

the highLIFE



“What truly differentiates one student from another is not the color of his skin, but his character, academic performance, and values. Making sure there is a certain percentage of a particular race does not justly insure a diverse campus or student body.”

Mary Claire Hurley
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Nobel Prize winners promote peace, excel in medicine, science, literature

BY LUKE SUMERFORD
Reporter

December 10, 2012 is the date when the Norwegian Nobel Committee will host its banquet to recognize individuals for their personal achievements and outstanding contributions to peace, physics, chemistry, medicine, and literature in the city of Oslo. Each award winner receives a gold medal, a personal diploma, and approximately \$1.2 million. The committee has bestowed these awards every year since 1901, except from 1939-1943 due to World War II. As of 2012, over 555 individuals received Nobel prizes.

Recipients for 2012 include the European Union for peace; Serge Heroche and David Wineland for physics; Robert Lefkowitz and Brian Kobilka for chemistry; Sir John Gurdon and Shinya Yamanaka for medicine; Mo Yan for literature; and Alvin Roth and Lloyd Shapley for economics.

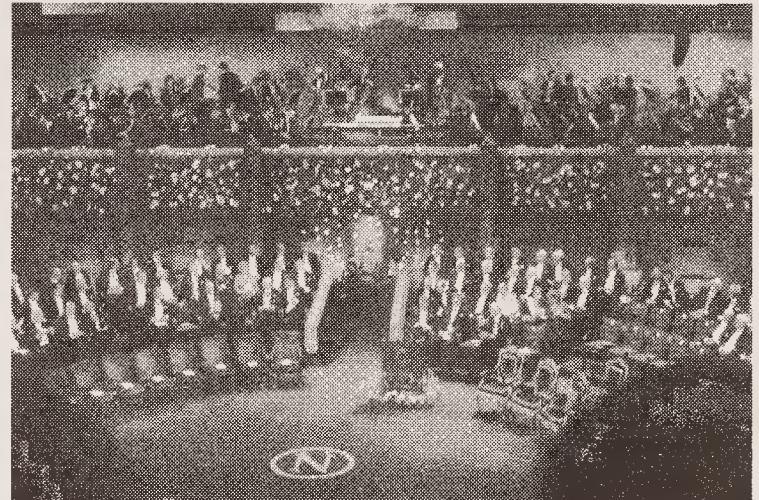
After World War II, the European Union formed to prevent another war of such magnitude. For over 60 years, the Union has maintained relative peace, which is why it is receiving the prestigious Nobel Peace Prize. The press release from the Norwegian Nobel Committee on October 14, added that the European Union also continues to do its best in contending with

current economic struggles. Information regarding each winner is available at the following website: www.nobelprize.org/nobel_prizes.

Heroche and Wineland will receive honors for their “innovative new research methods in quantum systems for physics,” while Lefkowitz and Kobilka will earn accolades for “studies of G-protein-coupled receptors” in chemistry. Gurdon and Yamanaka will take honors under the medicine category for “the discovery that mature cells can be reprogrammed to become pluripotent”, and Yan will receive recognition for writing novels whose “hallucinatory realism merges folk tale, history, and contemporary” in literature.

Roth and Shapley will also receive honors for their “theory of stable allocations and the practice of market design” in economics. This particular category did not become official until 1968 when Sveriges Riksbank, a bank in Sweden known for being the third oldest bank in the world and still in operation, made a large donation in order to honor its 300th anniversary. This monetary gift created the Nobel Prize in Economics.

Alfred Nobel, from whom the awards take their names, donated



Recipients of the Nobel Prize will receive their awards at a lavish ceremony in December. The photo above was taken during the 2011 ceremony for that year's winners. Internet photo

in his will 94% of his fortune, over \$180 million in today's currency, to create prizes “for those who confer the greatest of mankind,” according to http://www.nobelprize.org/nobel_prizes.

Resulting from his donation was the formation of the Norwegian Nobel Committee, whose members deem who is most deserving of each prize. Soon after the nomination process ends, the Nobel Committee prepares a report with advice from experts in each field and then gives it to the Nobel Committee in each field for a vote. Receiving between 150 and 250 nominations every year, the Norwegian Nobel

Committee spends time from February to October to determine the winners.

Henry Durant of Switzerland won the first Nobel Peace Prize in 1901 for founding the International Committee of the Red Cross. Notable people who have won the Nobel Peace prize include Barack Obama in 2009; Al Gore for his efforts to inform people on climate change in 2007; Nelson Mandela for his peace efforts in South Africa; Elie Wiesel for serving as Chairman of the President's Commission on the Holocaust, and Theodore Roosevelt for his mediation leading to the end of the Russo-Japanese War.

Pakistani girl on road to recovery after vicious attack from Taliban

BY ALLIYAH SANDERS
Reporter

Malala Yousufzai, a 14-year-old girl from Pakistan, earned international recognition for promoting girls' education and criticizing militant groups' behavior when they took over the scenic Swat Valley where she lived. She fell victim to a gunshot wound to the head when the Taliban accused her of being a spy. Two of Malala's classmates were also wounded in the attack and are receiving treatment in Pakistan.

Pakistani Taliban told the Reuters news agency that they considered Malala a “spy of the

West” and “deserved to die because infidels gave her awards and rewards for espionage,” according to cbsnews.com in an article on October 16. “We targeted her because she would speak against the Taliban while sitting with shameless strangers and idealized the biggest enemy of Islam, Barack Obama.” “We did not attack her for raising voice for education,” they said. “We targeted her for opposing mujahedeen and their war.”

Pakistani doctors removed a bullet from her body that entered her head and moved toward her spine. Doctors and Malala's family consulted be-

fore making the major decision to send her to the United Kingdom. The Pakistani government agreed to pay for her treatment. She was then transported to the United Kingdom at Queen Elizabeth Hospital in Birmingham for more specialized medical care and to protect her from follow-up attacks that militants were threatening.

Malala's doctors are “impressed with her strength and resilience,” said Medical Director Dave Rosser. British doctors overseeing her recovery also stated her condition was stable following treatment.

“She was able to move her legs and hands several days ago when



her sedatives were reduced,” according to the Pakistani military as published in the same article.

Damaged bones in Malala's skull will need to be repaired or replaced, and she will need “intensive neuro rehabilitation,” according to the hospital records.