

HILL VIEWS

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Green King?

After the passing of Queen Elizabeth, Prince Charles becomes King. But how will this effect his environmental advocacy?

After the tragic passing of Queen Elizabeth II, we now have a new monarch – King Charles III. As the Prince of Wales, Charles was a very active environmental campaigner – now that he is King, what will this mean for his green activism?

Throughout the last 50 years, the former Prince has been a big advocate for sustainability, biodiversity, and organic farming. He's spoken out about climate change, pollution, deforestation, and the disastrous consequences if we don't act now. He urged many world leaders to address the dangerously rapid warming of our planet. In February 1970, the young prince had his first major speech on the environment, saying how "we are faced at this moment with the horrific effects of pollution in all its cancerous forms".

Whilst he does speak about promoting sustainability, not all his actions are based around speeches; he has been the royal patron or president for more than 400 organizations. These include Surfers Against Sewage, the British Deer Society, and Bees for Development. However, due to his recent accession to King, Charles has said he won't be able to make his campaigning as public and won't be able to take as much action as he has done previously. "It will no longer be possible for me to give so much of my time and energies to the charities and issues for which I care so deeply," stated King Charles. Despite being the King, he will have little input into the workings of the government. The speeches he gave regarding policies relating to air pollution, oil spills, plastic waste, and industrial



agriculture, would now be considered controversial for a King.

Despite his previous work for the environment, being a King now means his overseas commitments cause him to have a large carbon footprint, due to regular travel in private jets, which have an incredibly high carbon footprint. The carbon footprint of the Royal family has been estimated to be almost 3,810 tonnes a year, where the average person in the UK has a carbon footprint of just 10 tonnes a year.

OTHER CURRENT ENVIROMENTAL NEWS

Fracking

By Willow Showers

In her first week as Prime Minister, Liz Truss announced that she would overturn the UK's ban on fracking. Fracking is the process of extracting oil and natural gas from shale rock underground, however it carries great risks to local landscapes, as well as water pollution and contributing to climate change. Truss and Jacob Rees Mogg, the new Secretary of State for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (one of the few lawmakers in mainstream British politics who doubts the severity and consequences of climate change) believe they can solve the UK's energy price crisis by extracting "every last cubic inch of gas" from the UK's North Sea reserves. Rees Mogg has denied climate science, and, in 2013, falsely claimed that the effect of rising CO2 emissions "remains much debated", and even going on to say that humanity should adapt to climate change "rather than going back to living in the stone age by reducing people's use of energy".



Devastating floods in Pakistan

Almost 3.4 million children have been left in desperate need of assistance after torrential monsoon rains triggered the most severe floods in Pakistan's recent history. The flooding has also put these children at increased risk of water borne diseases, malnutrition, and drowning. Due to the destroyed homes, public health facilities, schools and water systems, young children are living with no families, no food, no water and are exposed to many flood related risks, for example injury from damaged buildings or drowning in floodwaters.



Large areas of agricultural land have been affected, with nearly 900,000 livestock killed, and vital crops swept away, which, in the long term, will mean many people will go hungry.

