



THE

PANTHER



POSTS

**WASHINGTONS STUDENT
NEWSPAPER**

AN ONLINE NEWSPAPER, BY STUDENTS,
FOR STUDENTS.

COVID-19 VACCINE

Cristal Velazquez

Covid-19 has taken over everyone's lives and there is not a single person who hasn't heard of the coronavirus. There have been thousands of articles written about what the coronavirus is, but there have not been many on how the vaccine works and why we should trust it. Almost everyday, most of us hear someone state, "If you aren't vaccinated, you should do your part in order to end this pandemic and get the vaccine." However, they don't tell you what the vaccine actually consists of and how it helps our immune systems. In order to do our part in ending this pandemic, it is important to understand what we are putting in our bodies and how it affects/protects our health as time goes on.

When germs, such as the virus that causes Covid-19, invade our body, they attack and multiply. This is called an infection and it's what causes illness in our immune systems, but our immune systems have a variety of tools to fight off this infection. Blood contains red and white cells, red cells carry oxygen to our tissues and organs while white cells fight infection. There are three types of white blood cells; macrophages, b-lymphocytes, and t-lymphocytes and they all help to kill off any foreign infections that our body may encounter. Macrophages are white blood cells that swallow and digest germs and dead/dying cells, these white cells leave behind parts of the invading germs, known as "antigens." Our bodies are able to identify antigens as dangerous and stimulate antibodies to attack them, these antibodies are produced by b-lymphocytes. Lastly, t-lymphocytes attack cells in the body that have already been infected meaning that they continue to fight off any potential "leftovers" in our bodies.

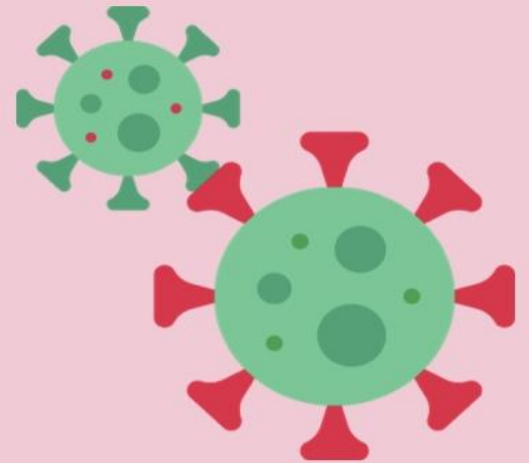
When someone becomes infected with the virus that causes Covid-19, it can take several days, even weeks, for their body to make and use all germ-fighting tools needed to fight off the infection. Once an infection enters the body, our immune system remembers what it learned about how to protect the body against that virus. Our bodies will keep a few t-lymphocytes, also known as "memory cells" in order to conquer the infection as quickly as possible if the body encounters the same virus again. Different types of vaccines work in different ways to offer protection, but with all types, our body is left with an extra supply of "memory cells" that will remember how to fight that virus in the future so our bodies will not need to produce as many antibodies as before. Typically, it takes a few weeks after the vaccination for our body to produce these t-lymphocytes and b-lymphocytes, hence why health care workers state to their patients that they will not be considered a fully vaccinated individual until two weeks after their final dose.





There are three types of Covid-19 vaccines; mRNA, Vector, and Protein subunit vaccines, each of which prompts our bodies to recognize and protect us from the virus that causes Covid-19. mRNA vaccines contain material from the actual virus that causes Covid-19 that gives our cells instructions for how to make a harmless protein that is unique to the virus. Our cells will make copies of the protein and destroy the genetic material from the vaccine, our bodies will recognize that the protein should not be there and it will build t-lymphocytes and b-lymphocytes that will remember how to fight the virus in the future. Vector vaccines contain a modified version of a different virus than the one that causes Covid-19, inside the shell of the modified virus, there is actual material from the virus that causes Covid-19. This is known as a viral vector and once it is inside our cells, the genetic material gives cells instructions to make a protein that is unique to the virus that causes Covid-19. Protein subunit vaccines include harmless pieces (proteins) of the virus that causes Covid-19 instead of the entire germ. Once vaccinated, our bodies recognize that the protein should not be there and build t-lymphocytes and antibodies that will remember how to fight the virus that causes Covid-19 if we are infected in the future.

