

THE WOKING GLOBE

THE NEWSPAPER OF WOKING COLLEGE CULTURAL STUDIES DEPARTMENT

Las ferias canceladas podrían ser un golpe fatal a la region de Andalucía



CHARLIE TOLLEY

Durante el brote del coronavirus, Andalucía ha impuesto una variedad de medidas para enfrentar riesgos crecientes en la región. Como mucho del mundo, se han introducido exámenes médicos frecuentes, y límites a las reuniones de más de seis personas, y estos cambios a la vida cotidiana están causando ansiedad y frustración generalizadas. Pero, para un país con tanta importancia cultural encontrada en sus fiestas y tradiciones, estas medidas están amenazando la manera de vivir española, y con él, el bienestar de sus regiones. Similarmente a otros países europeos, el turismo es una fuente clave de ingresos por España con un estimado del 17% de los turistas que viajan únicamente por su atractivo cultural. Ya las restricciones de viaje y se prevé que las secuelas generales del virus contraigan el PIB del país en un 12,8% (según el Fondo Monetario Internacional). Pero es posible que las luchas financieras no vayan a ser la única dificultad que la gente andaluzas tendrá que enfrentar.

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Above: New legislation could limit free speech in universities

Are you being censored?

New government legislation imposes limits to freedom of speech within education, say critics

ELIZABETH JEFFERY

You might not have noticed, amid all the headlines about Covid, Ukraine and other very serious events, a series of bills that have been passing through Parliament in the last year. But they could end up having major implications for students – and some fear they could lead to dangerous censorship in the UK’s education system.

Last September Gavin Williamson, then secretary of state for education, announced new guidelines stating schools can no longer teach materials that are deemed to be ‘anti-capitalist’. The guidelines forbid all anti-capitalist resources, even if “they are not extreme, as the use of it could imply endorsement”. Some opposers of the guidelines, like former shadow chancellor John McDonnell, suggest the measures exemplify the growing “authoritarianism” within the Conservative government, and should worry anyone who “believes that democracy requires freedom of speech and an educated populace”.

This legislation was followed by the introduction of a controversial bill in early 2021 which mandates that universities in England must protect free speech. This Bill has been criticised in a letter by several interest groups as having “the inverse effect of further limiting what is deemed ‘acceptable’ speech on campus”.

But isn’t free speech a good thing? Critics argue that there is already sufficient existing legislation to protect free speech and that this bill is an attempt to promote the rightist and Conservative agenda in education under the guise of ‘protecting individual freedoms’. The bill means that anyone can sue a university over a breach of freedom of speech without ‘standing’ (being personally impacted). If the bill passes, it could mean that universities would be required to provide a platform for many problematic causes from Pro-life protesters to antisemitism. When asked if the bill would protect Holocaust deniers Conservative minister Edward Leigh commented that there could be “unintended consequences”.

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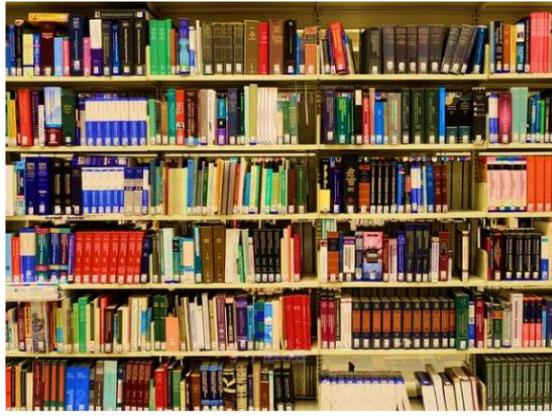
Are you being censored?

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Some defend the Higher education (freedom of speech) bill as an extension to the protection of individual rights. Politics professor Eric Kaufmann welcomed the bill as recognising that the "university's highest value is the search for truth" and not the "emotional safety of students". The government itself introduced the Bill to tackle the "growing chilling effect on campuses", which they consider to be created by an apparent limit to free speech at universities.

Many consider the government to have failed students last year after A-level students received what they considered to be unfair grades, which were hastily revoked. Labour's shadow minister for universities Matt Western MP commented sceptically that the legislation is an attempt to "distract from the Conservatives' failures to support students over the last year".

Additionally, some have accused the bill of being elitist in nature. There are several important arguments to support this claim. Firstly, the bill would not include the Oxford and Cambridge common rooms (the equivalent of student unions). This means that the student unions at universities like Hull and Leicester face more bureaucracy and risk being sued, but Oxbridge students would be exempt from



Above: New legislation has led to some books being banned in the classroom

the bill. Secondly, in civil litigations (court cases) the loser must pay the winner's legal fees, so instigating proceedings will be more attractive to groups who can find a wealthy sponsor to cover the bill if they lose.

Many worry that these new government proposals will support dangerous censorship within education. As the bill is yet to pass through the report stage in the House of Commons, we are unlikely to have heard the last of this important debate.



The Russian invasion of Ukraine: Putin's actions have been met with global protests and tenacious resistance from Ukrainian fighting forces. See pages 6 and 7 for related articles.



Welcome to another edition of the Woking College Cultural Studies Department newspaper.

We lead this issue an article about censorship in the UK, but we devote most of this edition to global matters, including a special feature on the Russian invasion of Ukraine.

Other writers in this edition remind us that human rights abuses are not new, and the article on the treatment of the Uighur people is a shocking read.

As ever, we have a variety of other articles and we hope that reading them will inspire you to write for the Globe! Woking College students, if you are interested in writing an article for the newspaper, please contact any member of the Cultural Studies department in person or via Teams. We are particularly looking for:

- film and book reviews (especially those related the CS department)
- sports reports
- your own thoughts on topics you have covered in your lessons

So get in touch and get writing!

Editorial team: Elizabeth Jeffery, Emily Alexander, Francis Moore, Martha Wood, Nora Belkhiter, Gareth Jones



Cultural Studies: French; German; History; Italian; Latin; Politics; Spanish

The Woking Globe is the Cultural Studies department newspaper. Opinions within it do not necessarily reflect the views of staff in the department or Woking College as a whole.

Thank you!

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Germany: A political shake-up in Europe's economic superpower?

FRANCIS MOORE



Last autumn, the German voters elected a new Bundestag which will govern the country for the next 4 years. In addition to this, voters in Mecklenburg-Vorpommern and Berlin elected members to their respective state legislative chambers, the Landtag and the Abgeordnetenhaus.

This election however, unlike the American presidential system is not a direct vote on who leads the government. As a result of the proportional system used to elect all German politicians - both at the state level and federal level- Coalitions of two or more parties with a single unifying figurehead have to be convened in order to effectively govern without risk of the coalition collapsing. This process has been in effect since 1949, following the collapse of the Third Reich and a return the democracy of the inter-war period.

Coalition-building is a long and tedious process in which the parties make concessions and deals that would allow such a coalition to be adequate for all sides involved. A rarity in British politics. In fact, following an extremely close result in the 2005 German Federal election, it took 2 months for incumbent chancellor Angela Merkel to assume office, and it has been known to take even longer. Ultimately the Bundestag ratifies the deal that comes to fruition and elects the head of that coalition with a simple majority.

Before delving into the recent 2021 Federal election, it is important to consider the result of the 2017 election and the previous government controlling the Bundestag. In 2017 the centre-right CDU/CSU Party (colloquially known as 'the Union') led by long-time Chancellor Angela Merkel achieved 32.9% of the overall vote and 246 out of 709 seats – far ahead of the second-placed Social Democratic Party (SPD), a broadly centre-left party which received 20.5% of the vote and 153 seats. However, the Union fell far short of a majority and lost 65 seats. What resulted after 5 months of negotiations was a 4th Grand Coalition - that is a coalition between the Union and the SPD, the 2 largest parties that affirmed Merkel's position and chancellor and a number of Cabinet ministers from both the Union and the SPD. This included the SPD Finance Minister, Vice Chancellor and SPD candidate for Chancellor in 2021, Olaf Scholz.

