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KROB

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A Massive Congratulations to Cast, Pit, and Crew!

This year's drama production of Tuck Everlasting here at Miller Place High School was a huge success! Thank you to Mrs. Fales, Mr. Voglsberg, Mr. Kim, Mr. Harty, and Ms. Rowburrey for being such amazing directors and people. Also, we'd like to congratulate the newly elected 2025-2026 Panther Players Cabinet!

President - Jonathan Miletti
Vice President - Taylor Higgins
Treasurer - Sophia Cui
Secretary - Jane Delaney
Historians - Carmela Avgoustidis and Hazel Samonas

An incredible amount of students and staff volunteered countless hours to come together and make this show happen.













KINGS PARK PSYCHIATRIC CENTER

About a half-hour drive from Port Jefferson stands one of the remains of the Kings Park Psychiatric Center. One of the most fascinating pieces of local history, the park is sprawling with overgrown, crumbling buildings of brick and mortar. The massive Building 93 stands at the center of the complex, seeming slightly too big to be a decaying building nestled in the middle of a small park. With the sorry state the buildings are now in, it is easy to forget Kings Park was at one point a hospital. What is so fascinating about Kings Park is that it was constructed in the exact time to be a functioning medical center spanning a wide range of medical practices. An examination of Kings Park also gives us an interesting glimpse in how the science of medicine evolved over time.

PREHISTORY

Kings Park was created in 1885. It was established in order to alleviate overcrowding in asylums in New York City. During this time, medical technology and the study of psychiatry did not exist in the way it does today. The definition of the "insane" was broad, to say the least, which contributed to the overcrowding of asylums in Brooklyn. Mental asylums were not hospitals, they were closer in form and structure to prisons. Kings Park was actually a progressive institution, nor because it employed any special advances in medical technology or mental treatment, but because it was relatively kind to its inhibitors. It was a "farm colony" asylum, which had its patients perform simple farm work and relax as a form of therapy.

EARLY MEDICAL HISTORY

As the psychiatric center careened into the twentieth century, it began to expand rapidly. Trauma patients grew in numbers from both World Wars. This era is when the buildings which would become the most spectacular ruins of the park were built. Large, rectangular complexes built for the sole purpose of housing an ever growing number of people. These buildings were also the first to be implemented with the needs for geriatric and physical disabled patients. If you ever are viewing the place for yourself, I highly recommend trying to find the 20th century wheelchair elevator you can see through the cracks of a boarded door. I find it to be one of the most interesting qualities of the ruins.