Getting vaccinated is an important step in being able to end this pandemic, but it is crucial to do our own research on each of the vaccines before deciding to get vaccinated. As of September, 2021, everyone over the age of 12 is eligible to receive the vaccine. If you are old enough to get the vaccine by yourself, consult with your doctor in order to make sure that you are choosing the correct vaccine based on your health. If you are under the age of 18, talk to your parents, research the vaccines together, and then consult with your family doctor in order to make sure that everything is done smoothly and correctly. There are many myths surrounding the vaccine so we need to remember that we can not believe everything we see and read on the internet. We should believe our own thoughts and opinions so learning about the vaccine will provide knowledge and benefit our futures.



The United States and Afghanistan: How it Started, Where We Are, and the Lingering Effects

BY SAVANNAH BANKS

The United States of America has officially withdrawn from Afghanistan as of Aug. 31, 2021, ending a near 20 year war. In order to completely grasp the importance of this event, we will need to review what the sides are, how it all started, and the effect it has had on the involved countries.

First, the Taliban are not known as a terrorist group, nor are they recognized as one. By definition, made by the official "Council Foreign Relations" news site, the Taliban are labeled as "a predominantly Pashtun, Islamic fundamentalist group." Though, the idea that the Taliban is in contact with some of its country's recognized terrorist groups can not be easily refuted. As for the United States, their role is one that is on the side of retaliation. The Taliban had previously taken over Afghanistan in 1996, and the way that term ended in 2001 explains the role the U.S. plays in this war.

On the day of Sept. 11, 2001, Al-Qaeda, an Afghan terrorist group, crashed four airplanes in different parts of the United States, killing almost 3,000 people. After the United States demanded the Taliban, which had taken over Afghanistan at the time, to hand over their leader Osama bin Laden, they refused. As a result, the United States invaded Afghanistan on Oct. 7, 2001. Upon invading the country, the Taliban relinquished, and the U.S. began to implement change in the government of Afghanistan. The United States then took on the role of strengthening the Afghan police force, as well as their military, in an effort to prevent any future attacks made by Afghan terrorist groups. Throughout all of this, it was stated that President Biden had opposed the extent in which America should interfere with Afghanistan's government. With that being said, he also did not completely disagree with invading the country either, and just wished for it to be done on a smaller scale.

Though Biden was in office during the official call to remove all U.S. troops from Afghanistan, the process actually began in November of 2020, during the presidency of the former president, Donald Trump. The process started with a withdrawal agreement made with the Taliban, which included the release of 5,000 incarcerated Taliban troops, as well as the complete withdrawal of the U.S. troops out of Afghanistan by May 1, 2021. As the deadline was not met, it was extended to Aug. 1 of the same year, but with a new president, Joe Biden. Due to the former and current presidents agreeing on these actions, the process continued throughout the election of a new president. A thing to include would be the fact that the Afghanistan government was excluded in this exchange between the U.S. and the Taliban. Which could be said that the United States were aware that removing the troops would result in the second takeover of the Afghanistan government.



Erin Schaff/The New York Times



Fast forward to September of 2021, all U.S. troops have been removed from Afghanistan, per the previous agreement, and the Taliban is in power. Following the ending of the almost 20 year war, it is important to acknowledge the abundance of Afghanistan and Western deaths. With more than 160,000 deaths for the Afghans, and 8,000 Western deaths, it wouldn't be false to state that the war did not affect a lot of families in both Afghanistan and the United States. Though in terms of civilian way of life, the Afghan citizens are being hit the hardest. Since the invasion of the United States in 2001, the Afghan people had grown accustomed to the western influence that was present in their country. This influence included the jobs that existed only with the existence of U.S. troops in Afghanistan, the absence of terrorist groups, as well as connection with the outside world. With these said influences, the new generation will have to resort back into the previous way of life that the Taliban ruled with once before, which is not as lax as the United States was. The current society of Afghanistan is having to march and protest for civil liberties, mostly women, and the rejection of the Taliban. These current events have reflected the way in which the majority of Afghan citizens feel regarding the recent takeover of the Taliban. For the United States, problems within our country following the war are in need of addressing. As for Afghanistan as a whole, history continues to be made, and the future remains uncertain.