Another major story from the 2017 election was the surge in support for the far-right, anti-Islam Alternative für Deutschland (AfD) which received 94 seats and 12.6% of the vote – this is the first time since before the defeat of the Third Reich in World War 2 a far-right party has achieved representation in the Bundestag.

The 2021 Election took place last September. The SPD topped the poll, receiving 25.7% of the vote and 206 out of 735 seats. An impressive result largely attributed to the popularity of their candidate for Chancellor. This is especially impressive given that critics claimed the SPD to be a weakening force in German politics and predicted it to fall out of the top two for the first time since March 1933.

The Union dropped to second-place, falling back to 24.1% of the vote and 196 seats with their deeply unpopular candidate, Armin Laschet, the current Minister-President of North Rhine-Westphalia. The Greens predictably surged, though were far off their polling peak following the 2019 European elections, winning 118 seats with 14.8% of the vote despite their relatively unpopular chancellor candidate, Annalena Baerbock. The far-right AfD has also fallen back from their peak result in the 2017 election, securing 83 seats with 10.3% of the vote. By far the biggest losers of this election were the far-left remnant of the East German PDS which barely scraped into the Bundestag by winning 3 mandate seats in Berlin and Leipzig. They lost 30 seats, falling back to 39 with 4.9% of the vote.

Coalition talks then continued for almost months. Although it always appeared that a coalition of the centre-left SPD, Die Grünen and the centre to centre-right FDP (a 'traffic light coalition') was the favourite as Baerbock, Lindner and the likely chancellor Scholz made clear that preference on a number of occasions.

It is also pretty clear that the Union's Armin Laschet were never likely to lead the next government, although if 'traffic-light' negotiations had broken down there was a possibility for the CDU/CSU to enter government. All this means the CDU/CSU has gone into opposition for the first time since 2005. As for Die Linke and the AfD, it was always highly unlikely they would enter government, as they have no natural allies among the larger parties. This applies especially to the AfD with its racist and Islamophobic tendencies.

Las ferias canceladas

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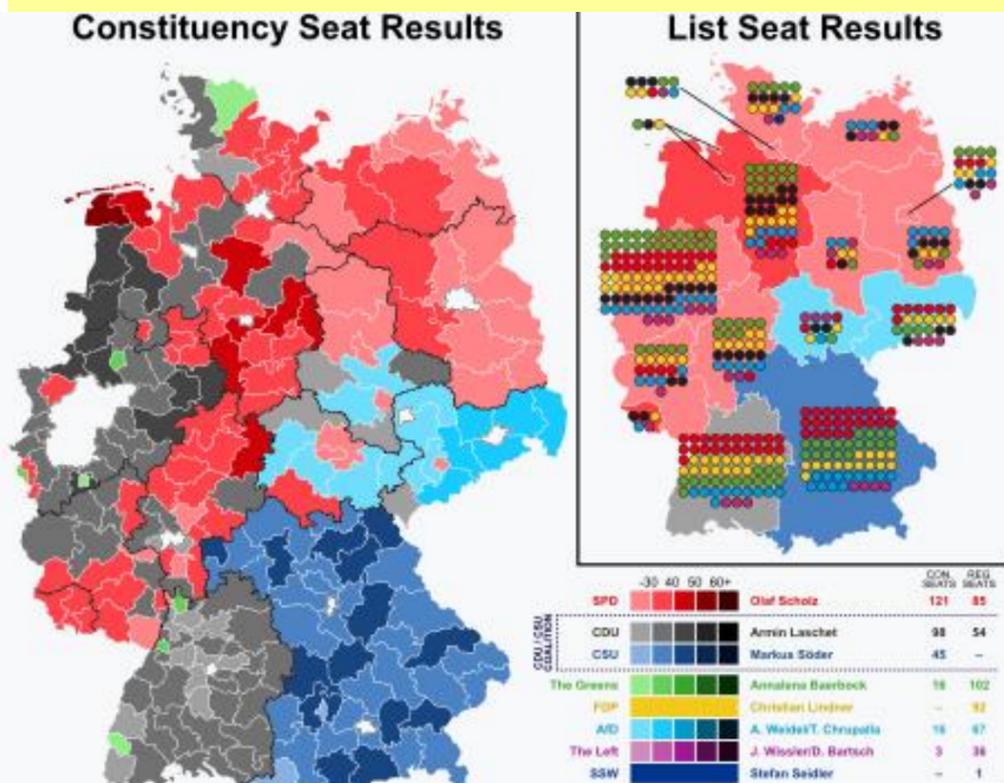


En un año, se celebran alrededor de 3.000 festivales en la región andaluza, con cada de las ochocientas comunidades en Andalucía teniendo su propia "feria" que es un tipo de celebración en que los pueblos celebran con bailando y bebiendo con casetas en disfraces tradicionales. Sin embargo, este verano (en el corazón de la primera ola de la pandemia) 37 ferias andaluzas fueron afectadas por las medidas, incluyendo la primera feria (La Feria de Abril) y otras ferias importantes como esas de Córdoba, Marbella y Granada. Con la posibilidad de meses adicionales bajo restricciones de seguridad, es probable que más festivales y celebraciones tradiciones vayan a enfrentar desafíos con su arreglo.

Además, este problema no solo afecta al disfrute y la estabilidad financiera de los españoles, sino que también está perjudicando a la población fuertemente religiosa a través la cancelación de varias celebraciones religiosas. Quizás la más notable es la cancelación de la "Semana Santa" de vuelta en marzo. En 2018, el 68,5% de la población se definió como católica, y la influencia de la religión siempre ha sido de un gran nivel en todo del país. Por lo tanto, las restricciones recurrentes están derrumbando el equilibrio de todo aspecto de la vida española, y con poca esperanza de una solución rápida, está casi garantizado que estas dificultades se prolongarán

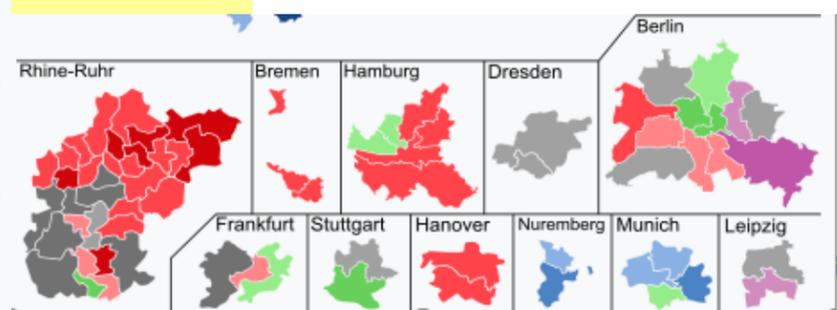
En conclusión, todo del mundo está luchando con los constantes cambios de rutina y el miedo a mantenerse a salvo, pero como un país cuyo entorno cultural proporciona una riqueza tan extrema de bienestar y finanzas, las medidas son una disrupción total de su forma de vida. Andalucía, y sus compatriotas, están peleando una pelea imposible y es improbable que encuentren un compromiso que sea seguro y rentable.

(Translated page 7)



Election, by party.

Note the dominance of the SPD (red) and CDU/CSU (blue and black) in the constituency section, whereas the Greens and Free Democrat pick up seats in the list section.



WHAT CAN HEARING PEOPLE DO TO HELP THE HEARING IMPAIRED?

The Silent Language

EMILY ALEXANDER

Sign language is such an important and relevant topic and is the core to how many hearing-impaired people can verbalise and communicate using visual gestures and signs. Hearing impaired people struggle daily when interacting with hearing people as they speak with their voice and rarely use strong facial expressions. The World of Federation of the Deaf estimates that there are 72 million deaf people in the world, of whom 80% live in developing countries. With little resources for education, let alone resources to help the deaf, every day is a struggle for the people who live there as communication is a vital element for a decent quality of life.

How do deaf people struggle?

