

TWO ZERO ONE

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EDITOR'S NOTE

The rage is boiling inside you; your fingers are twitching, your legs are shaking and you just want to fly up from your seat, clench your fists or pull your hair and yell at the top of your lungs: *DEAL WITH IT!*

But who are you yelling at? Is it the unscrupulous politicians or the greedy big businesses? The polluting factories or the girl drinking from a plastic straw? The immigrants? Mexicans? The EU?

We have a tendency to turn towards scapegoats as soon as something goes wrong, but this issue's theme "Deal With It" is not about pointing fingers: it is about trying to understand the misunderstood and it is about realising what we can do about it ourselves. Tatiana's article suggests some small lifestyle changes we can make to reduce our plastic waste, Emily reminds us that local efforts matter even in worldwide issues and Chantal urges us to stay hopeful even when it looks dark.

This is what we need Two Zero One for! This year our team has grown larger than ever, filling each issue with even more ideas that would never have crossed our minds otherwise. We have introduced the different sections to ensure that there will always be something for everyone, but I also encourage you to step outside your comfort zone. Perhaps have a flick through the Literature & Culture section even if you are a diehard scientist; do check out Baris' AI article even if you think you're more of a romantic-novel-kinda-guy.

If you are interested in joining our team as a writer, illustrator, marketing expert, brainstormer – drop me an email at 15VZhangWei@bromsgrove-school.co.uk or come along to our meetings in Futures on Tuesday lunchtimes at 1:25.

Finally, as you move through this issue, I suggest you keep in mind the following advice from Hans Rosling's *Factfulness*:

"Look for causes, not villains."

Vivianne Zhang Wei

Chief Editor

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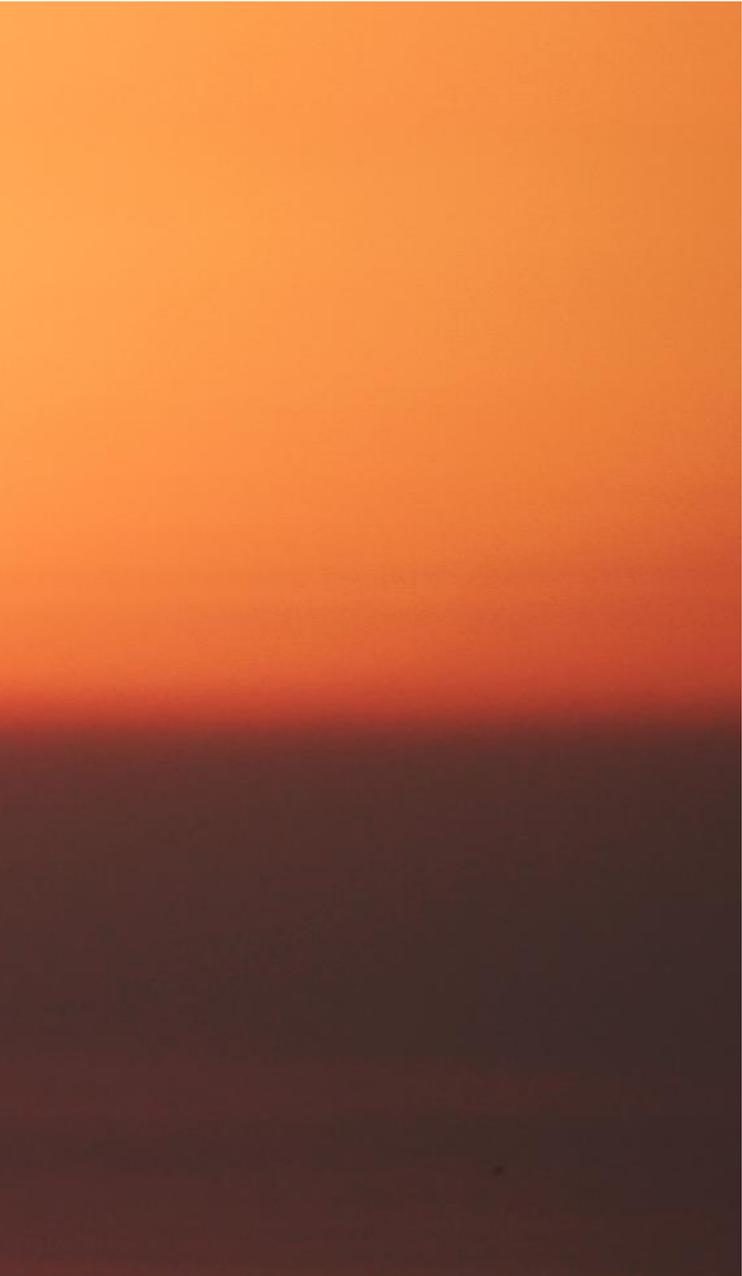
LET IT BE?



Achieving acceptance is a very prominent part of life. In my opinion, one cannot persevere without fully understanding and accepting their current situation. We, as humans, do not get to choose what we are born into. When people use this as an excuse and convince themselves that it would be "too hard" to get out of their current situation, it stops them from achieving their goals. Therefore, acceptance is an important skill that we need to acquire in order to be happier when we make decisions regarding the future.

Acceptance does not mean having to learn to like what you don't already. When you're

involved in a relationship or friendship, you may come across something you dislike about the other person or their actions. Your next automatic move might be to try change that one thing so that it meets your satisfaction. However, change is hard to establish. Some people have lived in a certain way their whole life, so changing that one small thing about them might even mean changing their entire personality. Acceptance doesn't necessarily imply learning to like that one thing, but by resisting and rejecting it, we create undue suffering. Rather, by accepting, you are choosing to allow it to be there when you know you cannot change it.



fault that something is what it is. But you are the master of your own body. No one can force you to lose weight; you have to make this decision on your own. If not, you can embrace your insecurities and find confidence in doing so.

Acceptance is a skill that I had to learn, but it helped me become a better friend. Recently I fell out with one of my friends because she had a negative attitude towards something I did and found offence in it. She then confronted me about it and called me a bad friend for not considering her perspective. I was annoyed because I couldn't understand why she was so upset and why she couldn't see my side of the story – until I realized that I had to accept the fact that I couldn't do anything to change her mind. Some people are very stubborn and it is tough for them to admit they're wrong. Instead, I told her that if she doesn't want to be my friend because of what I did, I wouldn't force her to. But I also told her that I would always be there for her if she needed anything since she had never done anything that would encourage me to break our friendship. Being patient and acceptant was the right thing to do; it proved to her that I was sorry and willing to make up for what I did. To me, losing a close friend is worse than giving in and admitting that I might be wrong.

However, acceptance does not mean that you can't work on things. Acceptance is misperceived as a sign of apathy; some might even say that acceptance is a form of giving up. But I can assure you that this is not the case. Acceptance is a skill that you need to practise to master, but practising acceptance does not mean refusing to generate a change. If we cannot tolerate something, we do have to change it as it is not contributing positively to our well-being.

Acceptance is moving forward. How can you move forward in your life?