US Embassy in Kabul, Afghanistan

INTERNATIONAL DAY OF THE WORLD'S INDIGENOUS PEOPLES



By: Sandra Cruz



Ingenious Peoples Day is a holiday that celebrates and honors Native Americans on Oct. 11. It is celebrated all over the United States. It began as a counter celebration on the same day as Columbus Day. Now, it is a holiday to recognize the native populations that were displaced and decimated after Christopher Columbus and other European explorers reached the continent. Indigenous Peoples Day re-imagines Columbus Day as a chance to share historical realities about indigenous peoples' genocide and persecution in the Americas, organize against ongoing injustices, and celebrate indigenous resistance. Indigenous Peoples Day recognizes that Native people are the first inhabitants of the Americas.



Americans have been celebrating Columbus Day since it became nationally recognized in 1972, but the Native American community has long rejected the holiday. The idea of replacing Columbus Day with Indigenous Peoples Day was born in 1977, at a U.N.-sponsored conference in Geneva, Switzerland, on discrimination against indigenous populations in the Americas. There were several protests to make that idea become a reality. The first state to rename Columbus Day was South Dakota in 1990. Berkeley, Calif. became the first city to make the change in 1992, when the city council renamed Columbus Day as Indigenous Peoples' Day. In 2013, the California state legislature considered a bill, AB55, to formally replace Columbus Day with Native American Day but did not pass it. States including Alaska, Hawaii and Oregon commemorate Indigenous Peoples' Day, as well as cities like Denver, Phoenix and Los Angeles. Some states still observe Columbus day and still celebrate Columbus Day. Indigenous Peoples day is celebrated in cities and states, but it is still not acknowledged as a federal holiday.





Indigenous Peoples' Day is a holiday that celebrates and honors Native American peoples, and commemorates their histories and cultures. There are between 370 and 500 million Indigenous Peoples worldwide, in over 90 countries. Indigenous peoples in other nations have also lobbied to have holidays established to recognize their contributions and history. In South America, for instance, Brazil celebrates "National Indigenous Peoples' Day" on April 19. The arrival of Christopher Columbus only brought a dark shadow throughout the Native American tribes. By 1900, the indigenous population in the Americas declined by more than 80 percent, and by as much as 98 percent in some areas. The effects of diseases such as smallpox, measles and cholera during the first century of colonialism contributed greatly to the death toll, while violence, displacement and warfare by colonizers against the Indians contributed to the death toll in subsequent centuries.



For the past 500 years, Native Americans have faced genocide, dislocation, and various forms of physical, mental, and social abuse. These factors have led to high rates of violence, assault, and abuse among the Native American people today. Today, there are over five million Native Americans in the United States, 78 percent of whom live outside reservations: California, Arizona and Oklahoma have the largest populations of Native Americans in the United States. People of Native American descent are full of a longing to know more about their ancestors and to reconnect with a tribe or culture they have lost.





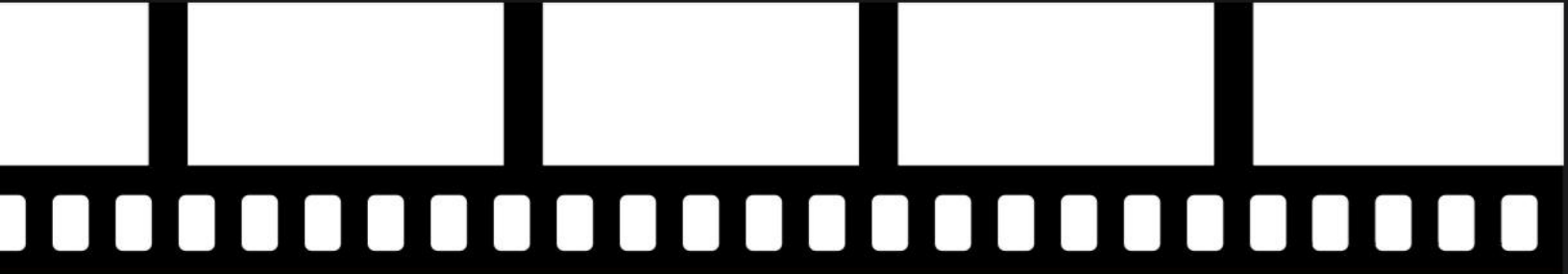
To celebrate Ingenious People's Day, encourage people to donate to a neighboring tribe and recognize the trauma and pain indigenous peoples have been subjected to by colonizers. Attend community activities planned by Native people, whether in person or online, to commemorate Indigenous Peoples Day. Listen to Native organizers to learn about the cuisine and music that make these festivals so special, as well as their significance in the culture you're experiencing. Indigenous Peoples Day is also a fantastic opportunity to learn about the tribes that currently reside or once resided in your area. People can also sign petitions if your city or state has yet to recognize Indigenous Peoples Day. Today and every day, let's remember and celebrate the Peoples who were here first. Changing Columbus Day to Indigenous Peoples Day is a step towards disrupting these oppressive systems and shifts focus to recognize, honor, and celebrate Indigenous Peoples' knowledge, history, traditions, and lands. It is an opportunity to learn about the Peoples whose land we are on and to take action in supporting the rights and sovereignty of all Indigenous Peoples.