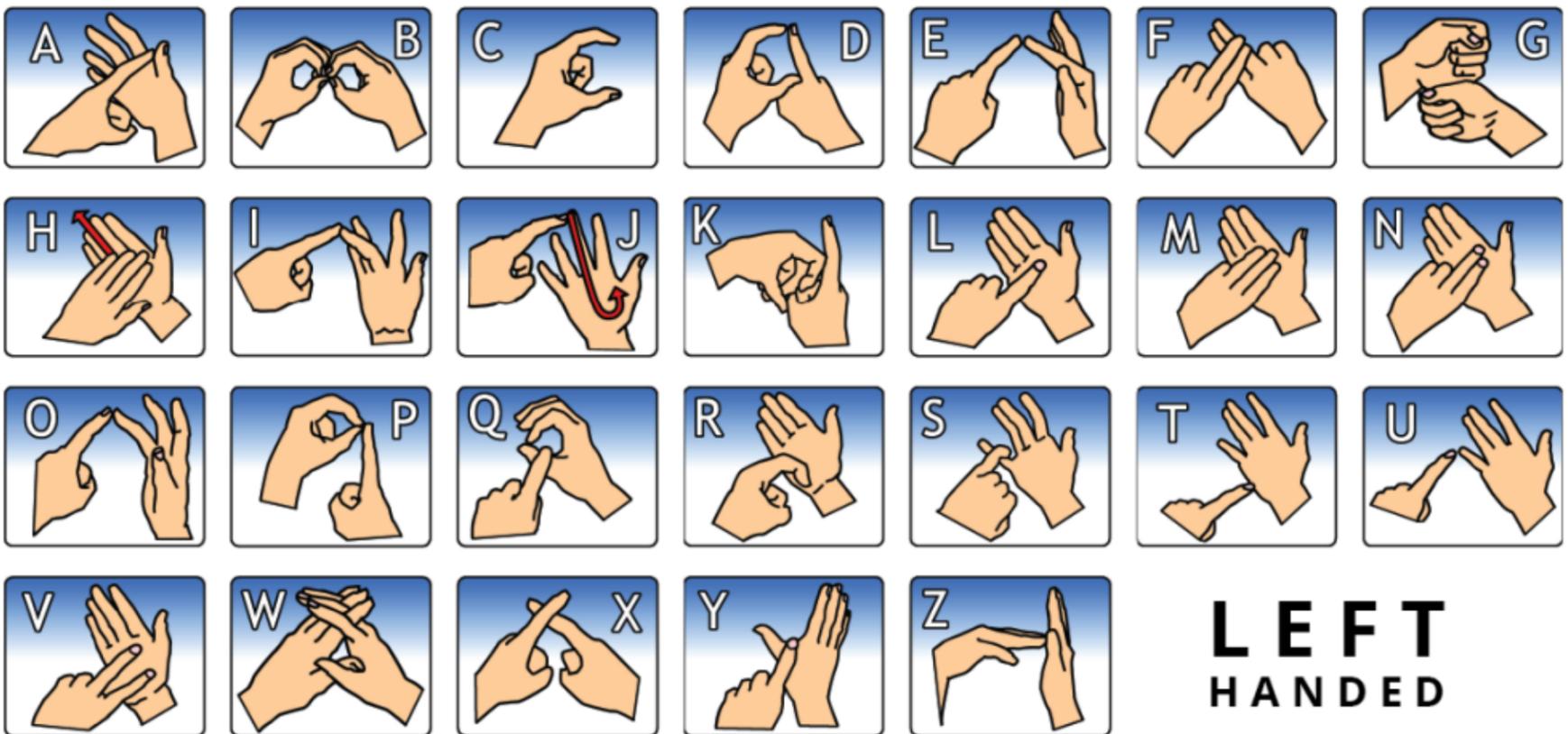
This is an extremely important matter and is crucial to today's society. Only recently, during the pandemic, numerous deaf people have struggled with issues caused by masks, as they rely on lip patterns much more than hand signing. And with masks covering their faces and mouths, they couldn't understand what people were trying to tell them. Deaf people also use physical touch to communicate. Whether it be by a simple touch on the shoulder to get someone's attention or a motion to help them queue up. However, due to the social distancing, touch isn't allowed and so another luxury is taken away from them by no fault of their own.



Above: Two people signing

One of the most significant issues is that they are isolated from human contact, and this restricts them from becoming a part of the community. A common situation, for example, is if a parent may pick up their child from school, but being hearing impaired, they find it hard to fit in and successfully communicate with the other parents. This can have quite serious influence on their mental and physical health as it restricts them from doing so many ordinary things and they are more inclined to stay at home instead of going out.

BRITISH SIGN LANGUAGE - FINGERSPELLING



The status of BSL in mainstream schools?

In 2018, a petition was sent to the government, asking for the right for BSL (British Sign Language) to be a mandatory part of the national curriculum in schools and it had 35,203 signatures. Unfortunately, the petition was unsuccessful as the government stated that "BSL was recognised as a language in its own right by the UK government in 2003. Whilst it is not a mandatory part of the curriculum, schools are free to teach it if they choose to do so."

Highgate primary school decided to abide by this and join forces with Blanche Nevile school for deaf children and the schools work in partnership so that deaf and hearing children can learn alongside each other. Not only do the deaf or hard of hearing children feel more confident and supported by talking to the hearing children, but the hearing children have developed their skills in learning another language, therefore increasing their brain capacity, improving cognitive skills and overall brain function. These schools show how it is possible to integrate sign language to education and how it shapes the young minds of the future in such a positive and enriching way.



BRITISH SIGN LANGUAGE - GREETINGS



Above: Common greetings 'signs' used in BSL.

Fortunately, in recent years, many more policies and attitudes have benefitted the previously isolated deaf community. One of the newest laws that has helped the deaf community is that employers are no longer allowed to discriminate against those who are deaf. Although there may be a law, only 65% of working age deaf people are in employment, compared to 79% of the general population in the UK. This shows that even in an ever – changing world, there is still an unspoken barrier, separating the deaf from the hearing evenly in something seemingly inclusive and essential as the world of work.

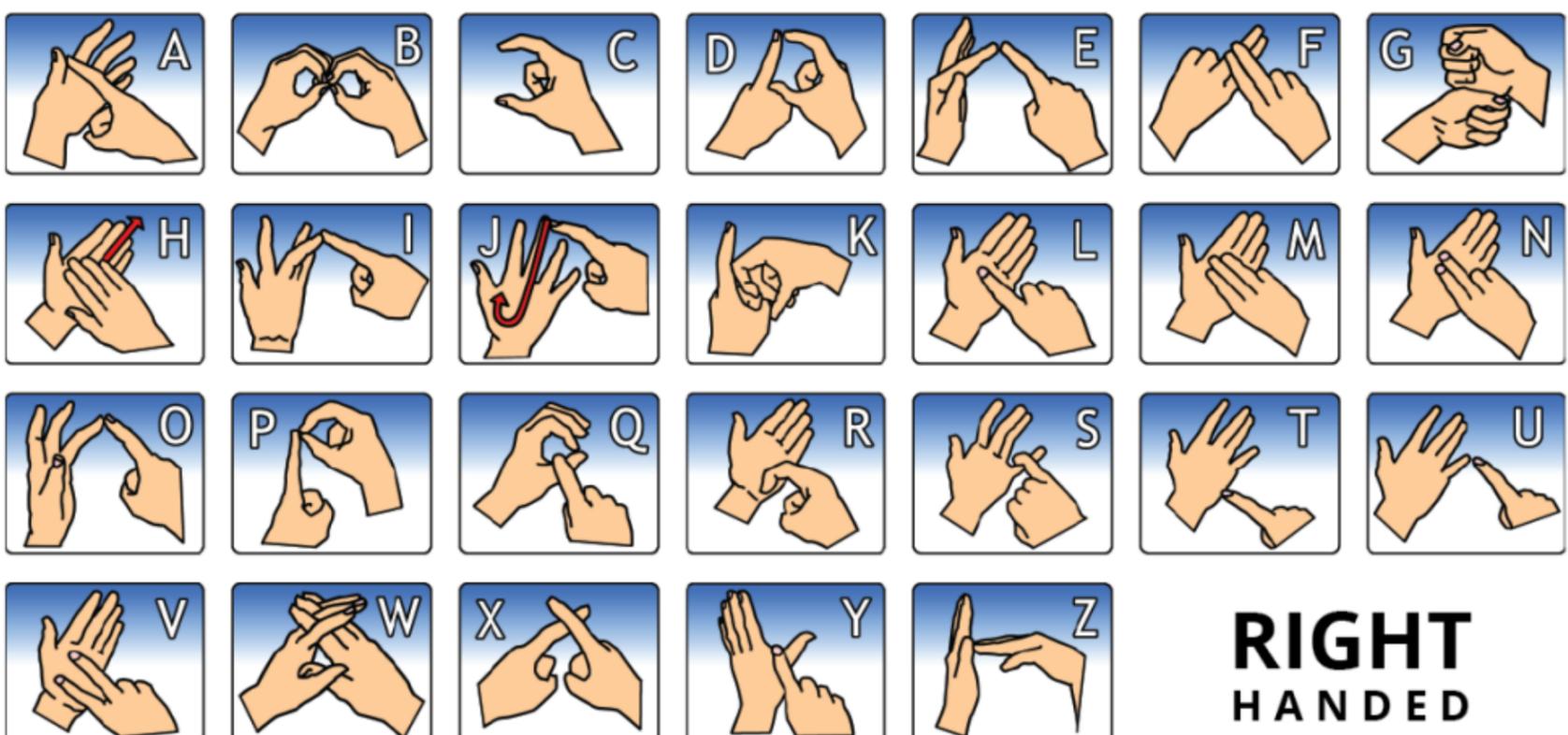
How are deaf children disadvantaged?