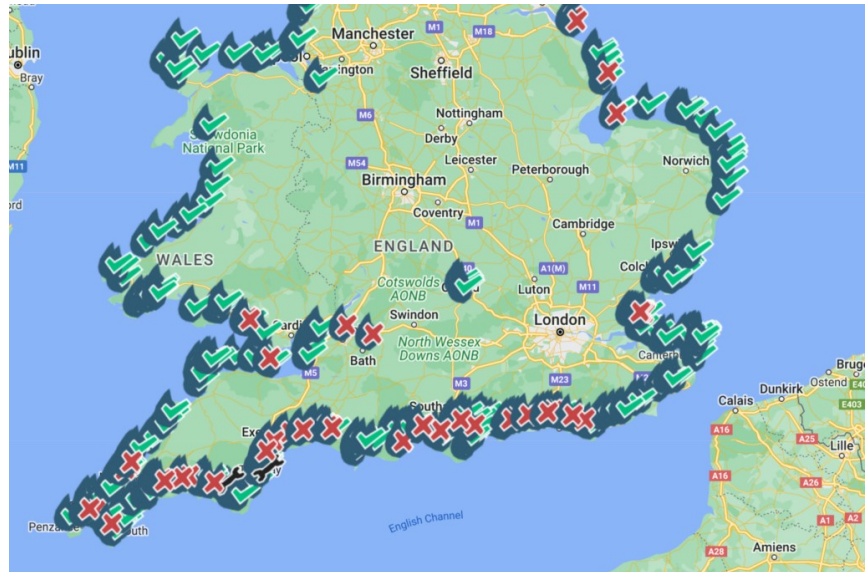
Abnormally heavy rain was reported in mid-June, and by late August the downpours were declared a national emergency. Global warming was a big factor in the worsening of the deluges, caused by greenhouse gas emissions. For decades scientists have warned that this kind of extreme weather is becoming more frequent as heat trapping greenhouse gases are being released into the atmosphere. The hotter the planet, the more water evaporates from the oceans, as well as hotter air holding more moisture, meaning storms can become more frequent and more intense, leaving society to deal with the shattering consequences.



Sewage in rivers and seas

In the past few years there have been numerous reports of significant releases of raw sewage into Britain's rivers and seas. This is having a significant impact on people's holidays and enjoyment of rivers and the coast, as well as posing potential health risks and untold damage to delicate aquatic ecosystems.

Water companies are allowed to discharge sewage directly into rivers and the sea when heavy rainfall overwhelms the sewage system. The sewage system usually carries rainwater and dirty wastewater from bathrooms and kitchens to treatment plants, but due to 'exceptional events' (in this case, very heavy rainfall) the raw sewage can be diverted and released into rivers and seas. This release of raw sewage is supposed to happen only in extreme circumstances but is happening more frequently than it should do, and water companies are not being fined or held to account.



Map showing sewage releases in the UK by Surfers Against Sewage.

If you want to help the movement to stop water companies from being allowed to dump raw sewage into our oceans, and prevent them from harming our fragile eco system, learn more about the situation here:

[Surfers against sewage](#)

Introducing Ms Rowe!

By Isla Miles and Amelia Milne



Ms Rowe is a science teacher who has recently joined the Hillview community since arriving from Jamaica in August! We decided to interview her to find out more about her background as well as how she is settling in at Hillview. Read on to find out more about her life in Jamaica and her new experiences here!

What was your first impression of Hillview?

'Different, hugely different to what I am used to. It is different good, there are cultural differences and so it feels odd, but everyone seems friendly so far.'

What do you miss most about Jamaica?

'The food the food! I want some jerk chicken; I miss the food and of course I miss my family, my mum, dad, my brothers are in Jamaica.'

What career did you want when you were little?

'Healthcare, I wanted to be a doctor or dentist I did not want to be a nurse. I trained as a biomedical scientist. I have no idea how I got drafted into teaching, but I started teaching and I have been there ever since, even longer than you have been here.'

Why did you want to teach science?

'Because I love it. My face lights up even if you guys are staring at me blankly, I get excited about it, I like the challenge, unpredictability of it, problem solving and for me that ticks all the boxes. I like my mind being at work I do not like being bored. When I was in secondary school, we call it high school in Jamaica, we were doing subject selections I was not interested in any other classes because I thought I would fall asleep. Science provided a challenge and when it came along as a teaching option, science it was!'

What is your favourite subject within science?

'Moles, you guys call it quantitative chemistry I like the math and chemistry combined I like organic chemistry but its challenging for some, but I like it.'

Do you have any hobbies outside of school?

'Netflix and food. That is in the wrong order! My kids are my hobby, I like to watch them grow up and learn new things and how they interact with the world, as a parent that is my favourite hobby.'

What qualities would you say make a good teacher?