Ioana V

Self-acceptance is also essential, if not the most important. Everyone has that one thing they want to change about themselves. For example, one may not be pleased with their physical appearance; they think they are either too fat or too skinny. You first have to permit yourself to be as you are, feel what you feel, or admit you've experienced what you've experienced without creating unproductive shame or anxiety; allowing yourself to feel a certain way will encourage change. If you are really that bothered with yourself, exit the stage of denial, and face the fact that this is the way you are, then try to change. Denial is when you refuse to accept the truth, thus either think there is nothing wrong with you or that it is not your

Dealing

WITH IT

As the ‘snowflake generation’, we are told that we are over-sensitive, that we cannot expect to be protected from anything unpalatable.

In regard to emotion, there is no such thing as ‘too much’. It is through emotions that humans have empathy, have love. I refuse to believe that emotions just serve the purpose of clouding our judgement and making us vulnerable. We weren’t given emotions to hide them away and numb ourselves; we were made to feel. We must feel to interact with everything around us, to avoid danger and to remind ourselves that we are alive.

“Love is the essence of our very existence; we are love and love is within us.”

I remember being afraid when I was younger, afraid of the monsters lurking in the dark. As I grew older, I started realising that the darkness was actually within the monsters, and that we, ourselves, were becoming those monsters that I had once been afraid of.

I refuse to accept that we are the monsters and how hateful this world is. I choose to be the one that slays the them by projecting love into this world.

‘Be the change you want to see in the world’, they all say, whether it’s about poverty, inequality, government corruption or climate change. Some days, it may feel like the only direction to go is down, as if everything is irreversible. But we cannot fight a raging forest fire with gasoline.

We shall not deal with this cynical world with hate.

Getting bitter and negative doesn’t diminish evil. Rather, it multiplies it, adding deeper darkness to a night already devoid of stars. Darkness cannot drive out darkness—only light can. Hate cannot drive out hate—only love can.

As the ‘snowflake generation’, we shall not be seen as fragile and sensitive. Instead, see us as the hope for change in this world, the light that will drive out the darkness.

Chantal W

Article 13:

Something to ‘Deal With’ or EU’s attempt to make the internet a ‘Better Place’?

Article 13 has pervaded the internet for a while now. You might have learned about it from the news or social media sites, most likely from YouTubers reciting the various negative aspects of this new law, also known as the “meme ban”. It came into existence following the fiasco of repealing Net Neutrality, which was meant to allow service providers to block and censor online content. The internet seems to be crashing down all around us with new laws restricting and ‘aggressively’ shaping the digital world in favour of the government and corporations. Is this really the case?

The UK citizens aware of the issue may wonder: “How would this apply to us? If Brexit succeeds then, surely, we would no longer be bound by EU laws. Right?” This is not entirely true. The two year buffer given to countries to properly establish laws in compliance with this directive might allow the UK to go unaffected. However, considering the UK was one of the 19 nations who supported the law and the desire of multinational companies to maintain continuity across the European continent, potential lawmakers may choose to implement laws for this initiative regardless of Brexit.

To gain a greater insight into the ban, we must delve into its history. The last modern copyright law was passed more than 12 years prior to the new developments, so what caused this unusual spike of legal activity? The President of the European Commission, Jean-Claude Juncker, was elected into office in 2014. He believed that implementing a Digital Single Market would create job-opportunities and thus went about planning legislative steps. The law had to be approved by European Parliament and the Council of the European Union. The first draft of the directive, known as the Directive on Copyright in the Digital Single Market, was first

issued on 14th September 2016. The directive entered into force on June 7, 2019, but EU countries have a two year period to introduce laws supporting this.

The controversy of this Directive lies in Article 13 which requires content sharing platforms to implement restrictions on copy-righted content. However, this in itself is not the main problem. It is a biased narrative headed by Google that has been the main catalyst for the web-wide uproar in the content-creator community in response to Article 13.

The official documents of the European Union claimed that “parties facing difficulties related to the licensing of rights when seeking to conclude an agreement for the purpose of making available audiovisual works on video-on-demand services may rely on the assistance of an impartial body or of mediators.” Therefore, if a content creator faces problems in licensing with YouTube or other major for-profit web hosts, the latter has to cooperate and resolve the issue. In other words, YouTube can no longer ban videos indiscriminately, which has been a highly valued right in their regard.

In fear of losing it, YouTube has decided to act against these terms. Though that is technically legal, it remains concerning. Through extensive lobbying, they have successfully manipulated the views of the public. In recent months, Article 13 was extensively covered by most sources of mass media as a catastrophe. Emails sent to content creators kick-started the large backlash against the Article; facts given were deliberately misrepresented to create a bigger effect. In turn, content creators have unknowingly contributed to the escalation of misinformation through social media. With such attention given to this issue, the mass media was obliged to discuss it in detail.

However, as often is the case with complex legal issues, insufficient research was conducted, resulting in articles based on false rumours, mistaken by journalists for factual evidence.

This seems a serious issue with possibly disastrous outcomes, so why did YouTube decide to pursue this path? The answer is Content ID, the technology behind it. In simple terms, Content ID allows Google to judge violations of YouTube's policies, for example excessive nudity, copyright or inappropriate references that offend minorities. The technology is based on artificial intelligence and machine learning and aims to identify specific videos and perform four kinds of functions:

- **Demonetising the video, so that the creator receives no income from it through YouTube.**
- **Banning the videos which violate YouTube's policies.**
- **Giving a strike to the channel in violation, which is a system of punishment that places restrictions on the content creator to deter further offences.**
- **Submitting the video in question for review to moderators, who will decide whether the video is perfectly acceptable, or whether one of the actions above are required.**

While these tasks may seem wholly beneficial, their real world practice has caused various difficulties for content creators, especially for those with a smaller audience and influence. This is because YouTube's AI and machine learning algorithm is not technologically advanced enough to identify videos that violate their policy with a small enough margin of error. As a result, large percentages of videos get banned, removed or demonetised by mistake, resulting in loss of revenue for innocent creators who are financially reliant on their platform. The flawed "copy-strike" system has played into the favour of large corporations, since it is now ambiguous how much content needs to be used in order to justify copyright-striking a video, especially

for music videos which borrow instrument samples from companies. YouTube worsened the situation by initiating little to no communication with the affected content creators. This is exactly what the EU attempts to sort out by giving content creators a chance to fight for their content both inside and outside of court to save time.

The imperfect Content ID has sparked another issue. The EU relies heavily on the web hosts' ability to fully control the content posted on their pages to allocate part of the creators' income to the rightful owners of the content featured. However, the sort of technology suitable for the task is still in development and will not be ready within the next few years, throughout which the EU is trying to establish their laws. During the confirmation process, the lawmakers realised their error and changed the term "control" to "make their best efforts at controlling". This is one of the key differences, which should maintain the relative freedom of the internet while also allowing creators to earn the profit that they deserve.

Fortunately, some sites such as the BBC and The Verge have carried out thorough research to avoid considerable bias. A Lawyer from Linkslater was interviewed by the BBC to explain the significance of the bill. Since the bill has not been fully implemented into law, there have not been any cases yet and thus no basis for legal precedent. "Broad and ambiguous terms" within the Directive (as with most EU laws) are likely to create uncertainty for companies. However, until the boundaries have been tested, the true consequences of the directive remains to be seen.

