



# THE MESSENGER

TWO CULTURES, TWO LANGUAGES, ONE PAPER

Jun 2023 - June 2023

## Opinion : Who Does Hip-Hop Belong to?

Maya Kamara '27

What is cultural appropriation? Where is the line between appreciation and appropriation? Can a culture own something? All of these questions and more have been continuously pondered over, especially as of late. With celebrities like the Kardashians, Justin Bieber, and more having been accused of cultural appropriation, people from all walks of life have expressed different opinions on this matter. One consistently talked about topic is that of white people participating in Hip Hop and Hip Hop culture. Although free will, and the right to express yourself however you please is an important thing, we must take into account the historical significance of the art of hip hop, the history of the thievery and appropriation of Black art, and the lack of Black representation in all areas of art.

Hip hop has four main elements: deejaying, rapping, graffiti art, and "B-boying" which comprises Hip-Hop dance, style, and attitude. Hip hop music started with deejaying, then spoken words were added to records. Although hip hop is a huge part of Black culture, it isn't the only form of self-expression attributed to it. During slavery, enslaved people sang songs while they worked, and used music to signal escape plans. Jazz came to a rise during the Harlem Renaissance, and became very popular. Blues music also came about after the civil war, influenced by work songs, church music, and folk music. Music holds a lot of cultural and historical significance for the Black community and has accompanied Black people through slavery, segregation, and even now among the fights and protests for Black Lives through protest music.

Cultural appropriation is defined as "[...]the inappropriate or unacknowledged adoption of an element or elements of one culture or identity by members of another culture or identity." (Wikipedia contributors). People have been accused of cultural appropriation by wearing braids, cornrows, dreadlocks, acrylic nails, and many other elements of Black culture. Celebrities like the Kardashians, Justin Bieber, and Julianne Hough, have all been accused of cultural appropriation. However, Black people have been refused jobs, sent home from school, prevented from graduating, and called ghetto and unprofessional for the same things that white people have been praised, and recognized for. When a group of people has been discriminated against, mocked, and disrespected for elements of their culture, and another group of people then adopt those same elements (especially groups with privilege), it feels like a slap in the face to the original culture.

It has often been said that America loves Black culture, but hates Black people. This is most obvious in the music industry when nearly every musical genre has been created or at least heavily influenced by Black people, and yet they are underrepresented in the music industry, "Black people make up 13 percent of artists and musicians in the industry, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics"(How Black People Created Every Music Genre in America - Vince Dixon Portfolio). For example, in the 1920s, the best Black musicians played at Harlem's Cotton Club. However, only white people were allowed inside to watch. This type of discrimination and disrespect has a long history. White slave owners

learned to play the banjo from their slaves, then used what they learned to perform minstrel shows, "The banjo, for instance, is the foundation of folk and country music. White musicians learned to play the African instrument from slaves. They then used what the slaves taught them to perform "coon songs" and minstrel shows that mocked and belittled black people"(How Black People Created Every Music Genre in America - Vince Dixon Portfolio). Black art has a long history of being appreciated and financially exploited, then its creators disrespected. This hypocrisy makes Black music all the more sacred to the Black community.

A group has no obligation to share their culture. A group's culture is theirs to do what they please with, and if they decide that they would rather another group not participate, the decent thing to do is to respect that. This applies especially when a culture has been taken away from its people, desecrated, and disrespected. A good example of this is the Native American population in the US. Native people have had their culture taken from them through colonization, residential schools, and being forced onto reservations. If Native people feel they prefer to keep their culture and customs to themselves, then that decision should be respected. The same goes for Black culture. This reasoning does not only apply to people of color. If I, for example, a Black person, decided to walk around in Irish clothing, speaking in an Irish accent, and playing Irish music, that would definitely raise some eyebrows. It would do so because I don't have a real understanding of Irish culture, and am not Irish myself.

Be that as it may, race is a social construct. The only difference between "races" is skin pigmentation and certain features. We as human beings can't come together as one until we shed the ideas that separate us, and share the rich cultures and customs that we have created. But we can't share until we are all treated equally. Until the day bigotry and racism are eradicated, we will always be divided, and consequently, we will feel the need to safeguard our cultures. Black people are being discriminated against and mocked today for the same things that other cultures want to take from them. This adoption will never be fair until Black people receive the same treatment as everyone else.