'Now you are trying to put me on the spot! Balance, you have got to know how to be flexible in terms of you have got to be strong and make sure students are not turning the class upside down. At the same time there must be that balance where students can come and talk to me if they are having a difficult day, they can come and have a chat. Finally, content, if you do not know what you are instructing, the kids will not know, so if you are the teacher, you must know what you are doing.'

What is Jamaica like in contrast to England?

'Warm I must wear so many layers, but we do not get as cold as you guys, the lowest temperature I have ever experienced in Jamaica is 12 degrees. But I like it, I like all the layers! Another difference is diversity – we have every kind of race, colour, shape, size, and personality. We are all just Jamaicans, we do not see the racial and ethnic lines as distinct as you do. Our motto in Jamaica is 'out of many one people' so whether you are Chinese, Indian, black, or white we are all just Jamaicans. And of course, THE FOOD!'

Who is your idol and why?

'Oh gosh, I saw this question in your email and I did not know how to answer it. I would not pick a particular person but anyone who has the discipline or courage to keep going after what they want in life, I applaud that. The ability to become, to change and not to be afraid to go through them changes. I do not have a particular idol however I have deep respect for those who keep fighting even if it feels like it is not working.'

The Legacy of the Lionesses

By Amelia Milne

Leah Williamson, Lauren Hemp and Nikita Parrys... All names you most likely had heard very few times before the Women's Euros 2022, when women's football made an influence across the globe.

Surprisingly, women's football has been present for a lot longer than people would expect! There were a decent number of women's clubs in the 1890s, little of them attracting large crowds. During this time, the money gained from these matches was swiftly donated to charities associated with the clubs. On the other hand, many women's clubs were banned from their grounds due to the view that football was 'quite unsuitable for females'. Thankfully, these opinions were discarded when The Women's FA was created in 1969 and within three years the very first 'Women's FA Cup Final', as well as an England Women's international had been played. In 1983, the FA invited the WFA to officially perform on the equal basis as a Country Association and ten years later confirmed a Women's Football Committee to organise the women's game in England. Doncaster Belles were the first victors of the Women's FA Cup, while England won their first international 10-0 in Slovenia! From these victories, the FA began to administer a new FA Women's Premier League with three divisions. By 1997, the plans to develop the women's game from grassroots to elite level had been outlined by the FA and in the following year appointed Hope Powell as the England Women's national coach. These major events started to shape the future of women's football gradually making it the top participation sport for women and girls in England by 2002. Additionally, the game was further boosted by the hosting of vital tournaments in 2005 and 2012, accompanied by England's achievement in reaching one European Final and two World Cup quarter finals, and the launch of The FA Women's Super League.

The Women's Euro Final took place at Wembley Stadium on the 31st of July 2022 when England beat Germany 2-1 winning their first significant trophy as well as the first victory for the country at an important football tournament since the men's side won the 1966 FIFA World Cup. This incredible win provided a transformation for women across the world not only in football but wider gender equality. In an interview before the final Leah Williamson stated, "What we've seen in the tournament already is that this hasn't just been a change for women's football but society in general, its about how we're looked upon".



Another crucial impact for women's football was the increase in attendance of matches. In 2010, the attendances for the matches would rarely exceed 1,000 committed fans: about 600-700 people for each team. However, during the last full season before the pandemic, in 2018-19, the attendance increased to roughly 996 per team. One of the key reasons for the gradual increase of supporters is the growing media attention that England women's football is receiving. Since signing a new broadcasting deal with the Barclays FA WSL, more and more people are being encouraged to watch the league's biggest stars on their TV's but also are given the chance to experience the women's talent live. From this deal, the number of viewers increased dramatically within the first five weeks of the season attracting a combined audience of almost one million viewers across both Sky Sports and the BBC! This is all due to the launch of the Football Association's three-year strategy for the women's professional game, aiming for an average match attendance of 6,000. Over time, many men's teams have begun allowing their women's teams to play at their stadium which helps to grow the publicity around women's football and gives fans easy access to watch matches regularly.

