

The CANS Chronicles

VOLUME 1

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ISSUE 2

So What is Bitcoin Anyway?



Bitcoin—the currency of the future? (Photo Credit—Dado Ruvic/Reuters)

“Bitcoin is probably rat poison squared.”

— Warren Buffett

By EMILY MATSUMOTO
Staff Reporter

Whether it's been flashed across bold news headlines, posted about on social media, or tossed around jokingly at family dinner parties, something known as “Bitcoin” has made its way into our lives. But what is Bitcoin?

“Bitcoin is a remarkable cryptographic achievement, and the ability to create something that is not duplicable in the digital world has enormous value.”

—Eric Schmidt, CEO of Google

“Bitcoin is probably rat poison squared.”

— Warren Buffett, CEO and Chairman of Berkshire Hathaway

“We eat, sleep, breathe bitcoin”

— Tyler Winklevoss, co-founder of Gemini (not the AI model)

Needless to say, Bitcoin has received a diverse range of commentary as to what it is and what it's actually worth. But to cut through the noise and help ourselves navigate through an increasingly high-tech world, we'll break down what Bitcoin is and explain how it works in a way that is simple, yet comprehensive. So, grab a coffee, sit back, and let's dive in!

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Student Opinion on Trump's Executive Orders

EDITORIAL

By SHREE KARTHIKEYAN

Staff Reporter

Renaming the Gulf of Mexico to the Gulf of America was a very interesting decision made by President Trump. The re-naming happened through one of many executive orders signed this year. As of the writing of this article, he has signed 75 of them. Both the speed in which he has put out these orders as well as their content have many concerned. They have elicited many statements like "He's just crazy" from a student. But executive orders aren't anything new: they've been utilized by nearly every other president. So if executive orders are normal, what is the cause for alarm?

While executive orders themselves are normal, President Trump's use of the executive orders, while allowed, is questionable. Mr. Almeida thinks what's happening is unique: "I don't think we've ever seen this phenomenon before. I think most executive orders are to clarify legislative rules that are kind of vague so that they can execute or implement those policies better. You know, sometimes you need some direction. Usually that's what a president is, more of a manager... I think now we are seeing the president act almost as a chief legislator which is the purview of the

legislative branch... Executive orders are sort of trying to circumvent or replace the legislative branch, the way Trump is doing it." Even when laws are proposed, they still have to be approved by both the House of Representatives and the Senate before going to the president to sign. This raised several questions about how this fits into our democracy.

Many named the executive orders as undemocratic with various comparisons to monarchies. "He is acting like he is a monarch when he is not a monarch" was a sentiment echoed in nearly every one of our interviews. As Zhengxuan Tang said, "I don't think they should be used outside of wartime. I think every decision should be voted on by the House and by the Senate. It might take a long time but it's better to have the option. Hell, I don't think the Senate and House should vote on it, the people should just vote on it."

Some disagree with the executive orders merely because it was Trump who signed them. When we had asked an anonymous student what they thought about the executive orders they had responded, "I hate them, but I also hate Trump, so like, I just kinda hate everything he does..." Trump incites strong opinions.



Illustrations by author

It is likely that there is a level of alarm simply due to opinions of Trump and memories of his past term. In that interview, that student shared that the amount of orders that he was signing worried them.

And outside of the sheer number of orders he has signed, other students have concerns about the content. A common complaint was about executive order 14168, titled "Defending Women from Gender Ideology Extremism and Restoring Biological Truth to the Federal Government." This order recognizes two sexes, male and female, as belonging to the group that produces the small and large reproductive cells respectively at conception. However, the interesting thing about this is that there was no differentiation in which cell was considered male and which was female. This made it so that some could interpret it as, in Rae Esparza's words, "Didn't he make it so that men are considered women?"

That aside, another concern brought up was the erasure of intersex people. Another student, Lydia, commented: "Also they're literally just ignorant because they're only going to be recognizing two genders... they're under the assumption that there are only two sexes

that exist, which is actually just not true.” Intersex people are people who, chromosomally, due to hormones or to reproductive anatomy, do not fit into the traditional boxes of “male” or “female”. Under this order, they would be forced into being categorized in a way that is not biologically correct. This order may have an impact on forced intersex surgery rates. Lessening acceptance can lead to further loss of autonomy for intersex children.

Another fear was for the safety of queer people. As Lydia Cilindro said, “Queer women of color are scared.” In another interview with an anonymous student, they stated, “That one [order 14168] I’m really worried about, because in a lot of red states, trans people and just queer people have trouble with being ac-

cepted so this executive order will make it harder for them to just be accepted and get access to things like healthcare and education.” Indeed, even in blue states, many trans people face transphobia from medical and educational institutions. We can see this in pride merch sales, which have traditionally served as a metric for queer acceptance. Less companies are willing to sell it.

According to students, this is not the only thing made harder for them. Christopher Alvarado had some strong words about Trump's actions towards immigrants: “What I think about the deportations... It is really unfair to us. The immigrants who are trying to find a better life in this country and find better opportunities that weren't given to the countries we were in. Even though most of us aren't dan-

gerous and we're actually just law-abiding people, most of us, and it's just unfair that he's taking out everyone who he presumes aliens.”