Most arguably, the group that has suffered the most is inevitably the children as they need essential life skills to help to grow and develop, one of the most consequential lessons in life is social skills and interacting with people. However, as deaf children cannot communicate easily with hearing children, this

limits the opportunity to develop these vital skills. Approximately, 40% of deaf children experience mental health problems, compared to 25% of hearing children due to the fact that they feel isolated and left out from the hearing community. Recently, a British film called the “Silent child” was created to show the huge lack of education and how it impacts so many deaf children. The short film won an Oscar for best live action short film. By depicting the life of a deaf child, this film helps us to see the key issues in a modern society. This film not only highlights and emphasises the struggles of a deaf child but signifies the hardship of dominantly hearing families and what they have to go through when facing this reality

To conclude, improvements to the way that the hearing and the deaf community interact would be so simple, yet so effective. Learning a couple of basic signs of sign language, whether it be sign language (BSL, ASL), SSE (Sign Supported English) or Makaton, would not only help an individual but the extensive wider society, as it not only shapes a singular life but helps thousands of others to have a better and more integrated future.

BRITISH SIGN LANGUAGE - FINGERSPELLING



**RIGHT
HANDED**

FOCUS ON THE UKRAINE CRISIS

The Long view...

WILLIAM ACHARYYA

The countries of Russia and Ukraine share a long and intertwined history which extends back to the earliest modern civilisations in Eastern Europe when the territory of the Kyivan Rus' expanded northwards espousing what would later become the Grand Duchy of Moscow in the 13th century. Despite this common ancestry the direction of the two nations has been sharply divided, with each one following a different path both culturally and politically. After the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991 and the ratification of Ukraine's constitution in 1996, the second largest country in Europe has pursued liberal democracy electing Volodymyr Zelenskyy as president in 2019. Contrarily Russia has remained an autocracy under the control of Vladimir Putin and his cronies.

Ukraine and the Russian Empire

Throughout the 19th and 20th centuries Ukraine occupied an important place within the geopolitics of the Russian Empire, creating a border with Austro-Hungary. The battle for influence within the region subjected Ukraine to a plethora of Russification campaigns which sought to impose the Russian language, state religion, and traditions on the Ukrainian people. The success of these campaigns, carried out by successive Czars of Russia as far back as Catherine the Great in the 1750s, was limited. Though many eastern regions of Ukraine now speak solely in Russian the traditions and strength of national identity persisted in spite of Imperial persecution. World War One saw the end of both empires and the establishment of new republics across Europe, on the 22nd of January 1918 the Ukrainian Peoples Republic was declared, and Ukraine experienced a brief glimmer of autonomy before its absorption into the Soviet Union in 1919, under which it would be controlled until 1992.

Below: The western frontier of the Russian Empire in 1815



Ukraine and the USSR

The position of the Ukrainian SSR within the Soviet Union was undoubtedly one of subordination. Widespread ethnic cleansing of the Union by Joseph Stalin saw hundreds of thousands of 'special deportees' transferred. In addition, the Holodomor famine of 1932-33 which killed over 3 million people is now regarded by Ukraine and 16 other nations as a genocide committed by the Soviet government. What is clear is that Stalin had a clear resentment and disdain for any shred of Ukrainian sovereignty. Putin's remarks on the fall of the Soviet Union being 'the greatest geopolitical catastrophe of the twentieth century' and his appetite for authoritarianism and disregard for internationally recognised borders, for example the 2014 annexation of Crimea, transferred to Ukrainian SSR by the Russian SSR in 1954. This behaviour evokes chilling reminders of the atrocities committed by Stalin and other Soviet leaders in their desire to maintain dominance over both Ukraine and other republics within the Soviet sphere.

Below: Ukraine and the other Soviet Republics, all of which gained independence from Moscow after 1991.



Ukraine since the collapse of the USSR in 1991

Since its independence Ukraine has fought a different kind of battle against the Putin regime. The Russian Government has consistently interfered with Ukrainian democratic elections installing puppet governments under Wiktor Janukowitsch in 2004 and 2010. Despite this continued political influence Zelenskyy's election in 2019 once again indicate the Ukrainian people's continued defence of their sovereignty. The first military engagement by Putin in Ukraine was the March 2014 annexation of Crimea which though internationally condemned did not perturb Putin from the full-scale invasion of the country beginning in February 2022.

The outcome of the Russo-Ukrainian war remains indeterminable, however the resolve and determination of the Ukrainian people to uphold and defend their sovereignty, as they have for centuries is unequivocally clear. It becomes ever more likely that Putin will fail in his attempts to reunite the Soviet Union under a Russian flag as sanctions cripple the Russian economy, and Zelenskyy's policy shifts ever more westward, addressing both the United States Congress, and the British House of Commons, a first. In his address to the Commons, he quoted the words of Winston Churchill; the rapturous 'we shall not surrender!' of Churchill's 1940 speech is an unmistakable statement of determination, a fortitude which has already hampered the advances of Russian forces on the capital Kyiv.

Below: Independence Square in the Ukrainian capital, Kyiv, before and after Russian bombing.



Putin: who and how?

THOMAS MILLS

Vladimir Vladimirovich Putin was born in October 1952, on the 4th floor of a run-down apartment block in Leningrad (since re-named St Petersburg following the collapse of the Soviet Communist regime in 1991). From a young age, he was involved in criminal gangs, seen as giving a better chance of success than what the economy offered. He was saved from this life of crime by his judo teacher, and became proficient in martial arts, which attracted the attention of the KGB. This had been a dream of Putin's, inspired by the film *Seventeen Years of Spring* featuring the Soviet 'James Bond,' Stierlitz.

At 23, he joined the KGB, and was initially sent to the backwater of Dresden in East Germany, far from the intrigue in Berlin. Upon the collapse of the USSR, he returned to St Petersburg. It was now a den of criminality, plagued by bombings and contract killings – in a series of interviews, Putin claimed he slept with a gun under his pillow. He became a fixer for the mayor of St Petersburg, Anatoly Sobchak, and helped arrange deals between his corrupt boss, and the police and security services. In 1996, Sobchak lost the elections in St Petersburg, and so Putin headed to Moscow, to work for Yeltsin – the then President.

He joined the FSB, and within a year he was appointed as Director. After preventing Yeltsin from being impeached by discrediting his main opponent, Yeltsin welcomed him into his inner circle. He was selected as acting Prime Minister in August 1999 and designated as Yeltsin's intended successor. After Yeltsin unexpectedly stepped down, he then became acting President – following terrorist bombings (possibly orchestrated by Putin himself) and the ensuing war in Chechnya, he was elected President in his own right in 2000.