While gaining more fans and popularity within women's football, many will be wondering how much the players are actually paid. Although many positive events have steered things in the right direction, unfortunately there is still a large disparity in pay between men and women.

The Women's Super League is represented as one of the most competitive and professional in world football, featuring a range of talented players, from Sam Kerr to Vivianne Miedema.

However, the range of salaries within WSL can be as low as £20,000 per year in many cases. The average yearly salary is said to sit at £30,000. A selection of players are even reportedly "priced out" of participating in professional football because of their low starting wage as well as lack of opportunities. Whereas there have been other players who have been offered in excess of £300,000 per year, proving that there are drastic differences in wages depending on the situation. England right-back Lucy Bronze, who is considered one of the greatest players in world football, makes an estimated £200,000 a year while additionally signing deals with brands such as Pepsi, EE and Visa. Although some of these wages seem reasonable, when compared with men's footballers this subject becomes even more frustrating. Gareth Bale was reportedly paid up to £600,000 a week while at Real Madrid – what makes this statistic even more upsetting is that it is not unusual among men's players to receive six-figure wages weekly. The highest-paid male footballer, Lionel Messi, earns £62million per year before endorsements. Not only are these facts shocking, but they also create the question of 'Why are male football players paid more than female players?'. When asked this question, former Arsenal and Scotland international Suzanne Winters said that she felt that the wage difference is down to the difference in revenue. "The female game doesn't generate the same amount of money that the men's do i.e., ticket sales, merchandise, fans etc." Winters also highlighted the fact that she felt as though the ticket prices would have one of the biggest effects on the total turnover for football clubs each season. The ticket prices to watch an Arsenal men's game costs a substantial amount more than a women's ticket. Whilst tickets to watch a women's game vary from £3 to £6, tickets to attend a men's game vary

The Legacy of the Lionesses cont.

from £8 to £97. Overall, it comes as no surprise that men's turnover is drastically higher. However, Winters believed that the pricing of tickets was a fair decision due to the huge contrast in total audience and didn't think it was just because of the gender the players were. "I think it's cheaper to originally attract fans along and change their perception of women's football. The men's teams can charge what they do because they know they fill the stadiums." Nevertheless, she appears to lose positivity about the idea of wages ever being equal. "The wage gap is clear, and I think it will always be there, I wish it wasn't and I speak in general for all women in any job." Hearing these statements disheartens me. The fact that many women have had to accept that they may never be paid equally to their male colleagues is absurd in my eyes. Surely if the two genders are producing the same level of effort and work, they should be paid equally, right?

Whilst spectator numbers to women's matches are gradually increasing, to enable female football players to gain equal pay the stadiums need to feel as though they can fill a complete stadium. If this happens the ticket price would be raised which would then contribute to the players wages. The clearest solution in my opinion would be to continue to expand the popularity of women's football. Every woman and girl should have the opportunity as well as access to join a local women's football club yet unfortunately, many do not.

Pos	Team
1	XL Football Club
2	Dartford Development
3	Sittingbourne
4	Herne Bay Reserves
5	Meridian
6	Glebe Ladies
7	Baldon Sports
8	Tunbridge Wells Foresters
9	Parkwood Rangers
10	Margate
11	Sevenoaks Town
12	Aylesford Seconds
13	Borough Green

This table shows the Southeast Counties Women's Football League in the Premier division. You can see that there are very few local teams which is disappointing compared to the range of local men's teams. Even though it is seen as a simple step bringing in more local women's teams would benefit the WFA massively. When more girls and women are given the chance to find and pursue their passion for football, they may find influence as well as inspiration from the top female players across the various professional teams. Hopefully, by having these new role models more people will attend women's matches and over time will enable stadiums to increase ticket prices for said matches. Eventually, leading to an equal wage compared to the male players.