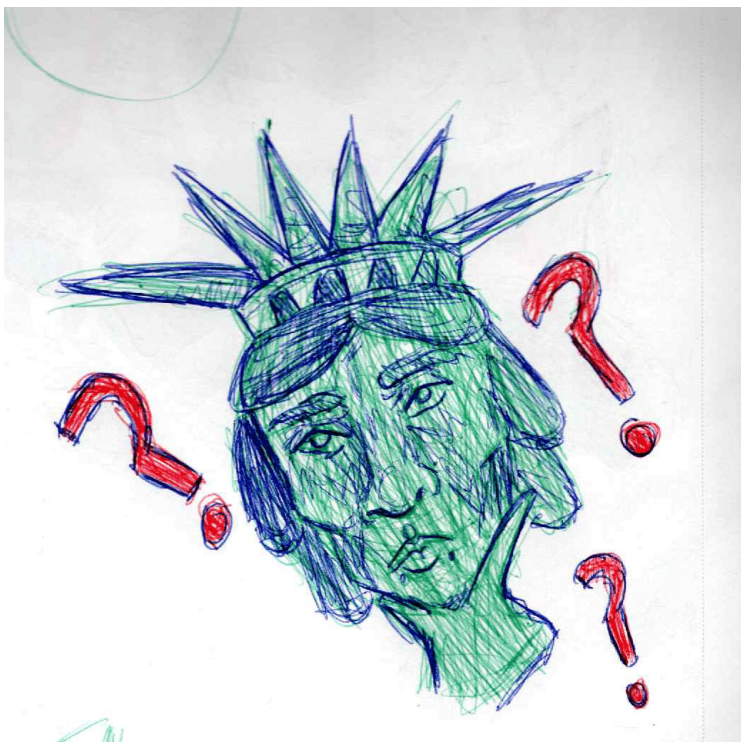
While most students agree that the orders signed themselves are stupid, some don't believe much fuss is necessary. Zhengxhuan doesn't believe that it's going to be as bad as it seems for people: “I think it's mainly to show his fans and voters because that's what they want to see... They will affect people, but it won't be as bad as people think it is. Also because any giant orders against our constitutional rights will not be able to be passed because Republicans do not have 2/3 majority of the House.” It is important to note that executive orders do not have to be passed but can be challenged.

An interesting argument on the role of government came from Mr. Almeida. In his interview, he discussed enlightenment ideas of the role of government and how people are represented in government. “John Jacque Rousseau is a supporter of the general will and that one person can represent or encapsulate the general will of the people, and I think that's what's happening... I don't think Americans are used to thinking about this approach to democracy. It is one though, and so I think he is within some enlightenment

context.” It is interesting to take this into consideration looking at popular vote. Trump did win the popular vote and so if we consider this approach to democracy democratic, what he's doing makes some sense.

However, there is still significant concern coming from the student body. Democratic or not, people are affected. In a message to those worried, Mr. Almeida stated, “People will sue the federal government or ask for an injunction on any order so I think, for those who are worried about it, to know that obviously the other branch of government, namely the court system, the judicial branch are basically stopping it because they know it's not constitutional... They will arrive at the same conclusion that some of these are not constitutional, so they can't go into effect.” It is also important to note that comments are allowed on the Federal Register. Those opposed to the order can complain. The people DO have power.

*Note: Editorial pieces are opinion pieces written by our staff. Not all ideas represented in an editorial are held by all members on our staff.



Opportunities to Utilize Service Hours

By SCARLETT AICHELE
Staff Reporter



Photo Credit—City of Columbus, Indiana

The excitement among college-minded students to earn service hours is relatively new in the race to get ahead for college applications and job opportunities. Volunteering is an activity many students consider when deciding what to do in their free time, however sparse that may be, especially when admissions officers at top universities are looking for it.

Students participating in service clubs are often highly encouraged to track the number of service hours they achieve throughout their high school career. However, it can be overwhelming to know where to start trying to volunteer or serve your community. Many elements of service are unstandardized in the process of validating them for various opportunities. Thus, people tend to just take shots in the dark with causes that don't interest them or lead them to miss important opportunities that they were unaware of. So,

it's important to be intentional about the steps you take. This article will include a few of the ways that service could be useful for you in your high school career.