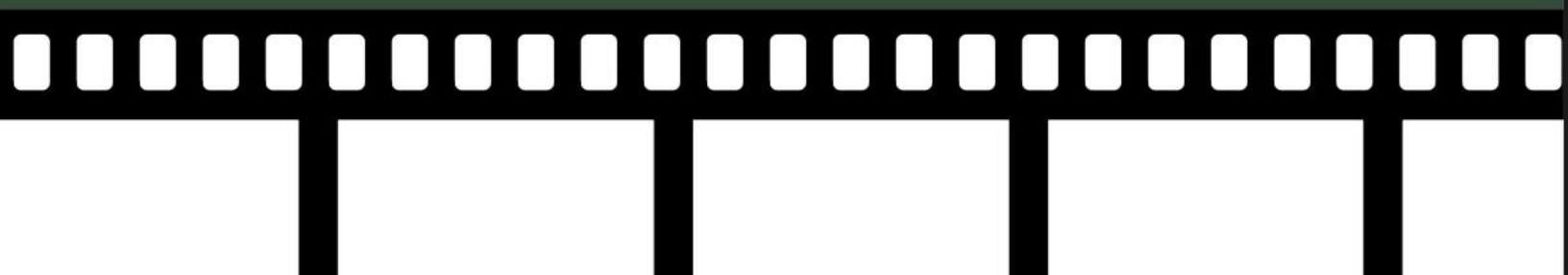


**Panthers:
Pride of the
West Side**

By Mila Reynolds



On Sept. 16, 2021, a trailer for an upcoming docuseries about the South Bend Washington High School Girls Basketball team was finally released. Titled *Panthers; Pride of the West Side*, this trailer introduces to the public of the series being released in the near future. This video briefly introduces each of the Lady Panthers and showcases a small portion of their skill. Highlighting the players, coaches, school and even the community in which they live and play in, this video provides hope for a fun and promising 2021-2022 basketball season.





In the previous year, the Lady Panthers had a very accomplished season. They finished the entire season with a record of 22-6, all of the losses being from top ranked teams. They not only won a N.I.C. North/South Championship, they also ended up winning Sectionals, Regionals and Semi-State, however, with all of this success came a small defeat in the end. In the Indiana Girls Basketball 3A state game, the Washington Lady Panthers fell short to a tough and skilled Silver Creek team by six points. After that crushing loss, the Lady Panthers did not let that stop them from being an inspiration to others. They went on an "*I Dream*" tour, their main goal and efforts being to inspire young kids in the surrounding elementary and middle schools to have a dream and to try their best to pursue it. To teach students that even though there may be hardships and adversities, like the Lady Panthers faced in the State game, that there is always a dream to chase after. Winning the Indiana 3A State is still a dream being chased by the Panthers and this might be the year they just might win it all.