He consolidated his power by bringing the oligarchs who had effectively run Russia for 10 years under control, through the well-publicised arrest and imprisonment of the richest man in Russia, Mikhail Khodorkovsky. Despite some minor setbacks in his first presidency, such as the Kursk submarine disaster – in which 114 sailors died – and the ending of the Chechen war after a costly campaign, he was re-elected for a 2nd term in March 2004. From here, repression of journalists and dissidents only increased – it became a criminal offence to criticise the Russian government. Alexander Litvinenko, a Russian defector, was murdered in London by polonium poisoning, his killing ordered by the FSB and most likely approved by Putin himself.

In May 2008, due to the prohibition of a consecutive 3rd term by the Russian Constitution, he stepped down, with his deputy Dmitry Medvedev becoming President, and Putin becoming Prime Minister.

Below left : Vladimir Putin as a young KGB officer, prior to the collapse of the Soviet Union.

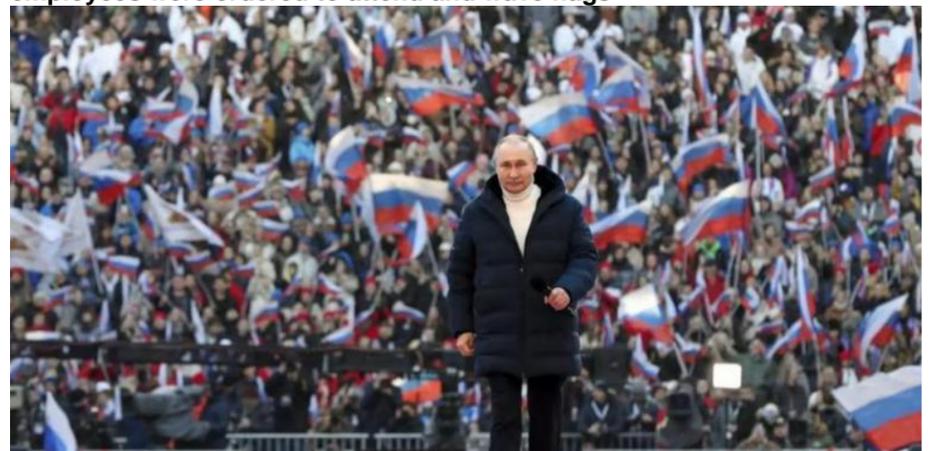


Below right: Putin's 'macho' photoshoots to promote his strong-man image are easily mocked, but his government is almost-certainly responsible for the murder of opposition figures.



Medvedev served as Putin's puppet and Putin stood for President once again in 2012. The election was rigged to ensure Putin's victory, and he secured a 3rd term. In this term, he enacted harsh anti-LGBTQ+ laws and went on a campaign to promote masculinity and traditional Russian values. He also had Botox injections to retain his youthful looks and separated from his wife.

Below: Putin appears at a pro-war rally in March this year, at which state employees were ordered to attend and wave flags



In 2014, he sent Russian forces to occupy Crimea, and eastern Ukraine, culminating in flight MH17 being downed. He was re-elected for a 4th time in 2018, and in 2020 announced changes to the Constitution permitting him to remain in power until 2036. In February 2022, Putin ordered Russian forces to invade Ukraine. We await how it will end.

Cancelled fairs could be a fatal blow to the region of Andalusia (translated from pages 1 and 3).

During the coronavirus outbreak, Andalusia has imposed a variety of measures in order to face growing risks in the region. Like much of the world, frequent screening and limits to meetings of more than six people have been introduced, and these changes to daily life are causing widespread anxiety and frustration. But, for a country with so much importance found in its festivals and traditions, these measure are threatening the Spanish way of life, and with it the wellbeing of its regions.

Similar to other European countries, tourism is a key source of income for Spain with an estimated 17% of tourists that travel purely for its cultural appeal. Already the travel restrictions and virus' aftermath are predicted to contract the GDP of the country by 12.8% (according to the International Monetary Fund). But it's possible that the financial struggles are not going to be the only difficulty that the Andalusian people will have to face.

In a year, around 3,000 festivals are celebrated in the Andalusia region, with each of the 800 communities in Andalusia having its own "feria" which is a type of celebration in which the villages and town celebrate with dancing and drinking with marquees in traditional costumes. However, this summer (in the heart of the first wave of the pandemic) 37 Andalusian fairs were affected by the measures, including the first fair (La Feria de Abril) and other important fairs like those of Cordoba, Marbella and Granada. With the possibility of further months under security restrictions, it's likely that more festivals and traditional celebrations are going to face challenges with their arrangement.

Moreover, this problem doesn't just affect the enjoyment and financial stability of the Spanish people, but also is harming the heavily religious population through the cancelation of various religious celebrations. Perhaps the most notable es the cancelation of the "Holy Week" back in March. In 2018, 68.5% of the population defined themselves as catholic, and the influence of the religion and its festivals has always been of a great level across the country. Therefore, the recurring restrictions are destroying the stability of every aspect of Spanish life, and with little hope of a quick solution, it's almost guaranteed that these difficulties will be prolonged.

In conclusion, all of the world is struggling with the constant routine changes and the fear and staying safe, but as a country whose cultural identity provides such extreme wealth of wellbeing and finance, the measures are a total disruption of their way of life. Andalusia, and their compatriots, are fighting an impossible fight and it's unlikely that they will find a compromise that is safe and profitable.

TRY PRACTICING ITALIAN...

Il Risorgimento e l'Unita d'Italia

CECILIO SEGANTINI & LORENZO ALBERTELLI



Italian Unification

Queste rivolte sarebbero continuate per tutto il decennio 1820. Nel 1830, scoppiarono più rivolte liberali ispirate dalla rivoluzione di luglio in Francia. In risposta, l'Austria mandò fanteria aggiuntiva in Italia per reprimere queste rivolte con il risultato che molti capi liberali, compreso Giuseppe Mazzini e Giuseppe Garibaldi, fuggirono in Francia. Giuseppe Mazzini avrebbe in seguito formato la società segreta La Giovine Italia la quale cercò di far passare riforme liberali in tutta Italia pur alla fine fallendo.

Molti Italiani cercarono l'unità a quel tempo; Mazzini voleva che Italia diventasse una repubblica moderna. Tuttavia, molti Cattolici compreso Vincenzo Gioberti volevano che l'Italia diventasse una federazione guidata dal Papa ed inoltre il primo ministro del piemonte Massimo d'Azeglio voleva che l'Italia fosse una monarchia costituzionale sotto la guida piemontese.

Nel 1846, Papa Gregorio XVI morì e Papa Pio IX (un Papa più simpatico ai liberali) fu eletto ma nel 1849, a causa delle continue rivolte, Papa Pio IX fu costretto a fuggire da Roma e Mazzini prese il controllo, proclamando Roma una repubblica. Tuttavia, Mazzini non avrebbe mantenuto il controllo di Roma. Reduce da una guerra fallita con l'Austria, Re Carlo Alberto di Savoia abdicò, permettendo a Vittorio Emanuele II di salire al trono. A partire dal 1853, il Piemonte-Sardegna riuscì ad ottenere più denaro grazie alle riforme finanziarie messe in atto dal suo premier (Camillo Benso, Conte di Cavour). Ciò concesse al Piemonte Sardegna di perseguire una politica estera più aggressiva permettendone il coinvolgimento o nella guerra di Crimea. Ciò fu ulteriormente aiutato dalla geografia Piemontese perché sia la Francia che l'Austria avrebbero minacciato l'altra se avessero tentato un'invasione. In ragione dell'aiuto del Piemonte alla Francia nella guerra di Crimea (e poiché il Re di Francia dell'epoca Napoleone III era un ex membro dei carbonari) fu concordato che la Francia avrebbe assistito il Piemonte nell'espansione della propria area di controllo.