Service hours are mandatory for certain schools, organizations, and scholarships. Charter and private schools may require a certain amount for graduation. Certain clubs at CAMS, such as the National Scholarship Foundation, require a certain amount of hours to be completed each semester to remain a member, and the completion of the hours need to be certified with a form to be valid. In other service-based clubs, volunteer hours can be useful to prove one's commitment to the club in order to achieve a leadership position, such as in Key Club or American Red Cross;

in these clubs, leadership positions extend beyond one's school into divisional- and district-wide positions. These types of clubs are a good choice for people who want to have opportunities to advance in these organizations over time due to the organization's resources that one has access to when they are an official member. They provide plenty of space to strive for various leadership positions and meet like-minded people. Many other clubs at CAMS are also based in volunteering without being part of larger service organizations. These often surround one specific type of service or interest (not exclusive to clubs that aren't chapters) they organize their events around, such as Beach Clean Up Crew or Crocheting for Care. These are great for those

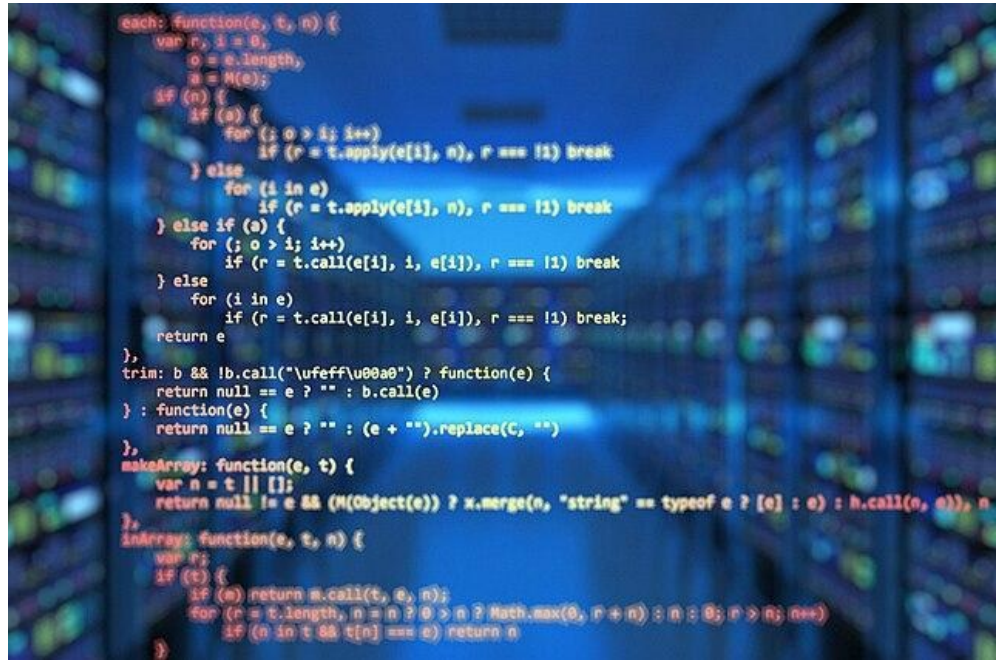
who want to foster their interests while supporting causes that are important to them.

Community service isn't necessarily just school-based either: many foundations provide opportunities for their members independent of their educational institutions. Volunteering and service without affiliation to a certain service organization can be a great experience and insight into how things work in the field of your choice. Volunteers can learn how working in a certain field feels and make connections with a wide range of individuals with similar values or interests. Choosing to volunteer in an area that you're interested in or that you are passionate about is crucial for getting the most out of your experience while also being more useful to the

organization. Doing work for something that you clearly don't care for doesn't make you appear genuine or committed. There are also opportunities for scholarships and awards that can be completed using the service hours naturally accumulated. Independent service-based awards such as the Congressional Awards (six tiers of awards and certificates surrounding setting and achieving goals in relation to service, personal development, exploration and exercise) can often be partly fulfilled by somebody just documenting their regular activities while also making additional efforts to fulfill specific goals.

Helping your community is never futile: it's about making the effort to improve something for the people around you. And even if it might not be recognized by an admissions officer, it will always be reflected in your character. There isn't a right way to address service in your high school career, but it's important to cater your approach to your own goals and values so you can get something meaningful out of the experience and have the impact that you want.

Computer Science Pathway Key Details



By NAVIN KARTHIKEYAN
Staff Reporter

Photo Credit—Elchinator/Pixabay

CAMS offers three CTE Computer Science pathways: Engineering, Biotechnology, and Computer Science. As Computer science is popular, many freshmen may wonder what the pathway offers. In an interview, Mr. Virak, the AP Computer Science Principles and AP Computer Science Applications teacher, discussed what students will learn, the benefits they get, and what projects they get to do throughout the year.

What are the benefits of taking the pathway?

“Computer Science has In-Demand skills that are not currently being met in industry. With the push for more development into AI, there will be a demand for specialists to help develop the next wave of technology.

Computer Science also offers flexibility across many industries. Having an extra skill set can create opportunities that an individual may not have otherwise. The greatest thing about Computer Science is that you are only limited by your imagination!”

What are some cool projects your students have made?

“In Computer Science Principles, students created a randomly generated maze that used an algorithm to detect the quickest path from beginning to end. Last year, a student used AI to determine the best move for the two-player game Othello. In Computer Science A, students created a small-scale LLM. Students also created a GUI interface adventure game. In Software Design and Development, students used C++ to create a randomly generated landscape. It included hills, streams, trees, lakes, and brush. The same group also used a Raspberry Pi, Python, and a USB camera, to manipulate the landscape using hand gestures.”

What courses are in the Computer Science Pathway?