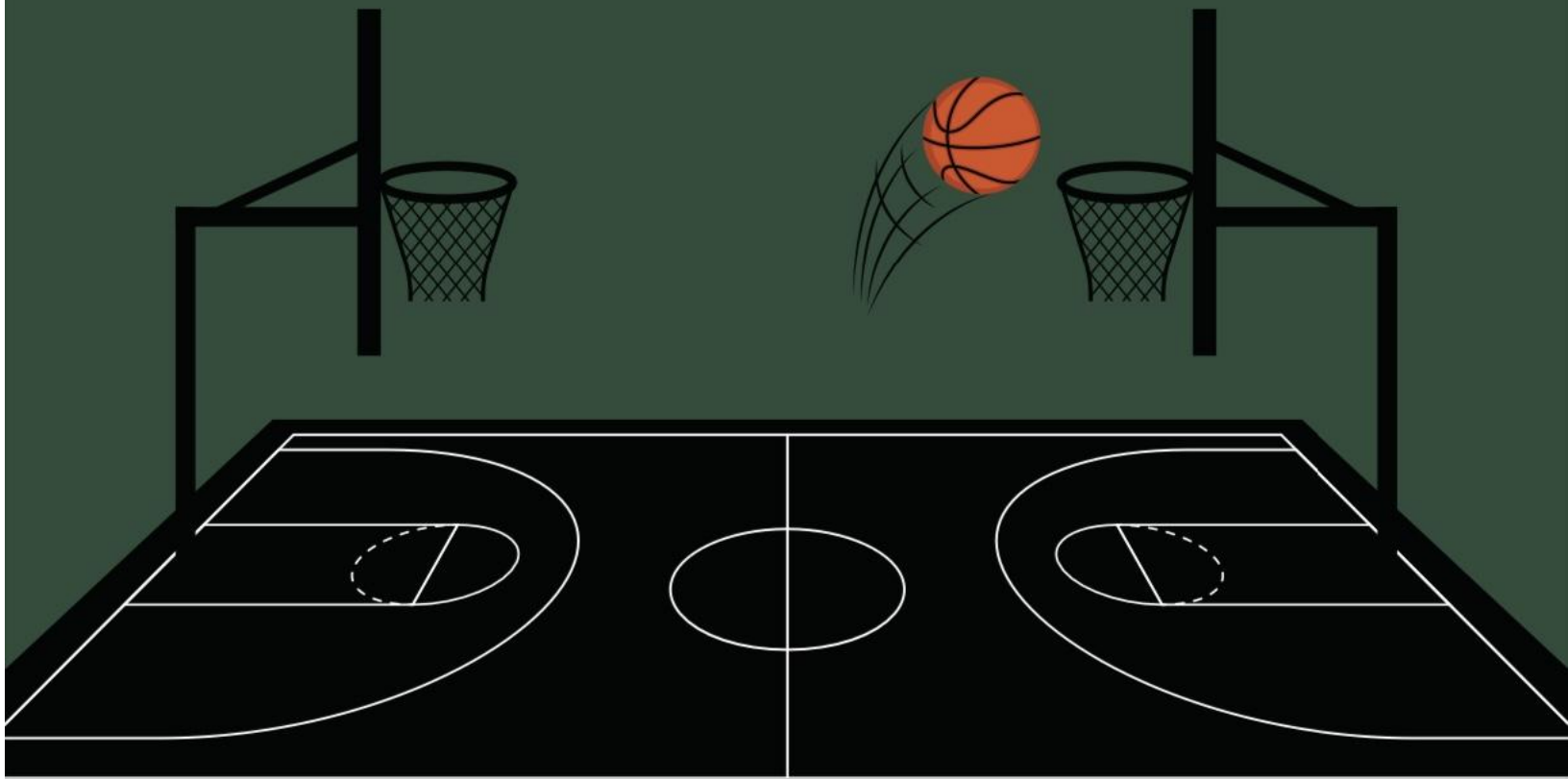


Mihkail Copper, is the CEO of Just Visuals Media and Producer of *Panthers: Pride of the West Side*. “I met Mihkail when he was 15, and I have been a mentor, youth pastor type person in his life. Just some years later, I ended up marrying him and his wife that he's been married to for 10 years.” Steve Reynolds said as the Head Varsity Coach of the South Bend Washington High School Girls Basketball Team. “He's always had an eye for entertainment...professionally is turning in his professional career, and he does great work.”



He will follow the Lady Panthers games, practices and events, capturing the ups and downs of the team, their successes and failures, the good and the bad times. Allowing the public to catch a glimpse of what goes on behind the scenes of a highly skilled and competitive team chasing a goal not many can achieve.

The purpose of this series is to not only document the teams progress and their successes throughout the upcoming 21-22 basketball season, but also what happens off the court.



“It's about bringing a sense of pride and hope to the West Side”, says Coach Steve Reynolds, “The thing about pride is you choose to look at the things that will promote your community. You choose to look at the things that will inspire your community. That's what we want people to see, because there are a lot of great things that are going on that people don't glorify those things enough. That is what we are going to attempt to do with this run to a state championship.”



The visuals of the trailer include seeing the Lady Panthers in their element on the court. They are seen competing against each other in practice, doing drills together; shooting, dribbling, passing, running and sliding. People will be able to hear the squeaking of the court, the communication between the player and coaches, even seeing each of the players being introduced in a cool, slow motion clip. What really makes this video stand out, though, is the voice over, provided by Coach Steve, that adds a narrative that makes this team's story much deeper than basketball.