In the words of legendary Arsenal player, Ian Wright "If girls' football isn't available at every single school across the country after the success of this tournament, then we are doing something wrong."

Meet your new student newspaper editors

Hello, my name is Willow Showers. I am in Year 10, A41. I am the person that receives all the articles once they are completed! I also organise the newspaper into a template, as I am learning how to use Publisher for the first time. My favourite subjects in school are Fine Art and Media Studies. Newspaper club runs on Thursday lunchtimes in 508, along with Amnesty — everyone from all year groups are welcome. If you want to contact me, I am 19ShowersW@hillviewsfg.org.uk.

Hello! My name is Elsie Moore and I am in Year 10 (W44) I am in charge of making timetables, collecting photos, newspaper layout and if I'm feeling nice I will help Willow with her editing! My special interests are videogames and playing the guitar/ singing. I hope you guys enjoy this school year and if you have any queries/ newspaper submissions please feel free to contact me : @19MooreE@hillviewsfg.org.uk, any and all submissions are welcome! Thank you for reading, and enjoy this month's newspaper :)

What's happening in the music industry right now?

By Lily Woods



I'd like to be optimistic about the music industry currently, but there are some major issues among it. Some being generic, like most artists not being successful or attention spans from fans being shorter than ever, but, currently, specifically in the UK, black artists are being overlooked for their hard work and 63% said they experienced racism in the workplace.

It's no surprise that many artists used social media to boost the popularity of their music and grow a fan base. The most common app for this would be TikTok, as the app allows you to use songs and audios in video. However, the app's 'algorithm' will push any creators off its 'For You' page if it doesn't agree with the content being shown. Studies have found that black artists especially found it hard to share their work on the platform, as it was a lot more difficult to get people to interact with their accounts if they weren't being shown as often as others.

One artist we could take for example is Daniella Lubasu, or more commonly known in music as DellaXOZ. Daniella started her music career and the age of fifteen, making music on her phone and computer on the app GarageBand. She would write and produce her own songs herself, and released her debut EP 'THE DELLA VARIANT' (shown above) last August on her 18th birthday. She had mainly gained an audience through TikTok yet experienced the racism the app had allowed, by not showing her content and temporarily banning her when she spoke up about it. Yet, she persevered and is now going on tour with the Wombats and is performing in Manchester in early October time, proving that she was able to put up with racism in the industry and produce all by herself, whilst still being a teenage girl.

The film industry

Jean-Luc Godard: Cinema's Infant Terrible

By Eli Barnard



Fading into the 1960s, long before experimental filmmaking and provocative themes were common in mainstream cinema, a group of young French film magazine journalists took the initiative to bring these aspects to a greater stage; a reintroduction to filmmaking for a larger audience.

Filmmakers in Hollywood who at the time were actively finding ways to

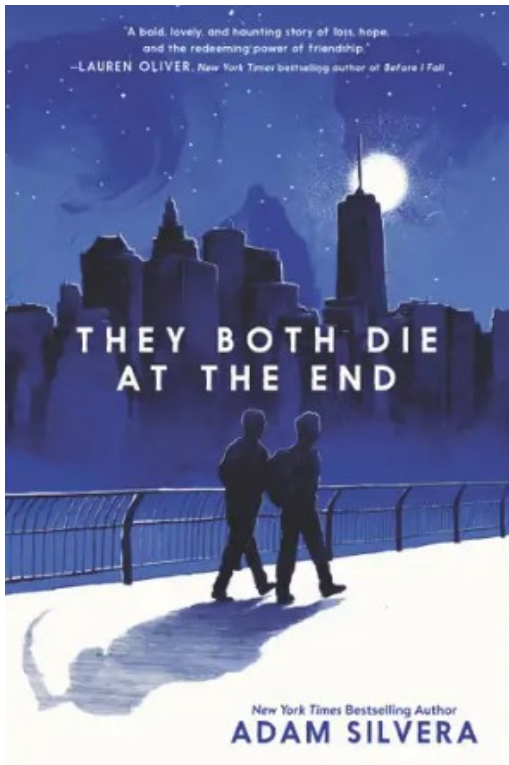
bypass restrictive censorship found freedom in this uniquely European artistic protest. This daring and influential zeitgeist came to be known as the Nouvelle Vague ('The New Wave'). Names on its frontline included François Truffaut, Agnès Varda, Jacques Demy, and arguably the most notable among them, Jean-Luc Godard, who passed away in September. In a career that spanned over seventy years, Godard aided the band of outsiders who tore up the rulebook of cinematic conventions through experimental editing and cinematography. With the backdrop of international events including the Vietnam War, explorations of pop culture and existentialism, and the prominent Marxist movement in his native Paris, his films featured subject matter that most directors before him were passive about. Godard's portrayals of flawed and unlikely anti-heroes whose daily lives were infused with violence and transgression opened a door to explorations of moral deviance that seemed at once shocking and alluring. His collaborations with cultural icons such as Anna Karina and Brigitte Bardot extended to an influence on fashion and style, his films' homemade and primary