“The Computer Science pathway consists of Computer Science Essentials, AP Computer Science Principles, AP Computer Science A, and CAMS Software Design and Development. Computer Science Essentials is a course designed for students who do not have a lot of experience

(continued on next page)

Spotlight on Ms. Renee Brown's New YouTube Channel

By EDITTA RIZZO
Staff Reporter

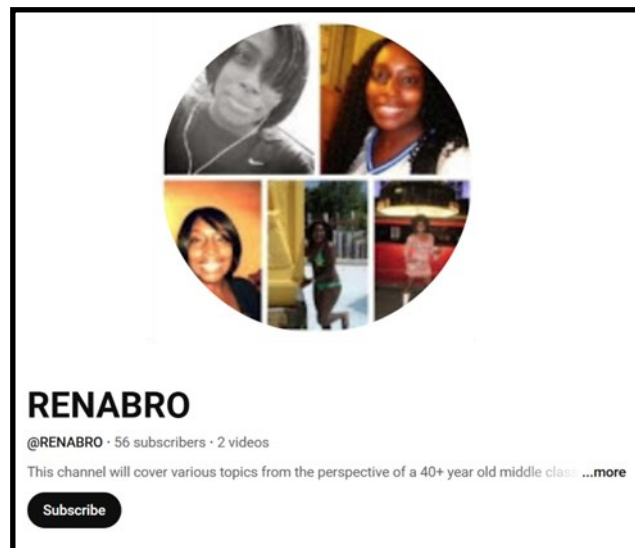
During this past winter break, students and staff alike spent time catching up with their hobbies and bingeing new TV shows. For sophomore English teacher Ms. Brown, a new hobby of filming and editing YouTube videos had emerged from the recent break.

The idea of becoming a YouTuber first came to Ms. Brown when she brainstormed ways to generate new streams of income. However, getting to the point where she could make money from YouTube seemed daunting: "[I] had all the equipment already, [but] to get your videos monetized, you have to put a lot of effort into it... for now, it's just a hobby," stated Ms. Brown.

With endless possibilities for topics that can be uploaded to YouTube, Ms. Brown hopes to use her channel "almost like a secondary diary," allowing her to document her life and share new perspectives through vlogging and opinion piece videos. "I want to play around with the nuances of life," Ms. Brown said. "I want to put my own spin on it."

While the monetary gains of her YouTube channel remain to be seen, it is certain that this new hobby is here to stay.

"I think people will either love my channel or hate it."



Ms. Brown's YouTube homepage as of March (www.youtube.com/@renabro)

in the CS world. The course begins with block-based coding (continued on next page) using MIT App Inventor. It is a visual language that provides concepts on logic, iteration, conditionals, and Object Oriented Programming. The second part of the course dives into Python.

AP Computer Science Principles is all about computer science concepts. There is no defined language that students are required to use, but CAMS uses the PLTW curriculum and teaches the concepts using Python and Python Turtle. Some of the other concepts that students will learn in Computer Science Principles are binary numbers, ASCII, data manipulation and visualization, Internet, Simulations, Innovations, ethics of computing, and laws. Students will write a program for the AP Exam that meets the require-

ments of the AP College Board. This part of the course is required and is thirty percent of the overall AP Exam. In 2023-24, eighty-five percent of students successfully passed the AP Exam.

AP Computer Science A is the first programming language that students will learn from start to finish. Students will learn Java. Java is a great object-oriented language that teaches concepts such as classes, objects, inheritance, polymorphism, and recursion. These concepts can also be found in other languages such as C++. Python and Javascript. Unlike other programming languages, Java has a community of resources and industry certifications that allow new programmers to get a job right away. Last year, students exceeded my expectations and scored an amazing eighty-two percent on

the AP exam.

Lastly, the capstone course for CAMS is Software Design and Development. It is the brain-child of Mrs. Johnson. The course is similar to Engineering Design and Development in that students work in groups to create a product that can be showcased on Open House. Students will use the project management method to collaborate and create a unique product using any computer language that they deem most effective to accomplish their goal(s). Students will meet with industry professionals throughout the school year to get feedback and fine-tune their project goals. Of all the computer science courses that high schools offer nationwide, I believe this course is one of a kind."

A Rare Rainy Day

CAMS experiences first rain after weeks of fire

By MILAN MATSUMOTO
Staff Reporter

Students dodge the flash rainstorm February 12 afterschool. LA saw only three surges of rain this year, with little chance of more on the horizon.

Torrential rain and high winds force Lyric Transfiguration (10) to take refuge in Imatomi's classroom on February 13. Many students huddle in groups as the rain hits hard. "It's like a Hurricane Katrina!" one student shouted. "It sucks to be in it," remarked Dustin Baledmor (9). The storm may have been delightful or depressing, depending on who you ask, but it was also unusually late. And while it may relieve fire danger, it's likely this year's dry spell will continue.

Los Angeles is in its driest winter ever: Downtown Los Angeles should've had about 6 inches of rain by mid February. It has gotten less than 3% of that. As the Santa Ana winds continue to dry out the area, the risk for wildfire is still present.

"I prefer the sunny days rather than rain," comments one student, "since I'm able to do more outdoor activities like hiking, going to the beach, and playing soccer without the danger surrounding the rain. I also don't enjoy having to drive in the rain since there are greater risks on the freeway which sometimes may cause me to not go to school in fear."