Max O and Matthew C

Why more isn't done to "deal with" global warming

The issues our climate currently faces are ones I'm sure you're all too aware of. I could simply reel off facts and figures which point to the indisputable conclusion that our planet is warming; or I could lecture you on what the causes and effects of these changes are. But by doing that I would be doing nothing more than insulting your intelligence. It's a simple equation really, one which all of us are familiar with... when greenhouse gas is released into the atmosphere it causes less of the sun's rays to be reradiated into space, meaning the global temperature rises. Simple. This rise in temperature causes a plethora of climatic problems which not only negatively impact animal species, but also the most intelligent organism on earth... humans.

So, the virus infecting our planet is simply a surplus of greenhouse gas, and the antidote? To reduce greenhouse gasses. But with this clear solution laid out in front of us, we humans (with our highly developed prefrontal cortex allowing us to think rationally and solve complex problems) not only continue to churn out greenhouse gas, but increase the rate at which we do this, despite the clear detrimental impacts and implications this has, thus demonstrating that as a collective we show a complete disregard for global warming. But why? Everybody is aware of the problems, capable of understanding them and recognising the solution to them. Everyone is set back by these problems, which range in severity from increases in food prices as crops are harder to grow due to droughts, to Californians losing all their possessions in the blaze, to the 103 people who never made it out. Therefore the question as to why more isn't done to combat global warming seems an obvious one to ask. For each individual the answer differs, but I will try and cover the reasons the most prominent and powerful members of society, as well as average people, do so little to combat global warming.

We'll start with arguably the most powerful man on the planet, the president of America. Whatever your opinion is of Mr Trump he is a human being and therefore by definition he has a brain – despite what his critics may think. My opinion is that nobody is ignorant enough to see the logical evidence in front of them and then form an honest opinion that climate change is a myth, due to our intelligence as a species. So the fact the President staunchly denies climate change, defying the scientific consensus, arises some suspicion. An example of this dubious behaviour was the way he acted following the Californian fires, where instead of acknowledging that the fires happened as a result of extreme

weather caused by global warming, he claimed the fires were so devastating due to the fact the forest floor hadn't been raked. Reading between the lines of these statements allows us a step closer to answering the question at hand – they divert the cause away from climate change. Donald Trump does this as he is a Republican so therefore holds American industry close to his heart. And Trump's beloved American industry is dominated by non-environmentally friendly sectors such as America's oil and gas extraction. So therefore, if the President of the country in which environmentally damaging industries thrive comes out saying that these industries cause major problems, the American economy would decline as these industries would be forced to shrink in order to reduce global warming. This would mean not only Trump losing money himself due to his involvement in business, but also he would lose votes and in turn power as he would no longer be obeying his "America first" mantra – he would be saying "climate first". Of course I am in no way questioning Mr Trump's morals by suggesting that sacrificing the climate and the environment in order to keep him in power with his pockets lined is a good trade-off for him, but maybe it's something to consider. So perhaps money and power, with their ability to warp leader's integrity and cause them to turn a blind eye to the environmental and the human impacts of their actions, are part of the reason why so little is done by the president. The same idea can be applied to large corporations. Ultimately, the number one aim of their CEOs is to make money, and considering the environment in decisions will greatly reduce their profits as environmentally friendly methods are almost always more expensive than environmentally damaging methods. Therefore the cost of the product would be raised. As a result, companies are forced to not consider the environment in order to remain competitive. Now we're beginning to understand why some of the most powerful people do so little to help the climate.

Trump is an extreme example of a climate change denier and not all world leaders adopt the same stance as he does. However, if a government of a less developed country did want to help their country become more environmentally friendly, it is unlikely they would be able to do so – such is the economic cost of environmental care. Say, for example, this government wanted to improve the quality of life of its citizens in order to maintain popularity and therefore maintain power (which is the aim of any government), it would do so by investing tax payer's money into schools, healthcare and infrastructure which would improve the quality of jobs citizens can

obtain, their life expectancy and the economic output – as every geography teacher would tell you. This would use up all the government's limited budget, meaning if measures were put in place to make the country more eco-friendly, such as using Hydro Electric Power instead of fossil fuels to make electricity (which would reduce the carbon footprint of the country's electricity production) the funding would have to come from cutting back on the quality of life improving investments, as the cost of building and maintaining the dams is far greater than simply burning fossil fuels, as the Belo Monte dam in Brazil, for example, cost \$19 billion just to construct – money which many poorer governments do not have spare. And thus, these governments are unable to do this as they cannot justify denying their citizens education or healthcare in the name of the 'greater environmental good' as the matter of their citizens welfare in the here and now is more pressing for them than the welfare of future generations. Knowing this allows us to understand why lesser developed countries do little to help the environment.

Now let's move from international leaders and corporations on to a smaller scale. Just your average Joe – as individuals do we act in ways which care for the environment? Let's use recycling rates as our measure of environmental friendliness. In the UK only around 40 % of waste is recycled, but studies show 80% of rubbish in our bins can be recycled or composted. This is a problem as it causes a linear economy to form, where raw materials are extracted, used then dumped and new materials must be extracted for the process to continue. This results in more mining and deforestation, landfill, as well as an increase in energy usage as factories require more energy to produce the new materials. All of this is clearly bad for the environment, so why do we as individuals not do more to try and recycle, and care for the environment? The answer lies in the aphorism "no snowflake in an avalanche ever feels responsible". This means that the average person's role in worsening climate change (by not recycling, or making decisions at the expense of the climate like flying more) are justified by them due to the fact their role is such a miniscule one, and the problem is so big that our choices will have no impact. This line of thinking is tempting as it allows us to relieve our guilt by deflecting the blame away from ourselves; while at the same time provides us with an excuse to take the easier options, which are often the environmentally damaging options such as not recycling (which requires some degree of effort). Even if people do wish to make an

effort to help the environment, it can sometimes be very difficult for them as it comes with a cost, just like it does to corporations. For example, buying locally grown food is more expensive than buying imported goods, but it is better for the environment as less fossil fuels must be burned in transportation. So some average people do little to help the environment as a result of a failure to take responsibility, or simply due to the fact that doing is costly and therefore undesirable.

So how can you help? There are the obvious ways like recycle more and turn off lights you're not using and buy products with sustainability labels like the FSC logo (increasing demand for sustainable products – making it profitable for companies to consider the environment), but there are slightly less obvious ways too. Firstly it's vital to avoid the idea that you have no responsibility for the global warming crisis, whether it's due to the small scale of impact you have, or because others are already doing the work for you. If everybody adopted it then the situation we're in would become even worse as nobody would take action to reduce global warming, like Greta Thunberg raising awareness of environmental issues through speeches and school strikes, despite being 16 and having no responsibility for the climatic situation. There are of course many other ways to help the environment, which I implore you to do. But the good news is pressure from the international community due to protest groups like the 'Extinction Rebellion' and 'School Strike for Climate' are beginning to shift global focus towards helping the climate. There will be sympathetic and receptive ears in politics who will then advocate change, providing we encourage them to do so. If everybody does their bit domestically, while governments do their bit internationally then there is hope for positive change. After all we can't allow our governing bodies, who are fundamentally present to serve us, to make decisions which are detrimental to our future. And now that we understand why people don't act in ways beneficial to the climate, we can work to try and reverse habits and opinions to make the world a better, more sustainable place.