Even though people might like and appreciate Black culture, and want to adopt elements of it for themselves, history is important. When a culture has been through so many things, and has been so widely disrespected, we must proceed with caution when we decide to utilize it for our own purposes. Even though freedom of expression is great, sensitivity is also important, and we should all strive to find a balance between the two.



# 2 Sport : Pourquoi les jeunes débutent t-ils de plus en plus tôt?

Paolo Gayet '25

En février 2022, le jour de ses 14 ans, Maximo Carrizo signe son premier contrat professionnel avec le New York City Football Club, devenant ainsi le plus jeune joueur professionnel de l'histoire de la MLS. Né à New York le 28 février 2008, Carrizo est un joueur bi-national ayant les nationalités américaine et argentine. Après avoir fait impression au FC Westchester, Carrizo rejoint le centre de formation de NYFCFC alors qu'il n'a que 9 ans. Sa maîtrise du ballon et sa vision du jeu l'ont amené début 2022 à signer son premier contrat professionnel. Maximo Carrizo est un exemple parmi des dizaines de jeunes qui entrent dans le monde professionnel alors qu'ils sont encore adolescents. Rayan Cherki, Warren Zaïre-Emery, Kylian Mbappé, Mathys Tel, Gavi, Pedri, et Phil Foden, sont tous joueurs de classe mondiale à avoir signé des contrats alors qu'ils étaient très jeunes. Nous voudrions comprendre ce phénomène.

Ils n'ont qu'une envie:

Le parcours normal d'un joueur pro commence à l'âge de 10 ou 12 ans lorsqu'il intègre le centre

de pré-formation. A l'adolescence, ils intègrent ensuite le centre de formation où ils commencent à s'entraîner 5 à 6 fois par semaine à raison de 2 à 5 heures par jour. Ils représentent leur club formateur et participent à des compétitions ayant parfois lieu sur un autre continent (comme par exemple la Adidas Générations Cup qui s'est tenue du 1er au 9 avril à l'IMG Academy à Bradenton en Floride où étaient parmi les invitées, les U-15 de Chelsea, de l'Arsenal et du Real Madrid). Les jeunes joueurs progressent ensuite dans les catégories s'ils ne sont remarqués. Même si la plupart des joueurs ayant intégré le centre de formation d'un club ne deviendra pas professionnel, après avoir passé 5 à 8 ans dans un centre de formation, les joueurs n'ont qu'une idée en tête: signer leur premier contrat professionnel, même si ce n'est pas avec leur club formateur.

**Les clubs veulent garder leurs jeunes talents:**

Après avoir investi autant de temps et d'argent dans la formation de ces jeunes talents, les clubs veulent garder les joueurs et exploiter les fruits de toutes ces années de formation. Mais pour-

quoi leur faire signer un contrat si tôt? Il faut pour cela comprendre que les joueurs cherchent parfois un défi, plus de compétition et plus d'estime. Ils sont souvent attirés par les clubs à l'étranger qui leur offrent plus de chances de devenir professionnels. Ces clubs sont souvent anglais. Les droits de retransmission des ligues anglaises étant extrêmement élevés, cela rapporte par ailleurs beaucoup aux clubs. Ils ont alors davantage de moyens pour leurs centres d'entraînements et offrent la plupart du temps des contrats beaucoup plus lucratifs aux jeunes que les autres clubs européens.

En voyant ainsi beaucoup de leurs jeunes partir pour d'autres pays, les clubs ont donc décidé de leur faire signer des contrats professionnels pour pouvoir les garder et surveiller leur progression. C'est aussi pourquoi les clubs investissent davantage dans leurs centres de formations afin d'attirer de jeunes talents. Cela bénéficie aussi aux jeunes joueurs qui sont très contents de signer pro et de construire leur réputation!

## Opinion : To Shave or not to Shave?

Lavinia Gayet '27

Swimsuits, tank tops, shorts...summer is back again. Yet while these warm temperatures and holiday fun may seem stress-free, a new worry is back again: hair.

When I say hair, I'm not talking about the luscious locks on your head—I mean the approximately five million follicles disseminated all around your body. For a fact, “[body hair] keeps mammals warm. It protects their skin from a lot of external influences, from abrasion, from water, from chemical attack, [...], [it helps] us to heal our wounds...” (Kinonen) says Dr. Nina Jablonski, professor at Pennsylvania University.