(Voice of Coach Steve)

You've heard the hype, but what do you see?

Because sometimes our eyes are wide open, but we are blind to the beauty of what is not easily seen

Do you see wealth gain through relationships or poverty?

Do you see the product of her broken home, or an opportunity?

Did they lose a championship or win over a community?

(Coach Marcy:

Not about hacking and fouling. That's not how you play tough. Be mentally tough. Be strong. Be sharp)

The sacrifices, the sweat, the tears. We didn't search for the hype, the hype found us.

But now it's time.

Time to announce we've arrived. Time to embrace the Panthers, the Pride of the West Side.

WASHINGTON HIGH
SCHOOL

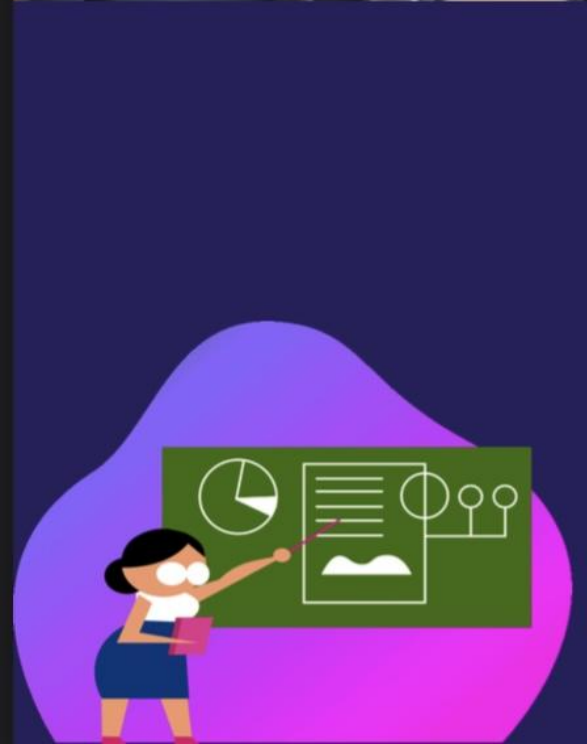
Day at Washington



Manuel Rodriguez
Andres Correa







SANDY HOOK PROMISE

BY Cristal Velazquez

In 2019 alone, there were 24 school shootings in the United States, 32 people were injured, and eight people were killed. Education Week has been keeping track of the numbers since 2018. The numbers for 2020 went down due to the fact that most schools in the country were on a virtual-only or hybrid schedule. In 10 of the incidents from 2018, gunfire erupted during or after school-sponsored athletic events. Six of these occasions took place during high school football games, the shooter was able to injure multiple people and send spectators into a panic. 19 of the 24 shootings took place at high schools, three took place in elementary/middle schools, and two took place in school buses. Out of the eight people who were killed during these shootings, four of them were under the age of 18, the youngest, only 10 years old. Gun violence has become a serious problem in the United States due to the rising number of shootings and the constant threats that are sent out to schools across the country. Parents, students, staff members, and everyone in the country is concerned for the safety of our children and many believe that sending their children to get an education is too risky due to these threats.



Since the rise of school shootings, many organizations have been created and are working hard to end gun violence in schools and provide support and resources to those who have been directly affected by these tragedies. Sandy Hook Promise is a national nonprofit organization that was founded and is led by several family members whose loved ones were killed at Sandy Hook Elementary School on Dec. 14th, 2012. Their website states, "Our intent is to honor all victims of gun violence by turning our tragedy into a moment of transformation." Their goal is to create unity between people who value the protection of children as there are many actions that can be made in order to spread awareness. On Dec. 14th, 2012 in Newton, Conn., Adam Lanza shot and killed 20 students and six adults at Sandy Hook Elementary School. Mark Barden is the co-founder and managing director of Sandy Hook Promise and the father of Daniel, a young boy who was killed in the Sandy Hook Elementary shooting. Nicole Hockley is the mother of Dylan, and the co-founder and managing director of Sandy Hook Promise.



Sandy Hook Promise has four programs available to students and young adults, each program varies when it comes to its mission and purpose. The first program is Start With Hello, offered to grades k-12, the program teaches children and youth to minimize social isolation and encourages students to create more inclusive communities, especially in schools. This program is divided into two subcategories, the elementary school version and the middle/high school version. The elementary program is a digital program that includes interactive storybooks, videos, activities, and projects. The middle/high school is an age-appropriate program that teaches empathy to empower students to end social isolation and create a sense of inclusion. The second program is Say Something, offered to grades 4-12, trains students to look for warning signs and threats of someone at risk of hurting themselves or others. The program teaches students how to spot these signs and how to inform an adult in the correct way, allowing for better communication between students and adults.