By Oli O

The Deadliest Drug

Different drugs affect your body in different ways. You might start using drugs without considering the harm they do to your body; you might think drugs won't become a problem because you are only a “casual user”. But then you start taking more, you build up a tolerance to its effects, and you start requiring larger and larger doses to obtain them.

There is one drug which we take every day without realizing how much we harm not only ourselves, but also everyone around us, including Earth and nature. It's in everything – from food packaging to furniture – and it's almost impossible to imagine our lives without it. We all know its name: *plastic*.

Even though we might defend plastics as a necessity, we can't deny that it's killing creatures, and nature itself. I feel like there is no need to tell you about all the horrible consequences of non-biodegradable plastics; the problem we have with environmental issues is that, even though we all know they kill turtles and poison the land, we don't do anything. We assume that if we don't do it, someone else will. It wouldn't be a problem if you were the only one buying water in plastic bottles and cookies in a plastic wrap, then putting it all in a plastic bag. However, it becomes a problem when thousands

and thousands of people do it, offloading their responsibility onto others' shoulders. We make one-off purchases, without even realizing it, and one-off is almost the definition of plastic: food packaging, take-aways, coffee's to-go, free carrier bags. One-off things last for a moment. We don't even consider how after a hundred years, when we will have ceased to exist, the disposable cup from your coffee still hasn't. When you, as a consumer, buy plastic, you're sending a signal to the business saying that you want more of it. It's a pleasure to see that many companies have realised the drawbacks of plastic and now try to reduce it. Fruits and vegetables are sold without packaging and stores are charging for plastic bags, instead providing reusable bags, eco-fashion – but it is still in our hands to influence the future even more. Every human on Earth has the responsibility to manage the footprint that they leave.

It takes time to change habits, but as I said: fulfilling our responsibility to help our planet starts with changing ourselves.

Here are five principles of responsible consumption you can follow:

Repurpose

Behind this word hides a huge potential for art. You don't have to be a DIY-god to create new purpose for unwanted stuff, but you can always apply some creativity in, perhaps, creating a sustainable bag from your old clothes or even using them for your art project.

Refuse

Sometimes our spontaneous buying habits make us buy clothes that we don't wear, food that we don't eat, and presents that the receivers don't need; all too often, we become victims of marketing and advertising. Next time you're about to buy anything, question yourself whether you really need it, or whether it's just another waste of your money.

Reuse

Buying a tumbler could be a good idea, but only if you use it more than once. Also, a small tip from me: in most cafés you can get a discount if you have your own cup or thermos! Reusable things such as tumblers or shopping bags can be considered long-term investments.

Reduce

This should be applied to your consumption in general. If you can consume less in any area, do it. For example, you probably don't need 10 jeans – a few pairs of them will be enough.

Recycle

The most obvious one, yet one that we often ignore. Looking up your local recycling place is a matter of a few seconds; there are even some special maps for that! Remember that anything, from yesterday's newspaper to your old phone, can be an important source of materials.

Tatiana M

Humans of **BROMSGROVE**

HOW DO THEY DEAL WITH IT?



How do you deal with the pressure of A-levels and being a first team athlete?

As vice captain of the squash team, I can get quite nervous before games, so I use a technique called mental rehearsal to calm my nerves before them. I also find that spending time with my friends takes my mind off things. At home I have a pet hamster which helps me deal with my loneliness as an international boarder.

Daniel Grove

LOWER SIXTH STUDENT



Mrs Astill

OAKLEY HOUSEMOTHER



How do you deal with running a House with both day and boarding students?

It's like running two Houses in one! Of course many problems arise, but at the end of the day they are all just teenage girls. Also, it is definitely more interesting and challenging and certainly a lot harder than running just a day or just a boarding House! It's important to be able to think on your feet and deal with problems as they arise.

Steve

CATERING STAFF



How do you deal with catering for different nationalities ?

I try to get an understanding of the requirements of each nationality and work out their likes and dislikes by talking to them, then we'll try to put together our menus based on the information I'm given. The catering manager also goes around the Houses and speaks to everyone to listen to students' preferences.

Eloise B



A LOCAL SOLUTION TO A GLOBAL ISSUE

Homelessness is an issue that can often feel very far from home. It's typically only mentioned when you don't finish all of your dinner and your mum says something akin to "there are children starving in Africa, you know" and while that is definitely true (28 million children in Sub-Saharan Africa suffer from malnutrition), it does not mean that they are the only sufferers. Perhaps it is the extent of the global issue in African countries that causes us to cite them so often, or maybe it is the fact that they are so far from home. Either way, we could say that there are children starving in England and it would ring just as true as of children a continent away. The key idea is that poverty, homelessness and malnutrition are all global issues.

Homelessness and poverty have actually both halved over the last twenty years. Though this is an incredible feat, it doesn't mean that the issue is resolved. In fact, there are over 13.9 million people living in poverty in England alone. Despite the urgency of this crisis, the government isn't doing anywhere near as much as they should. This is understandable because the world, and particularly England, is in a messy situation right now.

I feel that there is a national, and perhaps international, misconception that homelessness and poverty are self-inflicted. Of course this could be true for a few struggling people, media cannot only talk about this tiny minority. Often people find themselves in these situations due to generational poverty, unemployment, and debt. People who are homeless or in

poverty struggle greatly, even without the demeaning treatment they receive from those better-off.

It is incredibly unfair that the life expectancy for a homeless person is 43 – not even half of the UK average! Those who live below the poverty have a life expectancy significantly shorter than those who live in more affluent areas, sometimes up to 10 years. A difference of nearly a decade is a huge number that could be a seventh of someone's life, on top of what they have already lived. At Bromsgrove we are often told that we are in a “Bromsgrove bubble” and as overused as this phrase is, it is completely true. I am almost certain that nearly all of the readers of this article had no idea that homelessness was something so close to home, that so many people are living in these difficult situations so near to us, just outside the School bounds. Homelessness is truly both a local and a global issue.

There are more things that we can do as students and members of Bromsgrove School. What a lot of people don't realise is that a 20 meter walk from the TC gate stands The Basement Project. The Basement Project is a brilliant facility that aims to help young

people under 25 with any issues or problems they are experiencing, including but not limited to homelessness. It is a “safe, secure environment and offers some stability to young people”. They do a lot for the community including the drop-in service they provide, which helps 2000 families a year by offering support through advice and information, an informal chat or just a cup of tea. This service makes a huge difference for anyone affected by homelessness. They also offer a “floating” support service which means the one of their support workers who are qualified in this area visits houses or a safe place of their choice on a regular basis and offers support or any practical help that they may need.

Homelessness is a global issue, Bromsgrove has a local solution.

Emily C

Meet the **MONITORS**

Will E and Vivi Z W

SEB ATKINSON



WHAT IS YOUR FAVOURITE SCHOOL/HOUSE EVENT AND WHY?

I enjoy the House song competition. It is fully inclusive for everyone in the senior school and there is a great rivalry between all the House even if some of the singing talent isn't there by most of the boys Houses.

WHAT TEACHER DO YOU RELATE TO THE MOST?

Mrs Bateman

KATIE BURKE



WHAT MOTIVATES YOU TO WORK HARD?