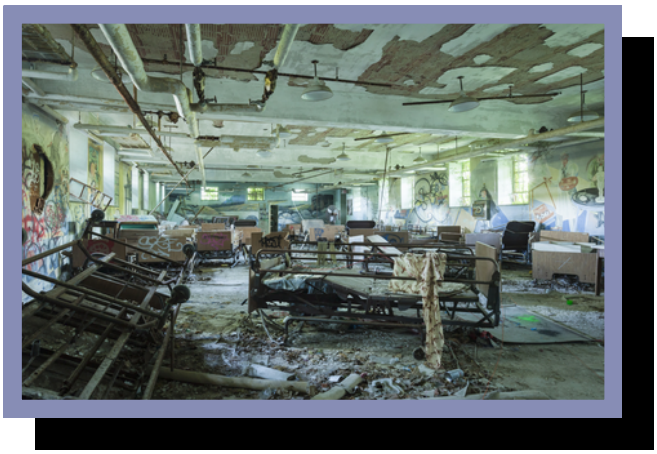
PSEUDO MEDICINE

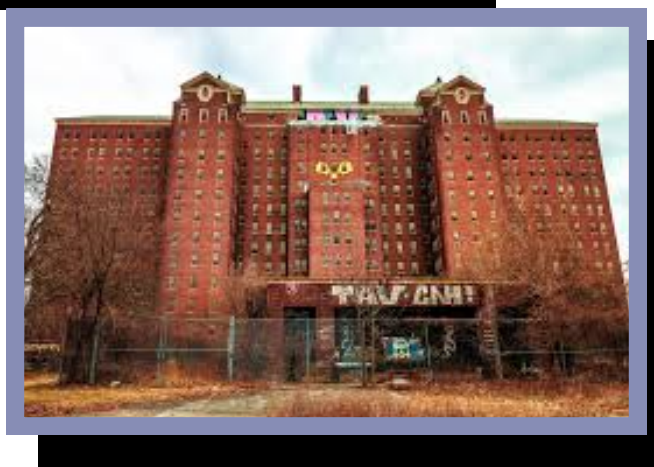
In the middle of the 20th century, patient numbers continued to rise to nearly 10,000. This represented a dark time for medical science. A time where new forms of medicine were being created with still limited understanding of the human brain. Because neurodivergence was so taboo in the 1950s, often damaging side effects of these treatments were often ignored, despite permanently harming patients. These superstitious medicines, electroshock therapy and lobotomies, were performed on patients in Kings Park.

MODERN MEDICINE

In 1955, Thorazine, the first drug used to treat mental illness on a large scale, was made available to the public. Afterward, the population of Kings Park went on decline. The reality is that most conditions that would have put someone in a mental hospital are now either accepted as normal or treatable in much less intrusive ways. Thankfully, modern medicine has ended the mental asylum as they existed in the 1800s. The facility finally closed in 1996. However, it was never torn down, so now you can just go there. It is a popular place for urban explorers as well as the filming location of a handful of C-list horror movies. When you do visit Kings Park though, try to remember it used to be a place where people lived, worked, and slept. It might not be haunted, the park's metaphorical ghosts make it one of the most interesting places on Long Island.









Analyzing the Current Political and Economic Climate: Actions Taken by President Donald J. Trump Since Taking Office

After winning the 2024 U.S. Presidential Election against former Vice President Kamala Harris, Donald J. Trump was inaugurated in January 2025, beginning his second term as President of the United States. Since taking office, President Trump has signed several executive orders, introduced new policy initiatives, and reversed measures implemented by prior administrations.

One of his first actions was signing Executive Order 14148, titled "Initial Rescissions of Harmful Executive Orders and Actions." This order revoked multiple executive actions related to diversity, equity, and inclusion (DEI), environmental regulations, and immigration policy. The administration stated the goal was to streamline government functions and reduce what it considered regulatory overreach.

The DEI policies that were rolled back have historical roots dating back to President Lyndon B. Johnson's administration, notably with Executive Order 11246 (1965), which introduced affirmative action requirements for federal contractors, and the Civil Rights Act of 1964, which outlawed employment discrimination based on race, religion, sex, or national origin.

Critics of the Trump administration's rollback argue that reducing DEI initiatives could negatively impact workplace equity and performance. For instance, a report by the nonprofit organization Candid found that institutions with active DEI efforts reported increased employee satisfaction across diverse demographic groups. Similarly, Forbes and other business analyses suggest that eliminating such initiatives may lead to higher employee turnover and lower productivity, potentially affecting organizational success.

On environmental policy, the Trump administration has pursued a deregulatory agenda. Executive Order 14162, titled "Putting America First in International Environmental Agreements," was also signed on January 24, 2025. This order directed the United States to withdraw from the Paris Agreement, citing economic and sovereignty concerns. The order emphasized the administration's belief that the U.S. has historically been able to balance economic growth with environmental protection without reliance on multilateral climate frameworks.

However, environmental experts and advocacy groups have raised concerns about the potential implications of this withdrawal for global climate change mitigation efforts. They argue that international cooperation is crucial, especially for countries most vulnerable to climate change, such as Least Developed Countries and Small Island Developing States.

During Trump's previous term (2016–2020), carbon emissions fluctuated. While emissions rose from 2016 to 2018, they declined in 2019 and 2020—largely attributed to a mix of market trends and reduced economic activity during the COVID-19 pandemic, according to environmental analysts.