The third program is Say Something Anonymous Reporting System, this program is offered to students in the grades of 6-12. This program is based off of Say Something, it includes everything that the second program offers, except everything is done anonymously to protect the identities of students. This program offers an anonymous reporting system via a downloadable app, telephone hotline, and website where students can report a classmate who is at risk of hurting themselves or others. The fourth and final program is SAVE (Students Against Violence Everywhere) Promise Club. These clubs are all student-led and each club receives resources in order to plan events and activities that promote kindness, inclusiveness, and the value of looking out for one another. There are many ways that students can become involved and each program benefits the community and raises awareness towards the cause.



All of this information and more can be found on the Sandy Hook Promise website, <https://www.sandyhookpromise.org/>. On the website, students are presented with different choices on how to get involved and for the adults who wish to collaborate, they are given the option to donate. There is also an option to volunteer for the young adults and adults who wish to collaborate and feel more included in the fight to end gun violence in schools. Since Aug. 1st, 2021, there have been 16 school shootings in the United States alone. The latest shooting took place on Oct. 12th, a female student and a male security guard were shot and injured at a Chicago high school. Police said the suspect opened fire from the street when the security guard went to open the school doors at dismissal.

Gun violence in schools has ended the lives of so many children, it is time to stand up and make a difference. There are thousands of resources available to students and adults who have been affected by gun violence in schools, along with different ways to volunteer and support various organizations relating to the topic.

NOVEMBER 2021

THANKSGIVING

ARTICLE BY SANDRA CRUZ

Thanksgiving is a well known celebrated holiday in the month of November. Thanksgiving Day is celebrated on the fourth Thursday in November. Thanksgiving became a federal holiday on Dec. 26, 1941 when President Roosevelt signed the resolution. Thanksgiving is a national holiday celebrated on various dates in the United States, Canada, Grenada, Saint Lucia, and Liberia. Although Thanksgiving has historical roots in religious and cultural traditions, it has been celebrated as a nonreligious holiday as well. Thanksgiving is a day to celebrate the harvest and other blessings of the past year.

Thanksgiving is a day where family and friends gather for a feast and create memories. Thanksgiving is a time for family, parades, lots of delicious food, and, oftentimes, extensive travel.



The Thanksgiving holiday's history in North America is rooted in English traditions dating from the Protestant Reformation. In September 1620, a small ship called the Mayflower left Plymouth, England, carrying 102 passengers an assortment of religious separatists seeking a new home where they could freely practice their faith and other individuals lured by the promise of prosperity and land ownership in the New World. One month later, the Mayflower crossed Massachusetts Bay, where the Pilgrims began the work of establishing a village at Plymouth. Throughout that first brutal winter, most of the colonists remained on board the ship, where they suffered from exposure, scurvy and outbreaks of contagious disease. Only half of the Mayflower's original passengers and crew lived to see their first New England spring. In March, the remaining settlers moved ashore, where they received an astonishing visit from an Abenaki Native American who greeted them in English. They were also greeted with another Native American, Squanto, a member of the Patuxet tribe who taught the pilgrims how to cultivate corn, extract sap from maple trees, catch fish in the rivers and avoid poisonous plants. In 1621, the Plymouth colonists and Wampanoag Native Americans shared an autumn harvest feast that is acknowledged today as one of the first Thanksgiving celebrations in the colonies. The Pilgrims celebrated this with Native Americans, who had helped them get through tough times by giving them food in that time of scarcity.



The well-known story of Thanksgiving is an account of how the English Pilgrims and local Native Americans came together for a celebratory meal in Plymouth, Massachusetts. In reality, peace didn't last between the English Settlers and their one-time Wampanoag allies, and the two became embroiled in a devastating war just a generation after the famous feast. Some people view the holiday as a reminder of the systemic racism and oppression Native Americans continue to experience in the US. Some Native American and many others take issue with how the Thanksgiving story is presented to the American public. In their view, the traditional narrative paints a deceptively sunny portrait of relations between the Pilgrims and the Wampanoag people, masking the long and bloody history of conflict between Native American and European settlers that resulted in the deaths of tens of thousands. Since 1970, protesters have gathered on the day designated as Thanksgiving at the top of Coles hill, which overlooks Plymouth Rock, to commemorate the National Day of Mourning. Similar events are held in other parts of the country.



