Dalphinis

Hi everyone! It's Nesta, and *The Pride Papers* is back in action for this upcoming school year. Before I get into the article and review a couple of books I've picked up this summer, I wanted to take a moment to acknowledge the fact that this will be my final year in "Pride Papers". I'm now a senior and am so happy to have been on this journey, along with everyone else.

On a higher note, this summer I finally started reading the books I've been longing to read, and it all started off with one book, "The Spanish Love Deception". This book got me hooked on buying more, which is why I will explain the ins and outs of that book to you later in this article.

All these years, Booktok has been convincing me to pick up some Colleen Hoover, Ana Huang, and many more and I finally got dragged in....deep. I will be trying my very best to put you all in your shoes, and will not only be reviewing the books I've read but will also be suggesting those on my TBR as well. I hope you all are just excited about my reading journey as I am!

KEEP IN MIND THERE MAY BE SPOILERS AND THAT SOME OF THESE BOOKS MIGHT NOT BE APPROPRIATE FOR EVERYONE

THE SPANISH LOVE DECEPTION

- ELENA ARMAS

Online Suggestion/Description:

Age - 17+ or generally more mature readers due to some language usage and storyline

Personal Rating:

4.5/5 stars

"*The Spanish Love Deception* is an enemies-to-lovers, fake-dating romantic comedy. Perfect for those looking for a steamy slow-burn romance with the sweetest Happily Ever After."

I was not able to put this book down. I read it for hours each day, and it became quite an addiction for around 3 days when I finally completed the book. This book is all about a girl named Catalina and her workplace "enemy" Aaron. They constantly bicker, and fight everyday within the office, and cannot seem to stand one another.

This all began the first day Aaron started his job at the same company as Catalina. This cheerful girl was so excited to welcome a new work buddy, but he had other things in mind. Denying her welcome gift, and reporting her to the boss on the first day was not an ideal beginning for the both of them. From that day on Catalina hated his guts, and believed that the feeling was mutual.

Until one day, Catalina got herself into a sticky situation. She had lied to her family in Spain that she would be bringing her boyfriend along for her sister's wedding. The issue is, that she did not have a boyfriend, and had not committed to somebody ever since her last. She had to bring up this lie since her ex would be there, and he had moved on and was bringing his fiance to the wedding.



Of course, out of everyone else, Aaron overheard this phone call, and for some odd reason suggested himself as the so-called boyfriend Catalina was supposed to have, "I'll be your date to the wedding," The first line of this breathtaking book. Within her heart, Catalina refused to accept the deal they eventually came up with, as she still held grudges from their first interaction several years ago.

However, as you would expect from the title of the book, he went as her boyfriend to a wedding in Spain. The country where everything unfolds and truths about their feelings towards one another gets revealed. Falling in love with your fake boyfriend at a wedding in Spain never sounded so good.

UGLY LOVE - COLLEEN HOOVER

Online Suggestion/Description:

Age - 17+ or generally more mature readers due to some language usage and storyline

Personal Rating:

5/5 stars

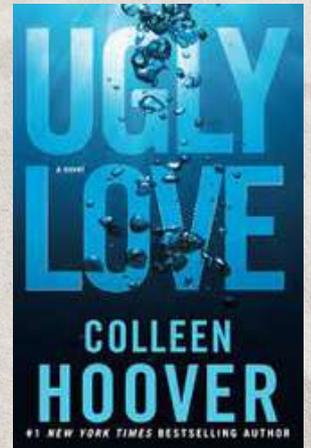
"Someone stabbed you in the neck, young lady." *Ugly Love* was the first Colleen Hoover book I picked up. After seeing so much, and reading so much about it on social media I thought that I would give Co-ho a try. Before I even get into the summary and overview of this story, keep in mind that this book is definitely not recommended for young audiences.

Once again I was not able to keep this book down. I don't think I've ever had so many little marker tabs on a book, it's as if there was something so significant on every page. I didn't really know what to expect when I picked this up, but for all of you reading this, it's basically about a guy with an ugly past that has affected and shaped him into who he is during this story. This book provides a dual POV, giving you insight into both Miles Archer's and

Tate Collins's minds. Going back and forth between timelines that will flow into itself, revealing the truth and reasons behind his words and actions. Colleen, like always, provides readers with the most jaw-dropping plot twist there could be. Leaving you confused, and leaving you contemplating what your eyes just read.