Since returning to office, President Trump has continued to pursue policies consistent with his earlier political platform, emphasizing deregulation, strong national defense, and reduced federal oversight. Supporters view these moves as efforts to restore traditional American values and economic competitiveness, while critics argue they may undermine civil rights protections, environmental progress, and international collaboration.

The Scenery of Greece

Jayden Deangelis

Greece is a country full of history, culture, and natural beauty. It has some of the most stunning landscapes in the world, from its sunny islands and blue seas to its high mountains and peaceful villages. The land of Greece is not just beautiful—it is also filled with history and myths. Many ancient stories talk about its mountains, seas, and forests, making Greece a magical place to explore. Whether you are relaxing by the sea or walking through old olive groves, Greece's scenery will leave you amazed.







One of the most famous parts of Greece's beauty is its long coastline. The country has thousands of miles of beaches along the Mediterranean, Ionian, and Aegean Seas. The Greek islands, like Santorini, Mykonos, and Crete, are famous for their white houses, steep cliffs, and clear blue waters. Santorini, in particular, is well known for its beautiful sunsets. Every evening, the sky turns pink, orange, and gold, creating a view that looks like a painting. These islands are not just about nature—they are also full of life, traditions, and warm-hearted people.





But Greece is not only about beaches and islands. It also has impressive mountains. The Pindus mountain range runs through the country and is often called the "spine of Greece." Here, you will find tall peaks, deep valleys, and old monasteries hidden in the hills. One of the most famous mountains in Greece is Mount Olympus, which is the highest mountain in the country. According to Greek mythology, it was the home of the gods. Another breathtaking place is Vikos Gorge, one of the deepest gorges in the world, where hikers can enjoy the beauty of untouched nature. These mountain areas are perfect for adventure, fresh air, and escaping the busy cities.

Beyond the islands and mountains, the Greek countryside is just as beautiful. The rolling hills of the Peloponnese region are covered with ancient olive trees and vineyards, where some of the best olives and wines in the world are made. In the spring, fields of wildflowers bloom, making the land look colorful and alive. Small stone villages with narrow streets and old houses add to the charm. Here, life moves slowly, and visitors can experience true Greek hospitality.



Greece is a land of many landscapes. Whether you love the sea, the mountains, or the countryside, you will find beauty everywhere. Artists, poets, and travelers have been inspired by Greece's scenery for centuries, and people from all over the world continue to visit to see its magic. Whether you want to relax on a beach, go hiking in the mountains, or explore historical sites, Greece offers a wonderful experience for everyone.

LYNCH'S BOOK REVIW:

The Space Between Here and Now

Sarah Suk's The Space Between Here and Now is a beautifully written speculative fiction novel that explores memory, identity and the complexities of human connection. The main character, Aimee Roh has a fictional medical condition called Sensory Time Warp Syndrome. With this condition, Aimee is transported to different times and places of her life when she smells certain scents. On the surface, this sounds very cool, however when this happens she "disappears." This can be for anywhere from 5 minutes to hours. After one particularly long disappearance, where she goes back in time to a memory of being with her mom, Aimee realizes that she needs to find some answers about why her mom really left her and her father. This, Aimee believes, will require a trip to Korea to try to locate her mom and her grandparents, whom she has never met. As Aimee embarks on a journey to uncover family secrets and understand the truth behind her mother's disappearance, the author takes us on a journey with a heartfelt narrative that balances magical realism with emotional depth.



Aimee's experiences with Sensory Time Warp Syndrome have her torn between cultures, places and memories which very much mirrors the struggles of many young people searching for belonging and self-acceptance. The book's exploration of grief, love and the meaning of home will resonate with most readers and leave them reflecting on the connections they hold dear. The Space Between Here and Now is a compelling read for fans of contemporary fiction with a touch of the fantastic and it offers a moving meditation on the ways our past shapes who we become in the future.