colour-based aesthetics showcasing the cosmopolitan French look for a worldly audience. Decades on and through eras gone by, he is regarded as one of the most highly influential filmmakers who defined a generation and gave courage to others in the industry to take back the reins on creative independence.

ESSENTIAL VIEWING: *Breathless (À bout de souffle)*, 1960, *Pierrot le Fou*, 1965, *Masculin Féminin*, 1966

They Both Die at the End

By Willow Showers



Mateo is a normal teenage boy with a normal life - well, as normal as it could be when his only living parent is in a coma. Mateo thought he would be forever destined to live life alone, isolated in his room. That all changed when 'Deathcast' called to tell him he only has 24 hours left to live.

In an attempt to do something worthwhile with his life, Mateo meets Rufus - his 'Last Friend'. They have one final great adventure together, and live a lifetime in a single day.

This book was a bold take on real issues in the world, and Adam Silvera captures it perfectly. If you want to read something different from just another romance / coming of age novel, I strongly recommend this.

Look out for the prequel - *The First to Die at the End* - coming out October 4th, 2022.

Review of National Theatre's "Medea"

by Charlie Morris

Medea by the National Theatre tells the gruelling story of a mother driven to murder her own children out of revenge, manifested in her jealousy and hurt from her husband abandoning her. This Greek tragedy has been reinvented in a modern setting by the director Carrie Cracknell and adapter Ben Power, to give a fresh look at the feminist story written by Euripides. This creates a relatability that the audience can apply to modern day issues of abandonment and mental health, leaving the audience with a message that can be individual to each person.

The ensemble, representing the good women of Corinth, added a layer of supernatural that was key for creating an other-worldly atmosphere to compliment Medea's dark powers. Their jittery, disjointed choreography, created by Lucy Guerin, presented the human body moving in an unnatural way. This created a sense of fear and discomfort in the audience as the bodies appeared to glitch and break down, unable to prevent Medea's downfall.

The staging of two levels representing good and bad was extremely effective as Medea never ventured up to the higher level and could only achieve access through her sons who still held goodness within themselves. I found the moment of Jason dancing with his new wife as his son rode on a bike on the lower level especially powerful as we could see the childlike innocence of the young boy contrasted with the evil happiness Jason was exhibiting as he left his old life behind. The use of lighting and colours furthered this divide as the holy, heavenly atmosphere that was present on the higher level towered above the dark, dirty floor of the lower level through its white, bright and pure colours representative of the people how inhabited it.

I found the soundtrack created by the duo Goldfrapp extremely effective in creating the uneasy atmosphere that this production brings out in the viewer. The mixture of electronic and operatic sounds one of great ingenuity as this not only referenced the juxtaposition of old and new with this old story being shown in a modern setting but elevated many scenes, especially the dance between Jason and Kreusa where they had live musicians on stage similar to live musicians that may be present at a wedding in real life.