There is an appeal when Tate and Miles first meet, but neither wants anything serious. While Miles works as an airline pilot, Tate is occupied with moving in with her brother and pursuing her master's degree. Tate is okay with Miles' request that she never ask about his past. Till things get heated and Miles' past starts to reveal itself. The fact that parts of Miles' chapters were told in rhyme was something I particularly liked. Additionally, Tate's chapters are written in present tense while Miles' chapters are told in the past. This, in my opinion, was both fantastic and heartbreaking because it began to connect—and that's when your heart breaks.

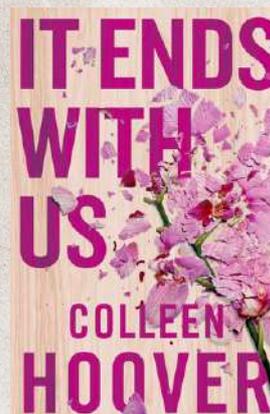
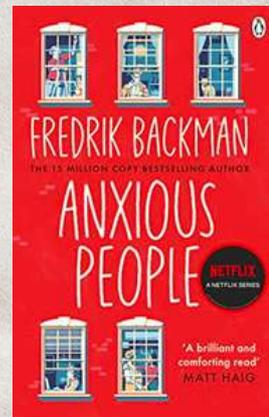
This book covered several tropes from, enemies to lovers, grumpy + sunshine, brother's best friend, close proximity, and much more. Read this book to find out more about what went on in Miles' Past to make him so cruel sometimes, and to find out what happens after their first interaction as Tate found him in front of her brother's door crying for "Rachel."



These are the only two books I'll be discussing today, and both of them entirely contrast each other. The Spanish Love Deception is a much better choice for a light-hearted read, while Ugly Love might be something you do a little bit more googling about before reading if you are sensitive to certain types of plots and storylines. Overall, these two books were amazing, and certainly, they might not be for everyone but give them a try and you can find out for yourself!

● ● ● SOME OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS: ● ● ●

- TWISTED LOVE - ANA HUANG (TWISTED SERIES IN GENERAL)
- PEOPLE WE MEET ON VACATION - EMILY HENRY
- ANXIOUS PEOPLE - FREDERICK BACKMAN
- THE MIDNIGHT LIBRARY - MATT HAIG
- IT ENDS WITH US - COLLEEN HOOVER



In Pursuit of Species

By: Celicia Cordes

Ahh, taxonomy; the age-old bloodbath that is biologists quarrelling over the remarkably capricious systematic organisation of things living and dead. Throughout the study of taxonomy from the 18th century to the modern day, there has been an ever-persisting and controversial matter that is the question: How do we define a species? Now, I'm sure that your high school biology teacher may have told you about the biological concept of species which defines it as a group of organisms that can reproduce and have fertile offspring. Unsurprisingly, this is not the most widely accepted definition and does not nearly come close to detailing the heavy implications of describing one.

To this day, we have no solid answer for what a species is. However, it can be roughly defined as the smallest quantifiable group of organisms that is the most morphologically and molecularly similar to one another. In essence, a species can be thought of as the smallest possible unit in taxonomic classification, equivalently to how an element in chemistry is the smallest possible unit that cannot be broken down into more units. The species problem is one that has been discussed and fought over for centuries of biological studies and has become one of the most controversial subjects in all of biology. So if any scientist were to tell you that they can offer a concrete definition to quantify what a species is; they're either full of shit or in line to win a Nobel Prize. Although we are still far from an exact definition, biologists have come up with extraordinary ways to assist in the classification of taxa. In comes phylogenetics, the study of the evolutionary history and relationships between existing groups that are primarily based on morphological character and molecular data.

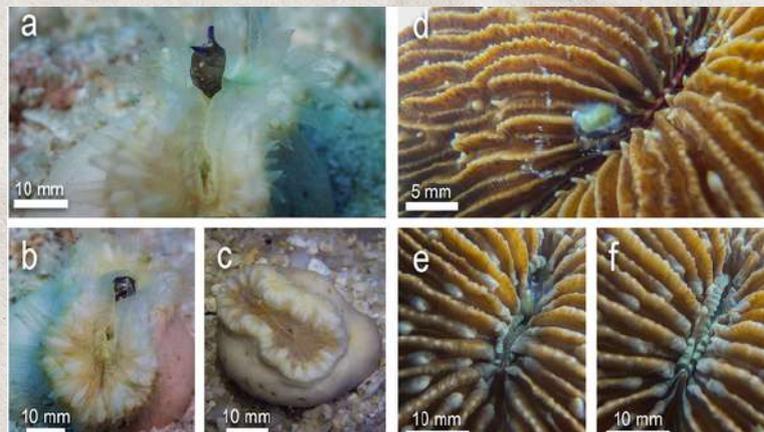
However, in recent years, paleobiologists have started to include fossil data in their analyses of taxonomic clades. Here is where my story begins.