Yet for some reason, humans have been practicing hair removal, a practice that has even been dated back to Ancient Egyptian and Greek cultures. Western society has created the ideology of the 'perfect' woman with smooth, hair-free skin. Take the case of a 2006 study that demonstrated that “77 percent of French considered it important for a woman to be free of body hair” (Meltzer). Why should I worry so much about a natural aspect of my body?

Despite the down usually present on my legs and arms, I haven't been the victim of derogatory names like 'Chewbacca' or “gorilla.” Nonetheless, I feel the silent judgment whenever I walk onto the diving board, stick my arms out in front, ready to dive and show off the oodles of hair in my armpits. It's crazy how one centimeter of keratin is making me refrain from swimming freestyle because I feel like it's abnormal.

And don't even get me started on hair removal methods. Shaving is the most used, simply because of its accessibility, convenience, and affordability. As a matter of fact, it has been estimated that “women

spend 58.4 days [...] and \$10,207 in a lifetime” for shaving (Lucy Peters). But as a light-skinned, dark-haired young girl, if I were to shave, I'd have

to do so every day—and can say goodbye to a fur-free summer. Laser removal is expensive and requires a certain age, and depilatory creams are barely effective for thick hair. Shaving and creams are simply tedious, and such (mental) pains. As for physical pain, waxing comes along. The unpleasant process of stripping every single hair out of its follicle may be the only way to give all my hairy friends a chance to have the supposedly 'ideal' skin.

Some may argue that men should get rid of theirs too. On the other hand, I firmly believe that women shouldn't have a say in what members of the opposite gender do to their bodies. In return, however, they shouldn't decide whether I'm removing my hair or not.

As if requiring a flat belly, thigh gap, 'curvy' yet somehow 'lean' body, plump lips, acne-free skin, no split ends--the list goes on--wasn't enough! Smooth, glass-like skin is yet another one of the messed up, unrealistic beauty standards women are expected to live up to.

Icons over the years like Frida Khalo, Miley Cyrus, Adele, Julia Roberts, and Madonna have attempted the 'au naturel' look. Movements online like Januhairy and #LesPrincessesOntDesPoils have tried to encourage body hair acceptance.

There's so much going on in the world. Is it really that big of a deal for a woman to exist in her natural state? Out of all the issues right now, why is it such a scandal that I let my body hair grow out?



## Opinion : Why Should More Girls Act Girly?

Mia Jakubowsky '27

It has taken centuries for women to be able to express themselves however they want. From housewives to maids, women and girls throughout the years have been confined to their strict roles in society. But what about girls who love pink, wear frilly dresses, and do their makeup? There seems to be an aversion to women who still adhere to the binary gender roles of the past. While it is an astronomical social advancement that women are able to break out of the social constructs made for them, girls are often shamed for expressing their femininity in the ways that they want to.

Currently, in Western cultures, women are mostly celebrated for doing stereotypically masculine things, but shamed for expressing being feminine. Female scientists and engineers are held in much higher regard than female fashion designers and makeup artists, regardless of their success. It is not only frowned upon but seen as anti-feminist when a woman wears predominantly “girly” things, but in reality, suppressing girls’ and women’s self-expression is the most anti-feminist action of all. The distaste towards feminine clothing and personality is based on a deep-rooted belief that to be successful, one must be masculine. According to the Modest Glory fashion website, the most common attire for businesswomen in 2022 was a pullover coat and suit. It also lists apparel to avoid in the workplace: “flimsy or tight-fitting apparel”, “low-cut blouses”, and “revealing clothing” because “it draws attention away from your professional demeanor” (Modest Glory). Unfortunately, men are seen as more serious in the workplace, so women often emulate them in fashion and demeanor in order to become successful. By frowning upon very feminine women, you are continuing to push the patriarchal stereotype in the workplace.

In primary school, I loved the color purple. I had purple bed sheets, a purple room, purple clothes, etc... However, whenever my friends asked me my favorite color, I would always say blue. I did not want

them to think that I was a “girly” girl, because I was scared they would not find me cool or think that I was weak or even stupid. Even at such a young age, many girls learn to repent their femininity to be seen as more stylish by their peers. According to DesignMantic, infant girls tend to be drawn to pink and light orange. However, as they get older, they prefer blue, or less vibrant pinks. Teenagers seem to not like pink at all. Why is this? Is pink really just a color for young kids? The truth is many girls find themselves in the same situation as me. They feel that they will be shamed for being hyper-feminine, so they avoid anything even slightly “girly”.