"I like the rain because it's different and exciting, and I don't have to feel bad about not practicing for track," admits another student.

The February rains came after an unusually long dry streak, almost like an afterthought after the devastating January 7 fires.



Students dodge the flash rainstorm February 12 afterschool. LA saw only three surges of rain this year, with little chance of more on the horizon (Photo by author).

One teacher bemoaned this while the fires were still going: "Oh, it's a tragedy. So many people lost property, personal property, people have lost pets, relatives. People have died. They're still recovering bodies. It's sad to see what's happening."

It's no coincidence why the LA Fires were particularly devastating this year. 2024 was very rainy, so grass on abandoned lots or on the green hills surrounding the Palisades grew lush. The late rains then failed to water down the vegetation as it usually does, so it only took a single ignition and some strong wind to light the entire mountainside.

As for the exact cause of the fires, that's still unknown. Experts agree, though, that the three bursts of rain are unlikely to end the wildfire season. "November, December, now January – there's no fire season, it's fire year," quoted Gov. Gavin Newsom during the emergency.

Even so, the rain is a rare surprise for CAMS.

"I love the rain, when I can be at home looking out the window, or listening to the sound of the rain hitting the roof or ground as I drift off to sleep," said one

faculty member.

"I admire rain from a distance," said one student. "It's also a pain to dry the floors, wait for your shoes to finally dry, and it's quite difficult to get in and out of a car when it is actively raining. But I will say, it is extremely satisfying to see water droplets fall onto puddles of water and see the ripples."

Most students who took a recent survey agree that it's very difficult to wait in line for lunch in the rain. "It's because everyone has umbrellas while waiting in line, but we all eventually get our hot food," reports another student.

...

Carson is expected to have minor precipitation around mid March, likely the last rain of the season.

Bitcoin, continued from front page

What is Bitcoin?

Not that scary: **Bitcoin** is simply a **digital currency** that enables people to exchange money without having to go through a third party.

Historically, *banks* have been the third-party through which we've made transactions, and they've allowed us to keep our pockets light and pay for the goods/services we want no matter where we are.

However, banks charge fees, require sensitive information, and their transactions can take time to process—typically around 1 to 3 days. In addition, as centralized institutions, neither cash nor information is completely safe from being hacked.

So, in 2008, Bitcoin was created by a pseudonymous individual named Satoshi Nakamoto as a response to the problems of traditional money systems. With Bitcoin, money doesn't need to be carried around; sensitive info isn't handed over; and transactions average around 10 minutes to be verified. Also, because Bitcoin runs on a *decentralized* system known as the “blockchain”, it is arguably quite safe—in fact, the blockchain has never been hacked! (*But wait, you never explained what blockchain is!*)

Blockchain: The Technology Behind Bitcoin

Think of blockchain as a giant ledger or spreadsheet. Each line in this spreadsheet records a transaction, and each “block” contains a pack of these transactions. All of these blocks of transactions have to be *verified*, because that's what *banks* normally

do in order to ensure that no fraud is taking place. But instead of having banks verify transactions, individuals called “miners” perform this task.

Initially, transactions by individuals sit around in the “mempool” for miners to pick up, verify, and fill in a block until it's full. Then, once the block has enough transactions, the verification (“mining”) process begins. But these miners won't just run this process for free—it takes a *lot* of computational power to try validating a block. Hence, the clever blockchain algorithm is instructed to automatically *reward* miners with “bitcoins” if or when they successfully verify a block of transactions and put it on the blockchain. This reward is known as the block

reward, and it halves every four years.

Fun Fact: They're called “miners” because Bitcoin has been popularly referred to as “digital gold”; hence “mining” for bitcoins is like mining for gold!

So how does one “mine” a block, anyway?

Well, it's a guessing game.

Guessing the “Nonce”

Every “block” on the blockchain has a unique digital “fingerprint” or ID, and it's a combination of a bunch of numbers and letters (e.g., g084cy6o86es64). This ID is called the *hash*. There are *three* inputs that generate a block's unique hash: the *previous block's hash*, the transactions batched into the block, and a special number called the nonce (AKA, “*number-only-used-once*”).

To successfully “mine” a block, we must find its nonce. But we don't know what this special number is, and because there is no discernable pattern

between the inputs (previous hash, transactions, nonce) and the output (hash), the only feasible way to mine a block is to *guess* the nonce.

(So if you've ever heard about Bitcoin's "energy-intensive" mining process, this is because the guess-and-check process for the nonce runs through *tons of guesses*—ranging from millions to *quintillions* of guesses per second—which requires a considerable amount of electricity.)