Over the course of two weeks from July 25th to August 5th of 2022, I had the privilege to be a part of the Harvard University Pre-College Program for high school students where I took a course on Evolution and Paleobiology Research Methods at the Museum of Comparative Zoology under Harvard Ph.D. candidate, Sarah Losso. In this course, we covered a range of topics that include; evolutionary trends, Earth history, phylogenetics, taxonomy, morphometrics, fossil evidence, familiarising ourselves with primary literature, and, of course, the species problem. This course allowed me to broaden my understanding of the various scientific processes involved in systematic classification and emphasised just how volatile a species' relationships on a phylogenetic tree can be.



A sample of the Harvard Museum of Comparative Zoology coral fossil and skeleton specimen used in my final project.

As part of the program, students were expected to complete a final project. We acquired a number of extant and extinct specimens from the MCZ teaching collection of a singular clade of marine organisms and were asked to provide a research question, proposed methodology, and possible solution for our investigation of the specimens.



Ingestion of sacoglossan species *Elysia cf. japonica* by *Heteropsammia cochlea* (a-c) and *Elysia pusilla* by *Fungia fungites* (d-f) (Mehrotra et al. 2019)

My chosen data set consisted of fossilised Ordovician to Permian period corals of the orders Tabulata and Rugosa and various present-day scleractinian corals. I decided that I wanted to study polyp and gape size variation in solitary versus colonial hard corals by measuring the mouth size of each sample in conjunction with classifying every specimen into groups by polyp distance so that I could plot polyp size, polyp distance, and polyp nature (solitary versus colonial) on a scattergram. I concluded that this method would allow us to visualise any grouping or trends that occur between the three given variables.

As for my incredibly brilliant solution; after a late night of literature review and pestering a biologist with questions, I suggested that mouth size variation allows for more diversification in the diets of these anthozoans and that by studying modern gape size variation, we could potentially ascertain the feeding habits of prehistoric corals. Because hard corals cannot engulf their prey as other cnidarians can, a larger mouth allows solitary corals to ingest larger prey. Modern-day solitary scleractinian corals have been observed to consume salps and even certain sacoglossan sea slugs. However, the polyps in smaller-mouthed colonial corals can utilise a teamwork-centric solution called protocoooperation to capture and consume more extensive prey.



Pelagia noctiluca jellyfish trapped among coral colonies of *Astroroides calycularis* during *P. noctiluca* blooms in Italy (Musco et al. 2018).

Observations of polystomatous corals have demonstrated their ability to catch and ingest jellyfish and other large planktonic prey without predation being restricted by polyp size. I argued that studying the behaviour of extant coral species may be able to give us a better understanding of the potential protocoooperative feeding habits between colonial tabulate and colonial rugose corals or the possible prey items of our favourite chalice-shaped solitary rugose corals. Thereby, giving us a greater understanding of the ecology of mid-Ordovician to late Permian phototrophic zones 470 million years ago.

After all of this talk about studying species, you may be wondering what the benefit or even the purpose of such research could be. Why work to systematise different organisms into taxa? Conservation, including marine conservation, is a long and painful road that is made slightly smoother by the investigation and classification of species. By studying their ecological roles and relationships with other organisms, biologists use this information to form increasingly more accurate theories of how the natural world around us functions because of these beings. Therefore, exploring species allows us to determine their ecological importance and role in the balance of life on Earth. Take, for example, the IUCN Red List; a worldwide index compiled of ecological and taxonomic research in an endeavour to conserve the diversity of life.