According to Gawker Magazine: “It’s not the color of pink that women hate (...), so much as the fact that pink is a gender cue that triggers a defensive response among women” (Nolan). Because of women’s strict gender roles in the past, women seem to fear liking the color pink. This is not to say that pink is a “girl color” and that boys can not like pink too, but girls seem to be repulsed by pink because of the assumptions made around it. We as a society need to let go of any prejudices we may have, and just let colors be colors, let fashion be fashion, and let people be people.

Unfortunately, there are many stereotypes linked to hyper-feminine people that discourage women from expressing themselves in a “girly” manner. While many girls feel liberated with the possibility of dressing and acting in a more stereotypically masculine way, there are women who feel most like themselves when being stereotypically feminine. Does it not seem immature to profile people based on how they choose to express themselves? We have progressed so far as women towards true gender equality, but by resenting what is considered to be a more traditional expression of femininity, we are taking a step in the wrong direction. No girls should be scared to love pink, wear frilly dresses, and do their makeup because it is our choice who we want to be in the world, and it is our choice how we choose to express ourselves.

## Technology : The Hybrid Workplace

Ariana Majlessi '23

The hybrid workplace is one that extends to all aspects of professionalism and education, from our very own FASNY to giant corporations.

From being completely online, to online every other day to not online at all, the pandemic has launched us into tumultuous change and has forced us to adapt. Having gotten used to being online, the shift back to being in person every day was, to say the least, jarring, but in reality, a relief to many of our students who are excited to get back into the swing of having a “normal” school year, as zoom free as possible.

The same cannot be said for the business world, which, over the next ten years is projected to change in terms of consumer and social developments, digital behaviors, and new technologies. The demand for digital skills has grown over 60% in the past several years, and in today’s economy and business environment, the need for new ideas, new information, and new technology is only increasing. This relatively recent importance placed on technology in the workplace will make it imperative that em-

ployees know how to operate in this digital environment. Navigating technology will become necessary for all business jobs, and teaching students in educational institutes how to adapt to and work with new technologies will become a requirement.



The last three years of the pandemic have wreaked havoc on our lives and completely changed how we work and communicate. An example of this change in work ethic is seen in the business workplace, with the shift from working in the office to working at home. Furthermore, since so many employees have now shifted to working at home, there has been a change in how employees work. Technology has now made anyone and any information accessible within seconds, thus making working in person almost unnecessary and a waste of resources and time, which could much rather be used to work and

generate profit. Teamwork and working together in the business environment used to be a necessity, but with the constant evolving of technology- thus “language software, dialect translation, and conversational interfaces”- organizations do not need to cater to the ‘traditional business environment,’ and can gravitate towards a new work philosophy. This philosophy involves small and flexible teams that can coordinate online, which will subsequently reduce the need for human managers to assemble teams and monitor work.

The importance of such technology will additionally play a role in the huge shift from paper and pen business deals and contracts to online. As the business landscape changes, leaders must use technology and information to build such ‘hybrid’ workplaces, so physical and digital, that best cater to the workstyle of all of their employees, similarly to at FASNY. We have shifted from a world of agendas to a world of google classroom, pro note, kognity, excel, and google docs- apps that we now rely on day to day.



# 4 *Opinion* : It's Time to Teach Life Skills at School

Sparrow Laffont-Mann '27

You've finally graduated! You're free to live independently and start striving to reach your own goals in life. There's one issue though. You're lacking life skills. How do you keep your mental health regulated? How do you cook nutritious meals for yourself? How do you manage money? How do you take care of a child? When were you taught this in school? Well, unfortunately, you weren't. Schools in the United States teach students arithmetic, history, English, art, music, physical education, and science, and in some cases provide extracurricular activities, but what most schools fail to teach are life skills. Although it may be difficult to integrate life skills into the curriculum, it is necessary that schools teach them because it will prepare students for the real world and help them to achieve their goals.

What is a life skill? UNICEF defines a life skill as "a group of psychosocial competencies and interpersonal skills that help people make informed decisions, solve problems, think critically and creatively, communicate effectively, build healthy relationships, empathize with others, and cope with and manage their lives in a healthy and productive manner." Life skills are arguably the skills that adults will use the most in their lives; they are the key to overcoming any challenge you may face in your life through managing mental health and making informed decisions.