I have several motivations for wanting to work hard: firstly so that I can achieve my first choice university. I need to work hard academically in order to prepare myself for exams, because I know that the hard work will pay off in the end. Also, I want to work hard for my parents as they have sent me to an amazing school so I would like to show them that it was worth sending me to this school. Finally, I work hard because I want to do everything to the best of my ability, so that I won't have many regrets when I look back at my time at the school.

LAUREN COURT



WHERE DO YOU SEE YOURSELF IN 5 YEARS?

Hopefully, I'll be going into my final year of medical school and will have lots of new friends and memories.

WHAT MAKES YOU LAUGH THE MOST?

Definitely my friends. I have known the majority of my close friends for years and years, so we understand each other's senses of humour so well. Some of my best memories are of times when I have been having a laugh with my friends at a party, or just anytime to be honest.

JAREN YEUNG



ARE YOU A TIDY OR MESSY PERSON?

Extremely very mega tidy.

WHAT MOTIVATES YOU TO WORK HARD?

The idea of not having to work harder later.

DASHA HRMYK



WHAT'S A WEIRD HABIT THAT YOU HAVE?

Actively move my eyebrows when communicating with others.

WHAT IS YOUR FAVOURITE SCHOOL/HOUSE EVENT AND WHY?

Cultures Connect. It reminds me about home and I feel being at my place when taking part organizing it.

LIV DALBY



WHAT MAKES YOU LAUGH THE MOST?

Probably Lauren and Will. Lauren and I communicate pretty much telepathically so we are always thinking the same thing at the same time. Simply a look has us laughing. We are also so close at this point that being nice to each other is not normal, so you will often hear a lot of sarcasm in our conversations. Will and I have identical senses of humour, so every lesson I have with him is usually enjoyable even if it is a subject that isn't my favourite.

WILL EDWARDS



WHAT MOTIVATES YOU TO WORK HARD?

The thing that motivates me to work hard is the fear of not being able to pursue a career in architecture. The satisfaction that is felt when I am up to date on my work is another motivator for working hard.

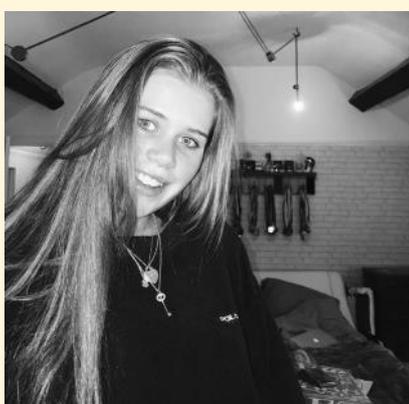
WHAT'S A WEIRD HABIT THAT YOU HAVE?

Although its not that weird, Alek and I religiously 'knock on wood' whenever we speak of something in the future. From Oxbridge offers to there being poached eggs in the morning, its not worth jinxing.

SCARLETT BOND



KITTY LUSCOMBE



VIVI ZHANG WEI



WHAT TEACHER DO YOU RELATE TO THE MOST?

Dr Thompson

HAVE YOU GOT ANY ADVICE TO NEW PUPILS JOINING THE SCHOOL?

Get yourself involved! Try out new activities the School has so much to offer and trying something new can really pay off, especially for your personal statement!

HAVE YOU GOT ANY ADVICE TO NEW PUPILS JOINING THE SCHOOL?

My advice for new pupils joining the School is to get involved in everything. Even if you step out of your comfort zone you may find something you enjoy. Enjoy all the extra curriculum activities and use them to your advantage.

ARE YOU A TIDY OR A MESSY PERSON?

I am a tidy person. I like to have everything neat especially in my room. I hate it when any space gets too messy.

WHAT MOTIVATES YOU TO WORK HARD?

I find ways to enjoy everything that I do, which makes it feel neither like “work” nor “hard”. Sometimes that requires me to be ridiculously optimistic, but even then, tricking myself into seeing the most boring School assignment as an opportunity to understand something better makes it much less daunting!

HAVE YOU GOT ANY ADVICE TO NEW PUPILS JOINING THE SCHOOL?

Name your umbrellas.



AI Fear or Hope?

How many of us remember the times computers were the size of buildings, or the times when news from other parts of our world were still out of our reach? The answer is generally none, since changes in technology have been both rapid and tremendous, leaving traditional ways to vanish in the pages of history books. With each development in our world, our technology and our people, there's a new era. One of the best examples is the invention of steam engines which led to the Industrial Revolution in many countries, bringing about a new era of capitalism, slavery and globalisation.

If every time period had a rising star of technological development, the invention of the 21st century is artificial intelligence (AI). Ideas of artificial intelligence first appeared in the 1920 and 1930's science fiction books such as Rossum's Universal Robots. In 1945, Alan Turing carried out the first scientific research developing the idea of an "electronic brain".

Developments continued with the Dartmouth Conference, a platform gathering scientists from institutions such as MIT and IBM and also where John McCarthy first established the term "artificial intelligence". Thousands of governmental and non-governmental programmes were initiated to develop machine learning and artificial intelligence and drew the attention of many states. Since then, budgets for research and programmes has been raised significantly, leading to a colossal progress in the field. AI has become a prominent aspect of humanity's future, but also of our daily

lives today; it is a major element in video games, self-driving cars, voice controlled personal assistants, travel companies, online stores, Netflix – just to name a few.

However, many scientists believe that AI will bring disaster rather than breakthrough for humanity. The opposition's many valid arguments incite fear in the public and although the researches have been done recently, this fear of AI is not new. It has its roots back in the years when Matrix, I Robot and Ex Machina were released. All of these movies describe a doomsday scenario where AI takes control and authority away from humanity. Furthermore, many well-known scientists have made statements about the threats posed by AI; Stephen Hawking has stated that "AI could be the worst event in the history of our civilization".

Many of their arguments are reasonable, but others are far-fetched. Yet, they are all worth listening to. The fear of an AI rebellion as featured in the movies and video games is based on the reasoning that, once robots and AI has taken over the majority of our jobs, there will no longer be a need for humankind. AI has the ability to learn and adapt, thus when they understand they do not need humanity, it's not unlikely that they will try to erase us from the planet. This idea is lies between being reasonable and far-fetched; it might seem paranoid, but has a very valid point in controlled development of AI. If we do not control it, a huge crisis might very well be waiting for us in the future.

Another common fear is that the development of AI will lead to a large-scale

unemployment crisis, which is a highly reasonable and valid argument. Entire industries and economies will be dominated by AI, since there will not be any human cleaners, secretaries, teachers, bus drivers, doctors or engineers. All of these jobs will be done without the human mind, since AI will be significantly out-performing us in these jobs. Thus, billions of people will lose their jobs and experience the most devastating humanity crisis in our history. This can be linked to the first scenario – AI becomes much more efficient and productive in their jobs and therefore, they will find that they no longer need us, a realisation that might eventually lead to disobedience and rebellion.

Finally, people are worried because robots with AI could be used for illegal purposes such as murder, theft and burglary with just a simple change in the algorithm. The use of AI will delay the tracing process, giving criminals more time to get away with the crimes. Thus, governments should regulate the use of robotics and AI and conduct regular checks in the firms; even just requiring a certificate which confirms the innocence of an individual before they buy a product with AI could help sustain social stability.