When a miner correctly guesses the nonce before anyone else does and generates the right hash, that block of transactions can then be added to the blockchain

The More, The Better: If you've been wanting to mine crypto solo with your new high-end gaming PC, you'll probably be dead before you do it. A computer with a hash rate of 1 billion guesses per second (1 GH/s) would likely take millions of years to mine a single block, so it's in your best interest to join others in a "mining pool" to combine your computing power and split the profits.

once other "nodes" (computers) verify the hash. The miner, in compensation for their—or rather, their computer's—efforts, is awarded with the block reward, which, today, is 3.125 bitcoins (approximately 300,000 USD at the time of

writing), in addition to the transaction fees that users (whose transactions have now been verified) pay. Ultimately, this incentive has made a decentralized money system like Bitcoin possible, effectively removing the need for banks to record and verify transactions. Bitcoins can also be *stored* in "crypto wallets" rather than in banks, using what is known as a "public key" and a "private key". A public key allows you to receive cryptocurrency transactions, and a private key allows you to access/manage your funds (it's essentially like your password, only that it's automatically generated and given to you). For this reason, Bitcoin is also known specifically as a *cryptocurrency*, since its transactions are encrypted.

Welcome to the World of Bitcoin

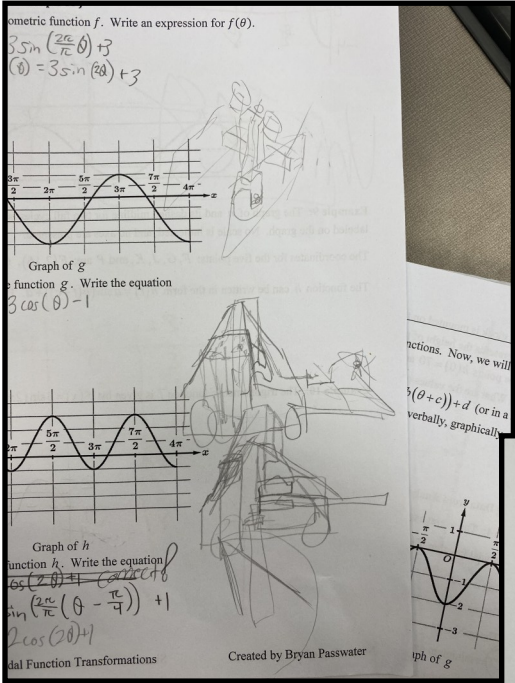
You've made it! Hopefully, this bite-sized lesson on Bitcoin has been of value to you, and that you now have a greater understanding of what Bitcoin is and how it works.

Thanks for reading, and don't hesitate to contact the author if you have any questions or comments!

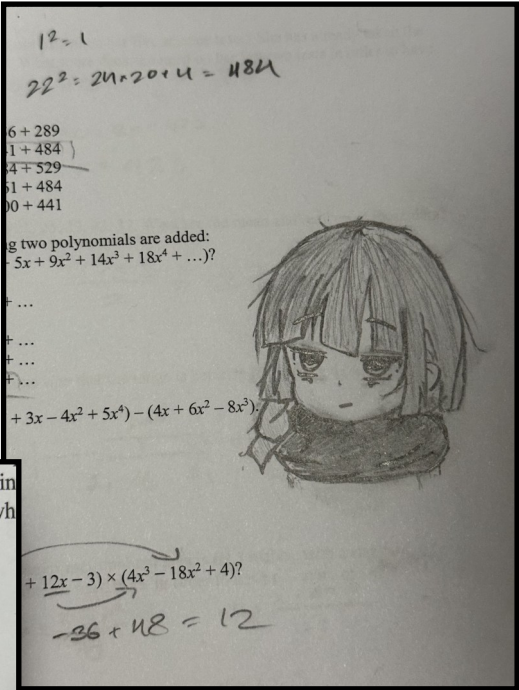
Comprehensive, Yet Comprehensible is an educational article series by Emily Matsumoto that aims to teach not well-known or seemingly complex topics in a simple, understandable way that doesn't compromise quality—that is; comprehensive, yet comprehensible.

Math Doodles!

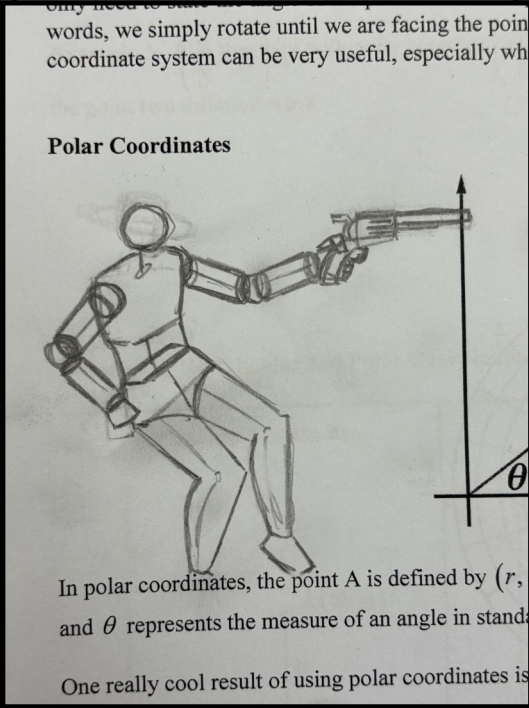
We’re highlighting the fun little doodles we make in class when we’re fully locked in on what the teacher has to say and hanging off their every world (drawing helps us focus).