Yes, life skills are important, but why is it necessary to teach them in schools? Aren't life skills taught through experience? Don't most adults in the United States already have life skills at their disposal because they have learned how to navigate life on their own? Well, a 2013 case study may contradict this idea. On October 8th, 2013, the OECD released its survey PIAAC (Programme for the International Assessment of Adult Competencies). The Survey was made to measure "adults' proficiency in key information- processing skills" and included a passage solely meant to determine how good adults' problem- solving skills are. The survey found that one in six American adults lacks basic life skills. So while it is true in most cases that adults will learn life skills on their own, it is dangerous to rely solely on the assumption that all Americans will acquire these skills by the time they are adults. Furthermore, teaching children life skills before they are forced to learn them on their own will improve their quality of life and make it easier for them to navigate their lives in the future such as when they get to college.

If it is not always the case that adults will learn life skills on their own, why not have parents teach their children life skills? Having parents teach their child life skills is not always possible. If a parent is working 35-40 hours in a seven-day work week it makes it difficult for a parent to find time to care for their child, let alone teach them. Some parents don't even know where to start when it comes to teaching their children vital life skills. For instance, a mother of a teenager, Sarah Clark conducted a poll where she asked several parents of teenagers questions about how much they trusted their teens. She published the results in Health News. She found that 19 percent of parents said it's easier if they just take care of tasks rather than leaving it up to their teen, and another 7 percent said they just don't think about how to give teens more responsibility. Even though these statistics show that not a huge majority of kids are unchallenged at home, it is still a substantial number of parents and reinforces the idea that life skills should be taught in schools since nearly 100% of children are required to go to school in America and have access to public

gational skills, emotional skills, problem-solving, goal setting, and time management, and finally decision- making skills. These are simplified versions of complex life skills that adults use on a daily basis. It's vital to select not only life skills that students will use when they are older, but also some they can use at their current age, such as how to manage emotions.

How can you teach children life skills? What techniques and approaches should be used? Just like any subject, you would teach children, it is important to simplify the topic so that the children can easily grasp the topic, and so that they do not shut down when faced with a complicated lesson. The best way to teach life skills in a school setting or even in a home environment would be to give encouragement, make the experience positive, and take as much time as needed. Life skills could be taught through slideshows, but most importantly through hands-on learning. It is also important to give a child time to practice life skills outside of school. Just like any other subject, a life skills class should have homework assignments where students can complete life skill tasks wi-



Source: FreePik

education. It is difficult to rely only on parents to teach their children life skills. However, it is crucial that parents reinforce life skills at home if possible. When parents' teaching is combined with the school's teaching then it is successfully reinforced and the child will absorb the information they are learning.

What life skills should be implemented in the curriculum? There are so many life skills to learn. How can schools teach all of them? It is optional to go into too much detail when teaching life skills. However, it is crucial to get children to understand how important life skills are in day-to-day life. A few life skills that are important for growing adolescents and children to learn are budgeting, basic cooking skills, hygiene, personal healthcare and basic first aid skills, manners, organization and navi-

thout the help of an adult in order to prepare them for the real world. According to the U.S. Department of Education, its goal is to "promote student achievement and preparation for global competitiveness by fostering educational excellence and ensuring equal access." and "To impart knowledge and skills to prepare students for the real world."

How are students meant to achieve and compete when they are lacking critical knowledge in life skills? How are students meant to feel prepared when they have been deprived of education? Through life skills, students can learn to achieve their goals, compete responsibly with other students, and feel prepared for any challenges that may come their way. Only then will the goal of education truly be reached.



# History : What if the Roman Empire Had Never Risen?

Alex Poziumschi '27

To understand how the world would be different without the impact of the Roman Empire, I will take you back to April 21st, 753 (B.C.) when the city of Rome was founded. Roman legend suggests that the city was formed by twin brothers Romulus and Remus. They created Rome by dividing the land, but they disagreed on whether to begin building on the Palatine or Aventine hills. Angered, Romulus killed his brother and named the city Rome, after himself. In order to populate his city he invited outcasts and refugees., legend even suggesting that Romulus stole Sabine women to populate the city.