The pursuit of species is an arduous, yet satisfying, venture to record and preserve Earth's biodiversity. It is the foundation of all natural biology and zoology; classifying organisms from bacteria and fungi to plants and megafauna. Though systematics is a centuries-old field of research, we are nowhere near the completion of our journey. Millions of species alive today have yet to be described and countless others have gone extinct with poor or nonexistent fossil records to diagnose them. We are in an age where taxonomy has progressed beyond simple morphometric analyses; where molecular investigations into organisms are more readily accessed by the average researcher. As someone who aspires to one day do a great deal of (hopefully) good quality work studying marine biology, I am undoubtedly beyond excited to see how the pursuit of species evolves in the future.

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About the Staff

Hello, Berkeley Community! I'm Jill Vinson, and I am delighted to serve as the faculty advisor to *The Pride Papers*. I couldn't be prouder of this little group of budding journalists, who are responsible for everything you see in this issue, from the paper's conception to the content and layout of this first issue of its fourth edition. Please enjoy; there's plenty more to come! - Ms. Jill



Editor-in-Chief

Hi! My name is Alicia, and I am the founder and Editor-in-Chief of *The Pride Papers*. I started the newspaper in 9th grade, and am so proud of how it has turned out. Since I will be graduating this year, I am a bit sad to be leaving the paper behind, but am so grateful for all of the people I get to create this with! A fun fact about me is that I have lived in five countries and have traveled to 28!



Layout Designer

My name is Alice and I am in Grade 12. I recently joined *The Pride Papers* this year, so I am a relatively new member and excited for what is to come!



**Writer, Editor, and
Layout Designer**

Hi! I'm Nesta and I am a senior at this school. I've been part of *The Pride Papers* from the beginning, and I'm excited to be part of it again this year. This will be my final year doing *Pride Papers*, and I would say that it is quite a bittersweet feeling as I graduate high school this year. I have lived in Bangkok my whole life, and the more I grow older, the more I appreciate this country. Looking forward to the rest of this year!!



**Writer, Editor, and
Layout Designer**

Hi! I'm Annika from grade 11, I joined *The Pride Papers* at the beginning of this school year because I like meeting new people and I think it's a great way to be more involved in school while gaining experience in writing firsthand.

about the staff



Writer & Editor

Hey guys!! I'm Aisha, grade 12, one of *The Pride Paper's* very own writers and editors. I've been part of the team since grade 10 which is also when I moved to Bangkok and joined Berkeley. Before that, I lived in my home country, Kazakhstan. Fun fact about me: my favorite book is *Anxious People* by Fredrik Backman (really recommend). Thanks for reading us and get ready for another great year with *The Pride Papers*!!



**Writer & Head of
Layout Design**

Hi!, I'm Natalie. I joined *The Pride Papers* when I started high school, and I am in 10th grade. I've lived in Bangkok for ten years, and this will be my fourth year at Berkeley. Fun fact about me, my favorite Disney movie is *Frozen II*.



Editor

Cat - G10: I've been a part of *The Pride Papers* for about a year! I'm American/Thai and I've lived in Bangkok my whole life. Some of my hobbies are playing video games and reading manhwa.



Editor & Layout Designer

Hiii!! I'm Sydney in 10th grade. I recently joined *The Pride Papers*. This is my first year at Berkeley! I've lived in Myanmar but moved to Thailand too long ago. My all-time favorite shows are *Modern Family* and *Friends* and I enjoy reading!

about the staff



Writer & Editor

Taffy - G12: A fun fact about me is that I can pop my shoulders out of the socket and back in again whenever I want. The reason I joined *The Pride Papers* is because I really enjoy reading book and articles online



Writer

Celicia - G12: Hey! I'm Celicia or CC, whichever is easier, and I've been a part of *The Pride Papers* for two years now. Going into my third year, I am delighted to say that I am proud of all the work *The Papers* have produced and published and hope you guys enjoy reading as much as we enjoy writing.



Layout Designer

Kaopun: Heyyy my name is Kaopun and I am in grade 10. I am new to *The Pride Papers* :) This is my first year at Berkeley and I lived in Pattaya before moving here! My hobbies are reading romance novels and listening to music!



Layout Designer

Hi! My name is Eneko and I'm in Grade 9. This is my first year in *The Pride Papers* but I'm really excited. I really like music and movies, and I know a lot about both.



Layout Designer

Hello! My name is Izzy and I'm a senior here at Berkeley. I want to get involved with sharing the current events of Berkeley throughout the community, which is why I have decided to join *The Pride Papers* this year. I've never really read *The Papers*, so I'm keen to get know more about what is happening in Berkeley.