Technological developments always meant the beginning of a new era in human history. AI, robotics and big data will be the big leap of the 21st century on which we build the Fourth Industrial Revolution. AI is still in the process of development and each day, it is getting

more complex and more intelligent, bringing both benefits and threats to humanity. Many of these potential threats have been addressed by well-known scientists and their arguments are worth listening to. There are two ways in which the development of AI can lead us and for the sake of humanity, I hope that it will end in our benefit.

Baris C

RESPONSES & REVOLUTION

Revolution shapes and has shaped the world we live in. One could argue that it is an unavoidable factor that aids change and progress. It is not a catalyst for reform, but a vector for social, political, economic and ideological change. Without it, we cannot expect society and government to radically advance or develop. The nature of revolution has changed over time, but there is one common theme: violence. Whether this is in the form of riots, massacres or assassinations, all revolutions have an element of brutality and force. Revolution is, of course, the 'forcible' overthrowing of a government or system to bring about a new and improved version to replace it, and with force always comes resistance. Levels and scale of violence varies across rebellions. The Cedar Revolution in Lebanon saw the death of prime minister Rafic Hariri, which led to peaceful mass anti-Syrian demonstrations and the disbanding of the Pro-Syrian government. This seems like an almost insignificant price to pay for change in comparison to other insurrections such as the French revolution where, in the period of the Terror alone, 40,000 people were executed. Whilst there is no denying that revolutions always involve violence, many questions are debated by historians over who or what is responsible for the violence, ideas and spread of revolution.

One factor that may be considered responsible for sparking and spreading revolution is the media. Although it is more prevalent in today's society with recent technological innovations, revolutions have been spread through media for hundreds of years, often expanding them from a local and national level to something more international. Liberal ideas of Enlightenment in America and France were

spread through newspapers and pamphlets in the 18th century. For example, political activist and philosopher Thomas Paine published the popular pamphlet 'Common Sense' in 1776. This helped gain support and inspiration for the Americans during the revolution of 1765-1783. Members of the bourgeoisie purchased the pamphlets and eventually the ideas and beliefs conveyed throughout them, spread. Thomas Paine was also a pro-French Revolution propagandist whose ideas inspired many of the French who went to help fight in the American War of Independence. They took many of the American ideas of freedom and democracy back home, and this in turn, helped to spark support for the French Revolution. In more recent years, the development of social media has been a powerful factor responsible for the radicalisation of groups and proliferation of revolutionary ideas. An example of this is the Arab Spring or what is often deemed as the 'Facebook' or 'Instagram' revolution. The role of social media in this uprising was crucial. Not only did it act as a broadcaster for events of the revolution to other countries, but it also amplified the protestors' pro-democracy message. This rapid diffusion of information across different countries led to the toppling of governments in Egypt, Yemen and Libya, as well as Tunisia, where the mutiny began.

The profound effect of an individual can also be a crucial element that contributes to the rise of tension and revolutionaries. Some of the largest and most impactful revolutions in history have been the result of poor leadership. This poor leadership is usually in the form of selfishness from an autocratic leader, or their inability to understand the needs of their country or the demands of their people. The Russian Revolution was largely due to leadership problems that

SIBILITY

caused political instability within Tsardom. Alexander II, also known as the 'Tsar Liberator', succeeded Nicholas I in March 1855. Nicholas' rule had left the many educated members of the population as well as the most impoverished and with a desire for drastic change after suffering a defeat in the Crimean War. Many had also realised that there was a need for economic development and modernisation. In response to this, Tsar Alexander introduced his 'Great Reforms', including the emancipation of the serfs in 1861. This raised expectations and hopes for many. Therefore when his conservative successor Alexander III introduced new counter reforms, the feeling of resentment was magnified. To make matters even worse, the next Tsar, Nicholas II proved to be an ineffective ruler, who was majorly influenced by his wife and who was blamed personally by many for Russian losses in World War One. The chain of imbalance and incompetence of powerful individuals over time, ultimately led to the violent Bolshevik Revolution in Russia in 1917.

The value and importance of money is of course, central to revolution. When people lack money, they lack power, and this causes desperation and anger within all classes. Financial issues not only come down to the lack of reform and the weakness of leadership, but also unavoidable problems beyond human control, such as poor harvests. Economic troubles were largely responsible for the English Revolution (also known as the English Civil War) in 1642. Charles I tried to rule without Parliament in the years between 1629-1640. Instead of asking parliamentary members if he could raise taxes to fund his costly wars, he tried to raise money through levying ship money and using martial law to impose his will. His foreign policy caused much economic complication - his failed attacks on Spain in 1625 and France in 1627 antagonised the population, with the war against the Scots

who did not like the New Prayer Book. The idea of 'no taxation without representation' began to take shape even before the phrase had properly been coined. In the French Revolution, not only was authoritarian rule an economic issue for the people, but there had also been a series of bad harvests prior to the revolution. This led to unemployment and a rise in food prices, causing an increase in the price of bread and forcing people to spend more of their income on food, in turn decreasing the demand for other manufactured goods. These food shortages and financial strains left people hungry and fearful. The two of these feelings combined, created a lot of anger in the population, which fuelled people's desire for change.

Whilst all of these factors do, in part, hold responsibility for the revolution, it is important to note the connected interdependence of them all. As per the view of many revisionist historians, one factor cannot be single-handedly blamed for revolution, but instead are interlinked. It is the weight of all these factors that builds up tensions and frustration until breaking point, when someone or something just snaps. One could sit and debate about who or what is responsible for revolution. Perhaps some factors do have a larger responsibility than others, but there is no right or wrong. It is up to you to decide for yourself.

Liv D

“So, manslaughter?”

“Yes. I-I’m innocent!”

“How so? Where were you?”

My client stood at the base of the judge’s podium. He was being quizzed by the opposing lawyer, John.

John never showed any mercy. He’s a cold blooded lawyer, caring only for his client, not the truth.

“Well, I’m sure the jury agrees with me! You’re as guilty as ever!”

He spat.

I winced at his shouting and looked up at the judge pleadingly. She just looked at me, raising an eyebrow.

My eyes looked down and I switched my vision to my papers.

Liam, he’s innocent, I know it! He was at his girlfriend’s house during the death: a solid alibi. He said they were watching ‘Death in Paradise.’

The accused in that episode was a man, he was convicted with manslaughter as well.

“I hope you can save your client.” John strolled past me, smirking.

He waltzed back to his desk, and sat down in his wooden chair, stretched his legs out, leaned back and shot a side glance at me.

I stood up and opened my mouth but not a sound came out. The jury, the judge – they looked down on me like judgement day came.

One sneered at my efforts and looked at another member of the jury, leaned over and whispered to them. The other nodded and

looked down on me. There was only darkness now. This man. My

client’s future lay in my hands. I looked up at the jury with big eyes.

They turned to slits.

I strolled into the middle of the room.

“Liam?”

“Hm?”

“You were at your girlfriends weren’t you?”

“Yes!”

“Solid alibi, am I right?” I turned to the jury.

“Solid alibi.” I said slowly as if they were foreign. I turned to the judge.

“Solid alibi.” I finally turned to John.

“Solid alibi.” My voice peaked.

“We gathered, thank you Miss Charles.” The judge sighed.

I smiled and span on my heel looking closely at my client.

My questions and accusations sped through my mind. The clock turned as quickly as the high court and the jury watched the scene play out.