Una rivolta fu organizzata in Modena con Piemonte e Francia che venivano in soccorso della rivolta e rimuovevano la presenza dell'Austria. Appena ciò accadde, parecchi stati al sud di Modena si unirono e formarono Le Province Unite del Centro Italia le quali, dopo che gli Austriaci furono rimossi dalla Lombardia (con Nizza e Savoia date alla Francia per il suo supporto), si lasciarono annessere al Piemonte.

Nel 1860, in risposta ad una rivolta in Sicilia, Giuseppe Garibaldi lanciò "La Spedizione dei Mille"; una offensiva di soli 1000 uomini che vide la conquista della Sicilia. Pochi mesi dopo Garibaldi conquistò anche Napoli lasciando stare solo gli stati papali. Tuttavia, il Piemonte avrebbe successivamente annesso anche la maggior parte degli stati papali lasciando solo Roma

Alla fine del 1860, si tenne un referendum nel Sud che fu sostenuto in modo schiacciante per l'unificazione con il Piemonte. Poco dopo, Garibaldi cedette il controllo di Napoli a Vittorio Emanuele II a Teano. Questo fu importante perché Garibaldi era un repubblicano e non supportava la monarchia, mostrò quindi il suo credo nell'unificazione d'Italia.

Il 17 marzo 1861 il Regno d'Italia fu proclamato con Vittorio Emanuele II come primo re. All'Italia sarebbe stata successivamente data Venezia a seguito della guerra dei fratelli del 1866 dalla Francia. L'Italia avrebbe preso successivamente Roma nel 1870 poiché allo scoppio della guerra Franco-Prussiana le truppe francesi con base a Roma si ritirarono lasciando la città senza difese. È così che l'Italia è diventata il paese che noi oggi conosciamo.

(English translation on page 11)





David Attenborough: A life on our planet

ABIGAIL THURLBY

In his intimate 2020 documentary, David Attenborough gives his witness statement on the destruction of the natural world by humans. We see a side to Attenborough that is far from his usual steady narrative over videos of lions chasing gazelles; he seems forlorn and almost defeated. In a particularly emotional moment he states “well, we’ve destroyed it. Not just ruined it.” Here he is referring to our planet that he implores we must fix.

Throughout the documentary, we are shown figures displaying: world population, the carbon in the atmosphere and remaining wilderness. These stats become a pivotal part of the story that shows the extent of the damage humans have achieved in a mere 83-year time span. In 1937 the world population was 2.3 billion and 66% of the wilderness remained. Now, in 2020, the world’s population has reached 7.8 Billion and just 35% of the wilderness remains. The correlation between the growing population and declining wilderness is defined when David Attenborough himself says in a stark moment “The... Human beings have overrun the world.”

Attenborough confronts us with the fact that “our blind assault on the planet has finally come the alter the very fundamentals of the living world.” He explains the multiple ways we have damaged the natural world around us; one of the scary truths is that the ocean can no longer absorb the excess heat we release into the atmosphere. Now, in Attenborough’s words, “the average global temperature today is one degree Celsius warmer than it was when I was born.” As a result of the increase in temperature, the summer sea ice in the Arctic has reduced by 40% in the last forty years.

in global food production as soils are exhausted and overused, and the weather becomes more and more unpredictable. Finally, we are warned that in the year 2100 the world’s temperature will have increased so much that large parts of the Earth become uninhabitable, leaving millions homeless. The impact of this stark summary of our future leaves a feeling of hopelessness, yet Attenborough asserts that it is not too late, but we must act now to stop the sixth world extinction.

Attenborough insists that the only way out of the crisis we have created is to “re-wild the world”. He explains the ways we can “re-wild” the world with examples of where it has been achieved already. We need to slow and eventually stop the growth of the human population before the planet can no longer sustain us. This is achievable, as seen in Japan, by increasing living standards and giving people greater opportunities in life across the globe. Another thing we must do is phase out fossil fuels and use more reusable sources of power. We can run the world on sunlight, water, wind and geothermal energy. Today, Morocco generates 40% of its energy from renewable powerplants, including the world’s largest solar farm. By 2050 they could be an exporter of renewable energy.

Attenborough calls the ocean “a critical ally in our battle to reduce carbon in the atmosphere” and the more diverse it is the better it does that job. In Palau, they created fishing-free zones; those areas became so healthy the returning fish populations spilt into the local fishing areas. So by making one-third of the world’s coasts no fishing zones there will be enough fish to feed the world’s population and the reefs will thrive again.



Attenborough also points out that even the oceans are not safe from humans as 90% of large fish have been removed from the oceans. “Without large fish and other marine predators the oceanic nutrient cycle stutters,” he warns without the predators “the ocean starts to die.” The remaining life in the ocean has been over-fished to the point that governments have to subsidize fishing fleets to keep the business alive. Back on land, we learn that half of the world’s fertile land is used for farming and 60% of the world’s animals are raised to eat; only 4% of the animals on Earth are wild. While being shown heart-breaking footage of an orangutan stranded among tree corpses, we are informed that 3 trillion trees have been cut down from the rainforest. These trees are cut just to be replaced by military rows of oil palm trees. It makes the issue of climate change seem not so distant and confusing but something that we can see the cause and effect of. It creates an emotional response, forcing humanity to own up to its actions.

Attenborough shocks us with the harsh reality of the bleak future we and our planet face because of human actions. Just ten years away, in the 2030s the rainforests will have been cut down to the extent that they can no longer retain moisture and turn into a dry savannah. Summers in the arctic will become ice-free so there’s no white icecap to reflect the sun’s rays into space. In the 2040s frozen soil thaws releasing methane, and accelerating climate change at an irreversible rate. By 2050 the ocean heats to the point where the coral reefs become barren and the fish populations disappear. 2080 holds a crisis

But with the wilderness returning we will need to create more space for the wilderness to return to. We must use the areas in the rainforest that have already been cleared to plant oil palms and leave the remaining jungle alone. We must change our diet to a mostly plant-based one. This way we can use less space and produce much more food to feed everyone. The Netherlands has developed sustainable farming methods that have raised yields tenfold in two generations while at the same time using: less water, fewer pesticides, less fertilizer and emitting less carbon. They’ve shown that we can produce more food from much less land; we can start to produce food in new spaces for example indoors within cities.

Attenborough’s documentary inspires the need to make a change. Maybe it’s because no one wants to disappoint the Sir David! It could be the sad clips of the animals close to extinction and the monkeys left among demolished trees and the coral reefs bleached and dying. Perhaps and probably most likely it’s the nature of humans to survive and protect ourselves. This documentary brings an issue that usually feels so detached and a far off problem into perspective. It’s effective in making you feel despairing that we humans as a species have done so much damage to the world in such a short period. Yet, After the soul-crushing revelations of the dark future of this planet, we are given hope. We can see the future waiting for us if we make sacrifices and pressure our governments to leave us and the generations that follow with a future. We can no longer put off change and leave our issues for the next generation to fix. We simply do not have the time. This is why this documentary is so important and powerful.

Why History is Repeating Itself: Crisis in China

ZARA TEHAL AND HANNAH AHMED

Auschwitz 1942 versus the Muslim concentration camps of 2020

The difference? Auschwitz 1942 targeted the Jews of Nazi Germany whilst Uighur Muslims in China are suffering under the tyranny of the CCP's "re-education" programme in which the Chinese government claimed Islam to be a "mental illness".

The similarities? A mentally depreciating and immoral act of inhumanity. Both events physically, emotionally, and mentally destroying and oppressing its victims. Both events driven because of one's religion and belief.

What happened in Auschwitz 1942?

Auschwitz was one of the largest and most notoriously brutal concentration camps during the Holocaust. It initially was introduced to serve as a detention facility for political prisoners but transformed into a culmination of camps. The majority of those being sent by the Nazi's to Auschwitz were predominantly Jews who were unfairly targeted simply because they were Jews and Hitler channeled his strong dislike towards them through the creation of these camps. The detainees who were perceived to be unfit such as young children and pregnant women were ordered to take showers which were actually gas chambers in which they were exposed to Zyklon-B Poison gas. The barbaric treatments continued as Auschwitz occupants were subjected to inhumane medical experimentation such as studying eye colour. This experiment involved serum being injected into eyeballs of dozens of young children causing them undeniable pain.