However, in 509 (B.C.), Romans drove out the last Etruscan King- making Rome the Roman Republic; a stark contrast from its previous monarchies. The Roman Republic is recognized as one of history's earliest democratic governments- one which came to an end in 100 (B.C.) with Julius Caesar's seizing of power. Pushing the Roman Republic towards empirehood, Caesar was soon assassinated. Caesar's adopted son Gaius Octavius, or Caesar Augustus, was subsequently named Emperor. The Roman Republic transitioned to the Roman Empire. The Empire began conquering antiquity's greatest civilizations, such as Greece, Spain, North Africa, the Middle East, France, and even Britain. The Empire later split in two, when the people of the Roman Empire debated whether Rome or Byzantium should be their capital. The west believed it should be Rome, while the east believed it should be Byzantium. As a result of this dispute, the empire split into the Western Roman Empire and the Byzantine Empire. The west soon fell to Barbarians, while the east stood strong yet eventually fell as well.

The Roman Empire had a profound impact on contemporary culture, particularly on architecture and art. Renaissance architecture and art was influenced by the Greeks. Their use of Greco-Roman architecture is seen in many of today's structures, such as the arch, and amphitheaters. The Roman empire additionally affected the growth of technology, science, literature, language, and law. The Romans were moreover the first to build roads, create systems to irrigate their crops, and build mills. They developed an alphabet and a lan-

guage that can be found within European dialects today.

But what if the empire had not been so successful? What if, in 753 (B.C.) , the Romans had lost the three Punic Wars against the Carthaginian empires? The Carthaginians would have owned Sicily and the coast of Italy. They then could have conquered southern Italy, cornering the Romans. The Roman Republic would have been no more. Once Rome had fallen, the Mediterranean would have been split between the Seleucid, Antigonid, Ptolemaic, and Attalid Empires.

The Seleucid Empire would have grown, but would eventually have been brought down by the Parthian Empire in the Middle East. The Parthian empire would then have been likely destroyed by the Sassanid Empire. The Sassanid would then have crumbled to the First Caliphate. While in reality the Sassanid were taken by the Byzantine empire; otherwise, the other half of the Roman empire- the Byzantines would not have existed. Similarly, the Antigonid, Ptolemaic, and Attalid Empires were



brought down by the Roman Empire.

However, for the purpose of this article, these civilizations would have still existed. Without the Empire, the more ancient European people, most of whom were Celtic, would have also remained. Germanic tribes would then have gone on to match Celts in Europe. Ancient France and England would have been taken over by the Franks and the Saxons.

Without the Romans, these ancient people would have retained their original

cultures. The French would not have spoken Vulgar Latin, and rather likely would have spoken Old Frankish. The Saxons would have spoken Old Saxon. Old French and English had Latin components, and therefore would not have formed. Present Europe would most likely be a blend of Celtic and Germanic Cultures. The West would be thoroughly changed. The Middle East and Western Asia would be in constant dispute for years. Celto- Germanic Europe would most likely not have the same borders. This would mean that Canada, America, Australia, Mexico and the South American Countries would not have formed. Even if some countries would have found the New World, history would have been completely altered. Moreover, America, Australia, and Canada have Saxon- Based cultures, but without the Roman Culture, language and even borders would be changed.

What the world would have evolved into without the impact of the Roman Empire is a complicated question. The answer is a mystery. Europe would theoretically be a tangle of Celto-Germanic provinces. The Middle East

would struggle for power even more than it does today. Asia would conversely most likely remain the same. There also would theoretically be less trade conducted between European empires due to the fact that there would not be an empire to conduct trade without constant border shifts. African nations would have likely remained untouched, as there would not be European Superpowers to conduct trade with them. Therefore, the slave trade may not have started- or may have developed later. The Americas like Europe, would remain a mystery.

A world without the Roman Empire is unfathomable. The only nations that would seem anything like they are today are the countries in Eastern Asia and Africa, as the Roman Empire's influence did not reach these nations. Despite this, the outcome of civilizations, conflict, culture, and trade in and among the Americas, Australia, and most importantly Europe would have played out very differently.

The French-American School of New York

**THE MESSENGER**

Volume XX Issue III

French American School of New York  
École Franco-Américaine de New York

Editor-in-Chief: Ariana Majlessi

Staff and Contributors: Paolo Gayet, Lavinia Gayet, Maya Kamara, Mia Jakubowsky, Sparrow Laffont-Mann

320 E Boston Post Rd, Mamaroneck, NY 10543  
(914) 250-0000  
www.fasny.org