We walked back to my desk waiting for the verdict and I looked up at him with a slight smile. "This whole court is against us, but I know you're innocent. Don't worry." I leaned back into the main body of my seat nervous for the decision. I fiddled with the cuff of my blaser and tucked my feet under the seat bouncing one leg slightly.

"Miss Charles?"

I pulled my gaze away from my lap and looked up at a pair of emotionless eyes. Liam's eyes.

"Call me Lily, it's fine." I smiled warmly hoping to deliver some hope into his heart.

Liam nodded before looking down. He cracked his knuckles

One at a time.

Thumb. Index finger. Middle finger. Ring finger and his pinkie. I winced at the sharp, painful sound watching it happen.

Crack. Crack. Crack.

He did it on both hands before looking up, his eyes still emotionless. "You need to know-" He was cut off by the jury standing up. One member of the jury strolled across to the judge relaxed. The judge looked at a sheet of paper that the member gave them. They nodded and scanned three more pieces of paper. The judge rose and looked down on Liam.

"How do you plead?"

Liam stood up and looked at the judge.

"Guilty."

"Good. You know you are as much as everyone else in this court. I charge Liam Jones to eleven years for manslaughter and two years for averting the course of justice." The judge looked down on me.

"Court dismissed." The hammer knocked down, the deep sound ringing in my ears violently. My stomach undid itself as I sat there with a taped mouth; my body reacted before my mind could stop it. I stood up and slammed my hands on the desk. "I object!" The judge looked at me accusingly before looking to Liam.

My eyes switched to him with disbelief implanted into them.

He smiled weakly.

"Sorry, you have to deal with it. I knew. I killed that man."

A group of officers led him off.

I was left alone the palms of my hands imprinted onto my table.

Deal with it?

Rose W

THE GENERATION GAME

	B Baby boomer 1940–59	X Gen X 1960–79	Y Gen Y (millennial) 1980–94	Z Gen Z 1995–2010
Context	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Postwar • Dictatorship and repression in Brazil 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Political transition • Capitalism and meritocracy dominate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Globalization • Economic stability • Emergence of internet 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobility and multiple realities • Social networks • Digital natives
Behavior	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Idealism • Revolutionary • Collectivist 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Materialistic • Competitive • Individualistic 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Globalist • Questioning • Oriented to self 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undefined ID • “Communaholic” • “Dialoguer” • Realistic
Consumption	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ideology • Vinyl and movies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Status • Brands and cars • Luxury articles 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Experience • Festivals and travel • Flagships 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Uniqueness • Unlimited • Ethical

We are generation Z
 Turned this world right on its head
 Older people trashed our earth
 Then pinned it on us from our birth

 You berate us for things we do
 The money we take off of you
 But if you stop and listen to us
 You’ll see why we’re making such a fuss

 Because of you, what we have lost
 A great big problem, momentous cost.
 Ice caps melting, you don’t care
 You have killed the polar bear



World gets warmer day by day
As all your cares just melt away
Call us snowflakes, we're starting to melt
All because of the hand you dealt

Pollution hovers in the air
We can't breathe but you don't care
Luxury cars, they were your goal.
We suffer, so you can have it all!

Generation X-like politics too
With that thing Gen Z are through.
All this nonsense drives us mad.
You're taking away all we had.

One thing that you don't know,
now our governments out of the window,
because you made a 'right royal fuss'
you shoved your kids under the bus.

Stop the riots. Stop the noise.
No more buying fancy toys.
Do one thing—I don't care how.
Listen to your kids right now.

We have to sort this country out.
Do we have to scream and shout?
And our only way to reach this aim?
End the Generation Game.

Charlotte H

TO KILL A MOCKINGBIRD

"I'd rather you shoot at tin cans in the backyard, but I know you'll go after birds. Shoot all the bluejays you want, if you can hit 'em, but remember it's a sin to kill a mockingbird." That was the only time I ever heard Atticus say it was a sin to do something, and I asked Miss Maudie about it.

"Your father's right," she said. "Mockingbirds don't do one thing but make music for us to enjoy. They don't eat up people's gardens, don't nest in corncribs, they don't do one thing but sing their hearts out for us. That's why it's a sin to kill a mockingbird."

Part 1, Chapter 10
Atticus Finch & Maudie Atkinson

The novel "To kill a Mockingbird", set in early 20th century's Alabama, is an American literary classic. To better understand the importance of the novel and the reasons for which the author, Harper Lee, decided to write this novel, let's quickly run through the history of black Americans.

The Roaring Twenties. The phrase that comes to my mind is the following from *Great Gatsby*: "The parties were bigger. The pace was faster, the shows were broader, the buildings were higher, the morals were looser, and the liquor was cheaper". Well, this vivid imagery of parties, illegal alcohol and fashionable flappers hid severe social problems: the poverty of farmers, harsh lives of immigrants and the ugly faces of racism, especially in the southern states where black slaves were working in sugar and cotton plantations.

Most Africans came to America on slave ships between the 17th and 19th centuries. Even after the abolition of slavery in 1865, The American Revolutionary War and the birth of the American Dream, they still lacked rights and power. Selfishness and prejudices upheld the segregation between blacks and whites, even in the South where neither was minority.

During the Depression in the 1930s, the African Americans suffered even more. Black men were often accused of assaulting white women with no evidence. For example, in 1931, Scottsboro, Alabama, nine black men were accused of raping two white women. The men were sent to prison and later it was discovered that the women had been lying.

Now, coming back to the book. One of the most important events is the trial of Tom Robinson, a black man accused of raping Mayella Ewell, a 19 years old white girl.

Atticus Finch, the father of the main character, takes the case, knowing he will lose. He explains to his daughter that "every lawyer gets at least one case in his lifetime that affects him personally." This portrays Atticus as a role model with strong morals. When Tom is brought to Maycomb's jail, Atticus spends a night sat outside. He tries to teach his children to see things from other people's perspective. He explains to Scout why Mr Ewell poaches to feed his family and he makes the children think about Boo Radley's life. Atticus is the all-loved protagonist of the novel, representing "ideal" lawyer, who is protecting ordinary people. He is honest both with himself and in the face of law.

Atticus fights for what he believes is right, but never resorts to aggression to force his beliefs upon others. He always sees the best in people, no matter what they think about him. This prompts me to associate Atticus Finch with Martin Luther King Jr, the leader of the Civil Rights movement and one of the most impressive speakers in American history. Atticus, as well as Martin Luther King, protests peacefully for equality in society with a dream that, one day, people will "live in a nation where they will not be judged by the colour of their skin but by the content of their character."

Antagonists of the novel are the Ewell Family. We meet them at the start of the novel when Scout says "I maintain that the Ewells started it all. Atticus said the Ewells had been the disgrace of Maycomb for three generations." The most remarkable members of this family are Mayella and Bob.