Thanksgiving is a day for many activities to do with family and friends. Setting up the table for delicious food to be placed on is one activity. There is delicious food to be eaten on this day with family. Eating turkey, a Thanksgiving staple, may or may not have been an offer when the Pilgrims hosted the inaugural feast in 1621. Other traditional foods include stuffing, mashed potatoes, cranberry sauce and pumpkin pie. This is also a day where people hang out with their friends. To help those in need, volunteering is a common Thanksgiving Day activity, and communities often hold food drives and host free dinners for the less fortunate. Another thing to do on Thanksgiving day is watch the Macy's Thanksgiving Day Parade or attend the parade. It is a time for families to meet, socialize and enjoy each other's company, sometimes the only opportunity in a year. Thanksgiving Day is a day for people to give thanks for what they have.





PANTHERS' SCHOOL SPIRIT

By Mila Reynolds

Washington High School is filled with students who have Panther Pride and it showed throughout the first quarter of school. From the first spirit week during the football homecoming week, where students dress as the assigned theme. Then the pep rally that went on that Friday during the last hour of school, just a few hours before the football game that was held at the TCU Field, also known as School Field. There was also the Spirit Day, the theme being throwback, that was student-led. This provided a relief for students who may have been having a stressful time with their academics or even sports. It also provided a time to just dress up and have a good time. We use these events to get the WHS community, mainly the students, involved with the school. During the week of the 13 through the 17 of September in 2021 was the first spirit week for the football homecoming. Not only was this spirit week for the students to participate, but the teachers did as well. The hallways were decorated in different themes according to the grade hallway.





The hallways were decorated in different themes according to the grade hallway. The Senior's hallway theme was under the sea, the Junior's hallway was a safari, and the Sophomores and Freshmans combined their hallway, coming together into an outer space theme. Not only were the hallways well dressed, but the students were as well. For the first day on Monday, the theme was Pajama day. Students came to school dressed in their best pajamas, showing off their different styled pajama pants, onesies and even house shoes. On Tuesday, the theme was Hawaiian day and students would come to school dressed in classic Hawaiian shirts and leis around their neck. Wednesday was a student-teacher swap where teachers came to school dressed as students and students dressed as teachers. The throwback theme was held on Thursday, where any past decade and their style could be worn. The last and final day for Spirit Week was themed as school spirit. Each grade had an assigned school color: black, grey, green or white.





On the last day of spirit week was the school Fall Homecoming pep rally. During the 7th hour on Friday the 17, all the students, teachers and staff gathered in the main gym. Each grade sat together in their assigned section and would try to scream louder than all the other classes. The Seniors, the smallest class, may have arguably been the loudest and most involved. Students of all grades, however, were involved, loudly chanting their class name. The Pep Rally began with the singing of our school song. That was soon followed by the presentation of our fall sports teams. Volleyball, Girls Soccer, Boys Soccer, Boys Tennis, Girls Golf and of course, Football. There was also a presentation of the wagons that were participating in the parade. Each wagon was different, all decorated in different themes by the different clubs and teams of the school. Next was the walking of the Fall Homecoming Court.

Finally, after each running participant of the Homecoming court was presented, there were the battles of the classes. There was a relay race with a football. Four students from one class are on the same team and are lined up on the main gym court. The first student, who also starts with the ball, is on one baseline. The next three students are all equally spaced out after him going down the rest of the court. The first student had to throw the ball to each of his teammates. They all run the ball back to him in order for him to throw it to the next person, until it gets to the last person.





The Seniors ended up coming out on top and winning all the games that they played. With the many dance break outs, smiles and the laughter ringing in the air, it was obvious that students had a great time while at the school pep rally. This was not the last of the students showing their school spirit. A few students at Washington realized that the throwback dress up day was fun, and wanted to redo the day.



There was a graphic that was created and shared over social media that Washington planned another Throwback day. Monday, Oct. 11 students came to school dressed from past decades, the majority from the 90s and early 2000s. A lot of baggy, oversized jeans, big, oversized shirts, fitted hats, bandanas and even bandaids on faces. The students who participated enjoyed themselves all while showing their school spirit, which is the main goal in the end.



WHS FALL FESTIVAL