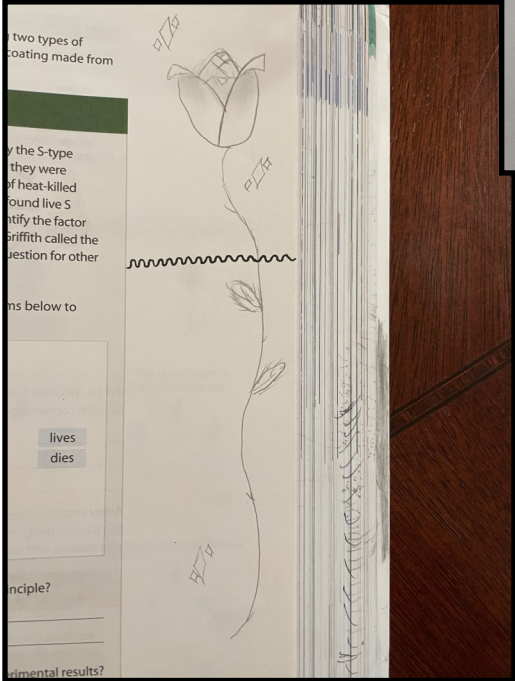
Sarah Arata



Justin Santiago



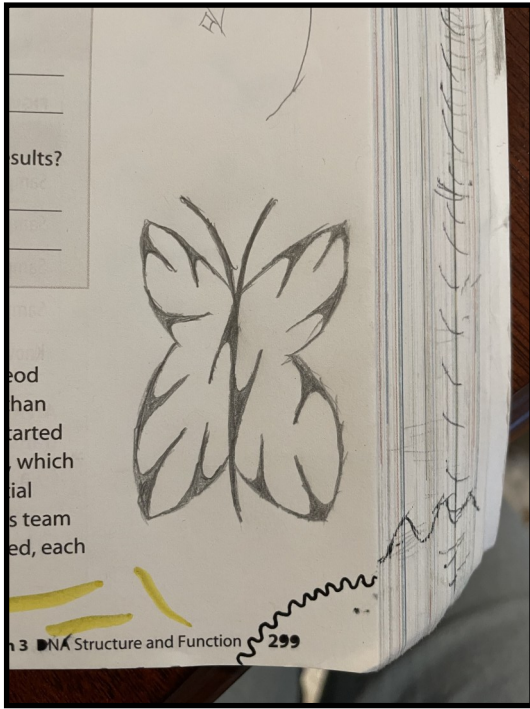
Above: Dominic Nuno



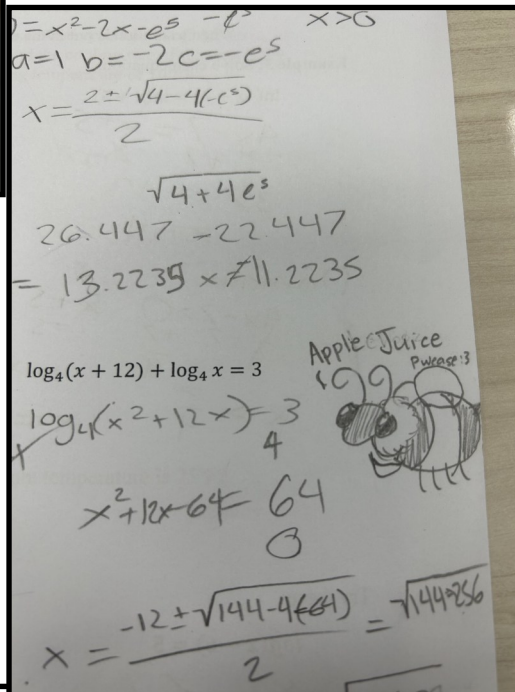
Sefira Hillbrand



Ari Karthikeyan

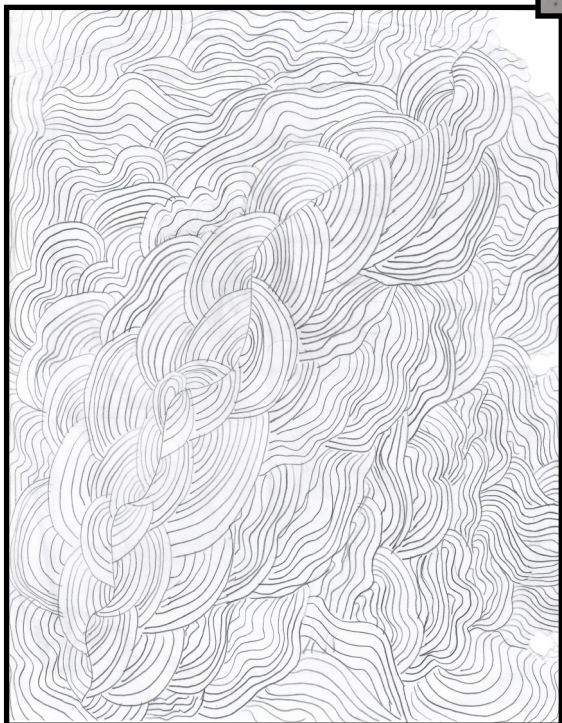


Sefira Hillbrand

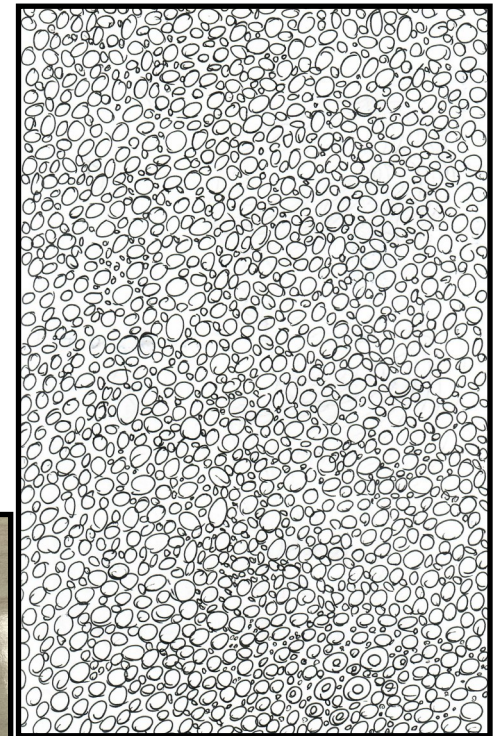
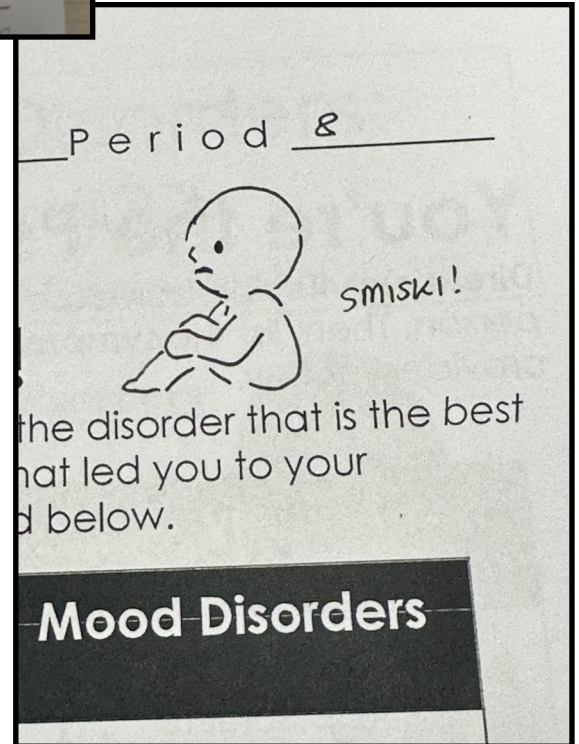


Above: Editta Rizzo

Left: Ari Karthikeyan



Editta Rizzo



Sydney Park

EDITORIAL

By SHREE KARTHIKEYAN

Staff Reporter

A Challenged Environmental Policy

The National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) was signed into law by President Nixon on January 1, 1970, asking federal agencies to identify any environmental harms that may result from their decisions. It had been in place for over 50 years, serving as base environmental legislation and had allowed communities to give feedback. While NEPA itself remains, the regulations for implementing it have been eliminated through one of President Trump's executive orders. This has left federal agencies, the same agencies currently facing understaffing issues, to figure it out themselves. While many of these agencies do have policies in place, these agencies have varying approaches that can lead to inconsistencies in NEPA's implementation.

NEPA has been used in many court rulings and serves as a tool for the community to fight back against decisions that harm them. We need these regulations in place. This order will only cause confusion and a startling lack of efficiency in stark contrast to the intended effects of deregulation.