Mayella Ewell is the oldest of Mr Ewell's eight children and is 19 years old. She has no friends and Scout feels sorry for her for it. "Mayella Ewell must have been the loneliest person in the world", he says. Even though Tom had a family, she was so attracted to him that she would save money

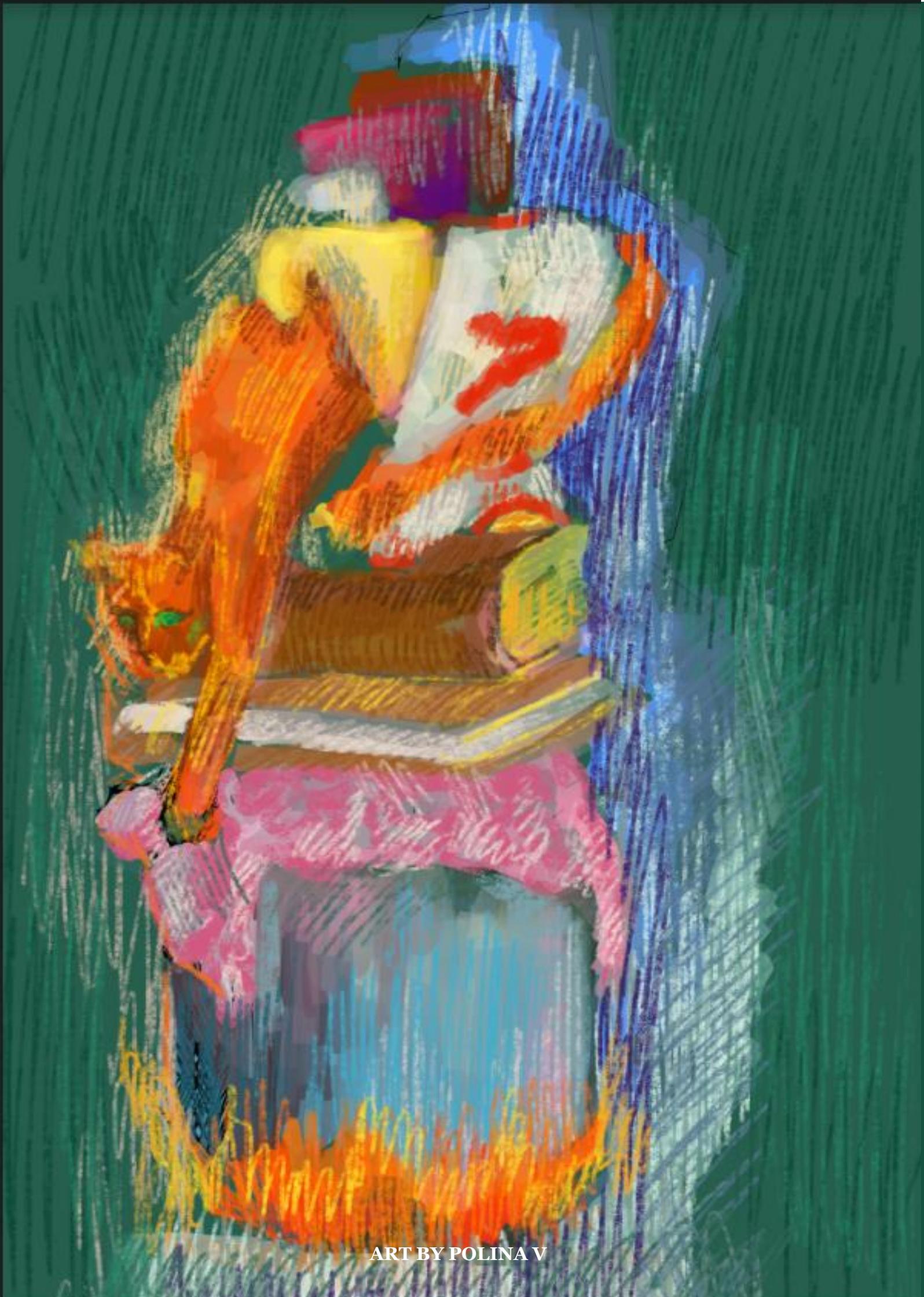
to send the younger children to buy ice cream just to spend time with her love, face to face. Sadly, our sympathy comes to an end as she lies about Tom Robinson raping her, in front of the whole town in court. She sticks to her story, even when it is obvious she is lying.

Mr Bob Ewell is a rough man, described "as a little bantam cock". He has no job and the money he gets from social security he uses to buy alcohol. He is rude and ill-mannered at the trial, calling the judge "Cap'n". He is racist, ignorant and full of hate. There is a distinct contrast between him and the caring, intelligent and kind Atticus. Bob represents old-fashioned, conservative Americans.

If you still haven't read this book, I strongly recommend you to. It shows you morality from the perspective of a child trying to figure out what is good and what is bad, and it teaches you that "you never really understand a person until you consider things from his point of view – until you climb into his skin and walk around in it." It is an idea that remains relevant today when barriers in society and art are yet to be torn down.

Tatiana M





ART BY POLINA V

Who's in Power?

Who are you to tell me what I can and can't do?
Why do you feel the need to keep putting me down?
Why do you feel like your opinion is the only one that matters?
Why must you tell me that I'm not good enough?

Let me tell you who you think you are,
You must think of yourself as some king,
Sorry I didn't realize Elizabeth stepped down for you.
Or is Brexit just making the country wishing on a star?

You keep asking how I'm doing,
Sorry, you must still be in shock.
What, did you expect me to fail?
How noble of you.

You expect me to stumble
Fall behind, missing a step.
Your anger turns to violence
Your words cutting deep

Don't second-guess me.
I'm not worthless nor am I lazy,
Don't compare me to others-
When our goals aren't the same?

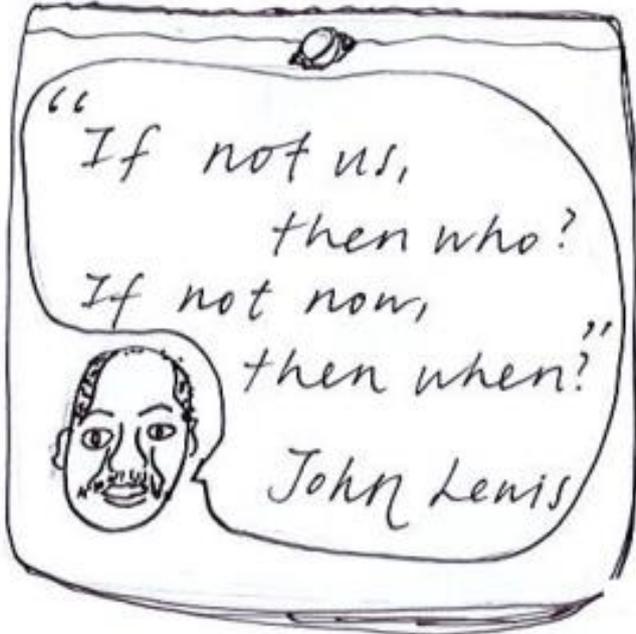
Can't you see my potential,
Seeping through my veins,
Pouring out my body,
Flowing like a tide drowning everyone in sight.

So, while you sit and sip tea,
Let me throw some shade.
Your negativity won't stop me,
While my positivity is thriving

My problems disappearing
Doors open all around me
My success provocative
My power flourishing.

Maxwella F

DEAL WITH IT!



Did you know?

By the definition of the useful Urban dictionary, deal with it turned into a meme through MLP:FiM (My little pony: friendship is magic) with the character rainbow dash who had a "deal with it" not caring attitude whenever she put on random sunglasses that she would pull out of nowhere



Daisy W

write down your own definition of

"Deal with it"

with a little drawing!