The tyranny and brutality faced and endured by Jews as they became subjected to oppression and victimisation stemmed from Adolf Hitler's policy known as the "Final Solution". This policy formed the basis of the isolation of Jews in Germany who were subjected to dehumanising regulations and various acts of violence. Hitler was adamant that the issue of Jews would only be resolved through eradicating them. Much like the Uighur Muslims, the inhabitants of Hitler's camps were completely isolated from the outside world and surrounded by barbed wire fencing, and both the Uighurs and Jews were forced to face immoral and inhumane acts of violence.



Above: Mass incarceration of Uighur people

Within the Auschwitz camps, there was more than 40 sub camps in which the prisoners of the camps became subjected to forced labour at German industrial plants and farms between 1942-44, the largest was called Buna Monowitz which held around ten thousand prisoners. The true number of deaths within these camps have been hard to figure as the SS guards strove to conceal their horrific crimes and tried to destroy the prisoner records, however almost 1.3 million people arrived at Auschwitz with 1.1 million deaths. The German authorities ordered a halt to gas chambers and on the 27th of January 1945, Soviet forces came to discover a few thousand survivors. Concentration Camps are still ongoing in Xinjiang.



Above: A protest against the Chinese government's treatment of Uighur people

What is happening in China currently?

Since the start of the communist takeover, religion has always been repressed, in particular the Uighur, who even during Mao's rule faced troubles. In 1948 the PLA conducted a military campaign in Xinjiang to bring the area firmly under Chinese control. The regime sought to control Muslim children and influence their education in a way that benefits the Chinese Communist Party. (CCP) Since then conditions for Uighur, a predominantly Turkic-speaking ethnic group primarily from China's north-western region of Xinjiang, has only worsened.

Since April 2017, some eight hundred thousand to two million Uighurs and other Muslims, including ethnic Kazakhs and Uzbeks, have been detained and the Muslims outside have suffered decades of harsh rules under the Chinese authorities. The reason for this detainment is wrong, they are being detained per the religious belief and not for crimes as per such. Muslims are being forced to pledge loyalty to the CCP and renounce Islam as well as sing praises for communism and learn Mandarin. Images such as the one on the left show the mass level this campaign has reached in its aim to eradicate Muslims who pose as a threat to their communist party based on communist atheist views.

On top of this, they are being tortured, deprived of sleep and split from their families. Muslim women have also been facing severe difficulties and repression. They are being forced to share beds with Chinese communist cadres, they are having their headscarves and their sense of modesty stripped from them. They are being forced to re-marry and to drink alcohol which is horrific beyond word. More acts such as destroying mosques, denying halal food, denying Uighur parents from naming their children religious names, such as Mohammed and Medina, not permitting them to fast during Ramadhan and having party members observe them on a daily basis.

On the 28th November 2018 in Washington DC, Mihrigul Tursun, a former detainee of the camps expressed her emotion and anger towards what really happens behind the supposed "vocational" centres as officials deem. She recalled the second time she was detained; she was electrocuted as her body shook, she felt the pain within her veins and begged them to kill her rather than enduring this torture. They ate very little food and were forced to repeat in Chinese "LONG LIVE XI JINPING", and sing songs that hailed the CCP. This is in fact far from a form of rehabilitation but is a Muslim Holocaust in which Muslims are stripped of their rights and are compelled to endure the inhumanity they face. The Chinese government claimed Islam to be a "mental illness", and although this brutality is side-lined by the daily news of Covid-19, it is still happening and is still so prominent as ultimately Muslims are being senselessly and violently tortured and are forced to silently endure this horror.

Most of the Uighurs in these camps have not been charged for crimes, in fact they have simply being targeted for reasons such as contacting or travelling to specific countries that China classifies as 'sensitive', having more than 3 children which is why there is stringent regulation on women being forced to take birth control within the camps and attending mosque services. The torture and racial predicament has not only taken place within the pervasive camps, it has also affected Uighurs living outside of the camps. Communist Party members also monitor Uighurs from their homes and track on any behavior they deem as "extremist", such as even fasting during Ramadan despite this being mandatory within Islam.

(continued from previous page)

The Chinese government when asked about the accusation of keeping Muslims in detainment camps responded with limiting extremist Islamic acts. The Government said that it would combat “the three evils – separatism, religious extremism, and international terrorism – at all costs.” But should the government reason threats of terror with terror? NO. They should not, especially when there is inconclusive evidence of these so called terror attacks. The government has been unfair in the treatment of these Muslims who deserve religious freedom and instead are being forced into things that they are thoroughly against.

Whilst both these events are by name different, the inhumanity, immorality and violence is channelled throughout them, both events are driven by animosity and hate and have resulted in millions of horrific deaths of those who did not deserve to die. Both events although years apart are evident that the emphatic phrase “History always repeats itself”, is indeed true.

The lack of attention received in the media shows the lack of care in general towards religion and especially towards Islam. The fact that places, including

other Muslim countries such as Pakistan and Saudi Arabia, are silent in response to lack of human rights in Uighur shows how strong China is.

Their history of being a strong and militarily powerful country installs fear in others. This leads to the question of what can we as human being do to support the oppressed Muslims of Uighur, the answer is raise awareness on a huge global scale. The UN human rights need to be allowed into China to help these people. As a whole, the world needs a better outlook towards religion. It has been proven that change can happen if the masses get involved and protest, such shown when the Black Lives Matter movement was happening.

People need to educate themselves to save the lives of these innocent people whose only fault is believing in their religion. The Chinese government need to answer questions and need to recognize the wrong they are committing. These Muslims demand freedom to practice their religious beliefs and the right to live according to how they please. These lives need to be saved.

Protect the lives of the Uighur Muslims! Justice is needed!

Memorial to Yueyang Tower



CORA CHOW



Above: Yueyang Tower, Hunan Province, is one of the Three Great Towers of Jiangnan

Above right: Fan Zhongyan immortalised in Jiangsu, China

La Fan Zhongyan (范仲淹, 989-1052) was a politician, writer and military strategist during the Northern Song era of China. He was born in Su County, Suzhou. His father died when he was a child. Despite his impoverished background, he studied day and night with very little food. At age 26, after he passed the imperial examinations, he entered the civil service as a Jinshi. He rose through the ranks and became the prefect of Kaifeng, the capital during the Northern Song era, but was demoted to regional posts during the 1030s for criticising the Chief Councillor.

In 1040, following threats from the neighbouring Western Xia and Liao, Fan was brought back to organise a stronger defence. In 1043, he proposed a series of reforms on governing – now known as the Qingli reform (慶曆新政) – including stronger regional governments and a new recruitment system for the civil service. Many of his policies were opposed by conservative officials, as they would threaten their careers and Emperor Renzong ultimately struck down the reforms in 1045; Fan was again demoted to regional posts.

Around the same time of the reforms, Zeng Zijing (滕子京), a friend of Fan who was demoted to Yueyang. (岳陽) Zeng told Fan that he was experiencing a similar experience and planned to have the Yueyang Tower rebuilt, so he invited Fan to write a piece about the tower. In Fan’s piece Memorial to Yueyang Tower (岳陽樓記), he started with explaining why he was writing. He then expressed both negative and positive emotions of an average person through describing the scenery of Yueyang Tower.

In the end, by comparison, he wrote that past people of great virtue would “never be gratified about external gains, and never be saddened about personal losses,” (不以物喜，不以己悲) they would always be worried, whether they are in the imperial court or with common people, but when asked when they would be pleased, they would answer that they were being “concerned about the country before others and rejoice after everyone else,” (先天下之憂而憂，後天下之樂而樂) which was also a quality Fan wished to have.