The government has since opened a complaint box. You can submit a complaint [here](#) or at www.tinyurl.com/nepaCAMS if you so choose. I hope you will submit a complaint, but you are not required to do so. You can submit a complaint anonymously, as an organization, or an individual (which would require stating your name). Please note that even though the government seeks to know the public's opinion, it's not guaranteed that they will listen to the complaints as they do not have the authority to do that. Despite this, comment boxes allow us to show public opinion and may inspire courts to challenge it. Submitting a complaint is not a useless act. Below, I've put my own complaint submission as well as the requirements for submitting a complaint.

Ex.

Pertaining to the removal of the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ)'s regulations docket number, CEQ-2025-0002. The National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) has existed as a base environmental protection act for over fifty years. Its regulation processes made sure agencies were aware of any problems as well as give the public a voice on decisions made. The recent move to remove the CEQ's regulations is confusing. This deregulation doesn't even heighten efficiency; all it does is heighten confusion. Many of these agencies don't have policies in place and these same agencies were recently gutted. This gives them more responsibility when they are already struggling. There is also a significant concern that NEPA will be carried out properly. If these regulations for implementing it no longer exist, how are we to know if it is being implemented correctly? All this does is harm us. The purpose of the government is to protect the people. We need these regulations.

All Submissions must:

- include the agency name, "Council on Environmental Quality,"
- include the docket number, CEQ-2025-0002

Please try to make your response somewhat unique if you choose to submit a comment.



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