Fan died in 1052. All four of his sons entered the civil service. Two decades after the Qingli reforms, Chancellor Wang Anshi (王安石) proposed reforms taken from Fan’s version. Wang’s policies, known as the New Policies, were used until Emperor Shenzong’s death, and later enacted again until the end of the Northern Song period, despite the conservative officials’ opposition. After the Song dynasty lose control of the north, the government moved to the south, thus started the Southern Song period. The dynasty ended in 1279 when it was conquered by the Mongols.

The unification of Italy (translated from page 8) started with defeat of Napoleon in 1815. During his time as Emperor (1804 – 1815) he redrew the borders of the states in Italy but after his defeat and thus the agreement of the Vienna settlement, Austria gained a large amount of Italian land including Lombardy and Venice. This became more impactful as many states in the south were allied to Austria, ultimately resulting in Austria having overlordship of Italy, with only the kingdom of Piedmont-Sardinia being truly independent. Unrest with distaste for the Vienna settlement was only worsened with the spread of Liberal French ideas that were introduced through Napoleon’s conquests. The most prominent of these ideas being the unification of Italy. This additionally caused unrest as many of the newly restored Italian kings reacted against these liberal ideas therefore being referred to as ‘reactionaries’. In the following years many liberals revolted and formed secret groups such as the Carbonari in the south.

These revolts would continue into the late 1820s. In 1830, more liberal revolts broke out inspired by the July Revolution in France. As a result of this, Austria sent additional infantry to Italy in order to crush these revolts. This resulted in many liberal leaders including Giuseppe Mazzini and Giuseppe Garibaldi fleeing to France. Giuseppe Mazzini would later go on to form the secret society Young Italy which strived to pass liberal reforms across Italy but ultimately failed.

Many Italians sought for unity at this time; Mazzini wanted Italy to become a modern republic. However others, such as many Catholics like Vincenzo Gioberti, wanted Italy to become a federation led by the Pope. Moreover, the Prime Minister of Piedmont Massimo d’Azeglio wanted Italy to be a constitutional monarchy under Piedmontese leadership.

In 1846, Pope Gregory XVI died and Pope Pius IX (a more sympathetic Pope to the liberals) was elected. But in 1849, due to the continuing revolts, Pope Pius IX was forced to flee Rome and Mazzini took over, declaring Rome a republic. However, Mazzini wouldn’t retain control of Rome. Resulting from a failed war with Austria, King Charles Albert of Sardinia abdicated, allowing for Victor Emanuel II to ascend to the throne.

By 1853 Piedmont-Sardinia was able to gain more money as a result of the prime minister (Camillo Benso the Count of Cavour) enacting financial reforms. This allowed Piedmont-Sardinia to pursue a more aggressive foreign policy; allowing for Piedmont’s involvement in the Crimean war. This was further aided by Piedmont’s geography in that both France and Austria would threaten the other should they attempt an invasion. As a result of Piedmont assisting France in the Crimean War (and Frances current King Napoléon III being a former member of the Carbonari), it was agreed that France would assist Piedmont in expanding their area of control.

A revolt was staged in Modena with Piedmont and France coming to the revolt’s aid and kicking out the Austrian presence. As this happened, several states to the south of Modena banded together and formed The United Provinces of Central Italy of which, after the Austrians were removed from Lombardy (with Nice and Savoy being given to France for their assistance), allowed themselves to be annexed into Piedmont. In 1860, in answer to an uprising in Sicily, Giuseppe Garibaldi launched The Expedition of the Thousand; an offensive of only 1000 men which saw the conquering of Sicily. A few months after, Garibaldi had also conquered Naples only leaving the Papal states. However, Piedmont would later annex most of the Papal states as well, leaving only Rome.

In late 1860, a referendum was held in the south that overwhelmingly backed unification with Piedmont. Shortly after, Garibaldi handed control of Naples to Victor Emmanuel II at Teano. This was significant as Garibaldi was a republican and didn’t support the monarchy, thus showing his belief in the unification of Italy. On March 17th, 1861, the kingdom of Italy was proclaimed with Victor Emmanuel II being its first king. Italy would later be given Venice as a result of the Brother’s war of 1866 by France. Italy would take Rome in 1870 due to the outbreak of the Franco-Prussian war when French troops based in Rome were withdrawn thus leaving Rome defenceless. This is how Italy became the unified country we know today.

Are superheroes truly good?



JAYMIE ROBINSON

With the rise in prevalence and media domination of the superhero genre, there has been a growing sub-movement that questions the corruptible nature of humanity and asks what would happen if society were to be exposed to such events. Two of the best examples shown on the screen are Amazon's *The Boys*, which takes a spin on DC's core Justice League squad, and Netflix's *Misfits*, which is an older example and of much lesser scale, but provides a valuable theory. While it can be fun to see heroes such as Captain America combat an evil antagonist, the issues of morality faced by mainstream heroes are rarely debated in their stories. Historian and writer Lord Acton stated in regards to increased influence that 'power corrupts and absolute power corrupts absolutely', and even by taking non-supers into account, the power of ordinary people has led to humanitarian disasters worldwide and throughout history; look at the cases of Stalin, Mao and Hitler.

The boys posit whether DC's heroes would stand for the same values in a capitalist and megalomaniacal world, unsurprisingly it exposes some alarming sides to our beloved heroes. The Superman-type, Homelander, possesses both a God and Oedipus Complex, raising himself above humanity and viewing average citizens as inferior. At the same time, he paradoxically relies on their support to maintain his political power. Throughout the first season, the Boys investigate Homelander for suspected murder and abuse of power. In the second season, he incapacitates a blind hero for being 'just another useless f***ing blind guy', another example of his Nietzschean view of natural supremacy. In this world, the most powerful heroes are protected from the public release of their cruel and inhuman acts, so they lack any accountability for their transgressions. They are not answerable to any higher body, giving them God-like status.

For society, this leaves regular people at the mercy of callous and unaccountable 'heroes'. The exploration of morality in *The Boys*, whilst created to push the scenario to extremes, seems to be an alarmingly realistic narrative of what could happen if superheroes did exist. Some may draw parallels between the heroes abusing their powers to further their own ends and silencing those who cannot fight back, and the tyrannical absolute monarchies of medieval Europe or the Tsars of Russia.

Above: Characters from DC's Justice League
Below: The cast of the original season of Channel 4's The Misfits

In comparison, the Channel 4 show *Misfits* highlights the potential dangers of having superpowers in a different way. Instead of the mass societal impact that powers would have, the show explores how a group of teenage Londoners would react to suddenly gaining them. A comedy first, the show has a light-hearted tone but explores powers that would breach peoples' rights and threaten equality.

One of the protagonists, Curtis is a disgraced runner who was sentenced to community service. He gains the power to rewind time and has the revelation that he has no responsibility for his actions because he can easily rewind time to take a new course. In one episode, Curtis rewinds time to his biggest regret and alters the timeline in order to escape community service. In doing so, he removes himself from a position where he was able to have saved the lives of his friends. Changing time again results in his ex-girlfriend dying and in altering the timeline a further time, he is in a situation with two girlfriends and must resolve this conflict. The show suggests that any major alteration of the past will come with negative aspects, but Curtis' many attempts allow him to sculpt his life into his ideal version, without considering the impact on others. Were any regular person to have this power, they would be able to cut every corner imaginable and abuse their powers to elevate their own positions. If a real and immoral person were to have that power- say, Ted Bundy- then they would be immune to earthly justice.

Society as a whole is a precariously balanced collection of groups and individuals, all clashing over their own powers and rights. If there was the introduction of people with enhanced abilities into the fragile society, it would oppress and disadvantage regular people, who are not immune to common law and are bound by their own human morality. Sure, Superman is a nice concept and would protect the world from the greatest forces of evil, but evil is subjective and any individuals with the powers and the will to seek out and destroy evil are acting on their own volition, bypassing legitimate authority and damaging the entire concept of justice and statehood. Neither the Boys nor *Misfits* present superpowers as a positive thing and one would be inclined to agree. Anyone with the power to act without consequence is a dangerous person indeed and the lack of ability to stop them is a destructive thing. Let's just leave superheroes to the stories.

