

JFS Journal

JFS School

Issue 9 - International Edition

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From the
Editor's Desk...

To put this edition together, our journalists wanted to look outwards and think about the wider world.

They have each looked at the different regions of the world to find the top and most interesting stories affecting those areas; in the hope to inform you and extend your views.

We present to you the International Edition and hope that your horizons are broadened.

Ms Wolfson

India's Battle with Air Pollution

India is the seventh largest country in the world. With a land area of above 3,000,000 square kilometres, it doesn't come without its problems, such as the colossal issue of air pollution and climate change.

This winter, Delhi, India's capital, reported some of the worst levels of air pollution in its history. One of the largest causes of death and pollution emanates from a variety of sources. For example, the burning of crops and plant debris in crop rotation accounts for 10%, while the remaining proportion constitutes emissions from factories, cars and, perhaps more surprisingly, fireworks, from celebrations such as Diwali.

Fireworks contain toxic chemicals including copper and lead, which are toxic to animal

cells, as well as carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxide and greenhouse gases which contribute significantly to climate change. Indoor pollution is equally as perilous, and often levels are higher than outdoor pollution. This is affected by a number of factors, ventilation being one. But although high-income households are more than 10 times more likely to own an air purifier to increase ventilation, pollution levels between high-income and low-income homes do not differ as drastically as you might expect.

It seems that wherever you live in India, however wealthy or poor you may be, it's becoming increasingly difficult to hide from the devastating effects of pollution.

Sarah Trup Y12



Xiomara Castro - Will She Change Honduras for the better?

Early last month, Xiomara Casto, of the Liberty and Refoundation Party, was elected to be Honduras' first ever female President. She is becoming President at a time of troubles and need. Unemployment is currently above 10% and there has been an abundance of crime and drug trafficking. Additionally, many have been emigrating to the United States in order to find a better life.

She was the First Lady from 2006 until 2009 when her husband, Manuel Zelaya, was the President, however, his term of office was cut short as he was ousted. Castro has run for office twice since then. The President prior to her was Juan Orlando Hernandez, who led the right-wing National Party who had been in power for 12 years.

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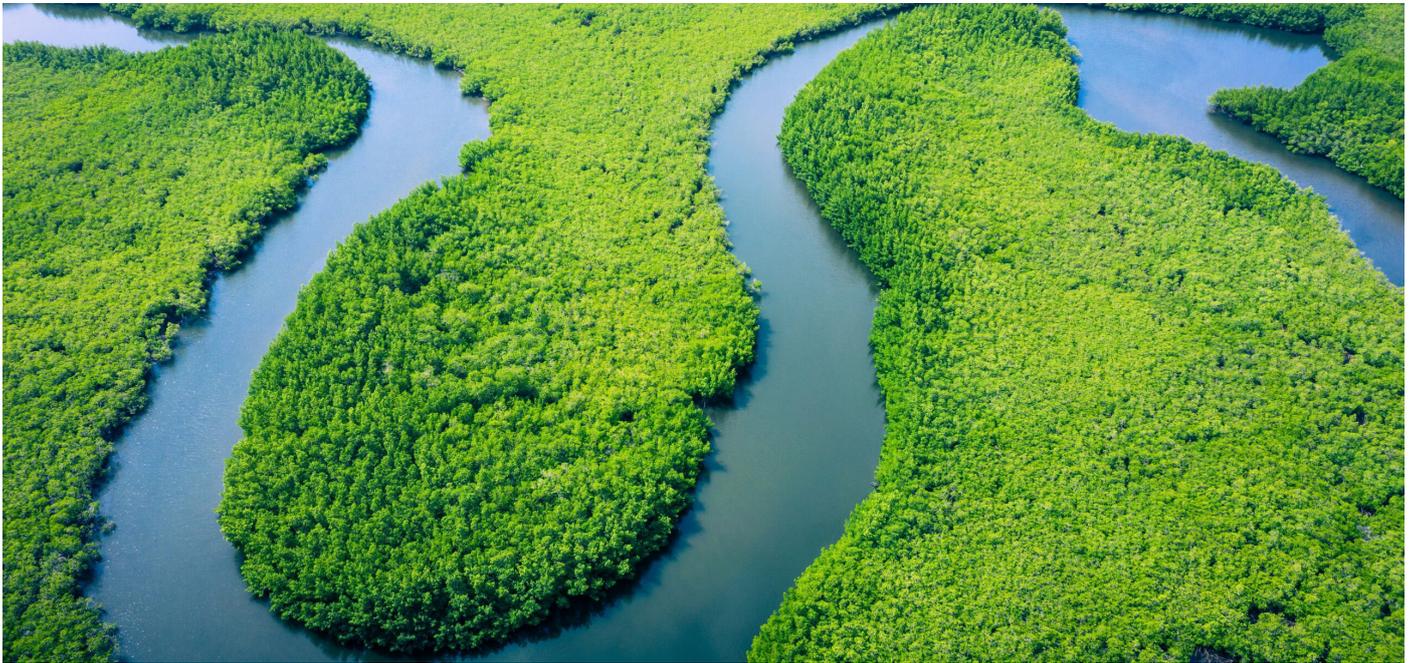
They have had numerous scandals and the president's brother, Antonio, had been incarcerated in the US for drug trafficking. That's why Xiomara Castro has vowed that she will compile a government of 'peace and justice' and she has also vowed to, "Pull Honduras out of the abyss" of "A narco-dictatorship and corruption."

She is proposing many changes such running a referendum on rewriting the constitution, and she plans to make an anti-corruption commission to be backed by the United Nations. Robert Lagos, an economist said that, "Most of her policies are related to reducing poverty and inequality. This message is connecting with voters."

Tami Potishman Y10



Action by Powerful Brands on the Climate Emergency



In Brazil the Amazon Rainforest is being cut down for cattle grazing. This has caused a big toll on the environment, so international supermarket chains have begun to take measures in order to discourage this activity.

More than 17% of the Amazon Rainforest has been destroyed, nearly the size of two UK's and 80% of this is due to cattle farming. Cattle farming is very harmful to the environment because cows produce a gas called

methane, which is worse than carbon dioxide in damaging the environment and causing global warming.

Major international brands like Sainsbury's and Lidl are using their position, platform and purchasing power to take action and stop buying meat from Brazil. By doing that they are publicly encouraging this destructive activity to stop, and this will hopefully cause a domino effect that will result in more producers and consumers refusing to buy from

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the Brazilian cattle farmers, and so they would have no financial gain in continuing the annihilation of the irreplaceable Amazon Rainforest!

This is another step for us in this journey to fight deforestation and global warming, but also a step in which we preserve the natural wonders of our world.

Hannah Pillemer Y9



Emirates Take Over



The United Arab Emirates carry on their takeover of the world as they prepare to host the Club World Cup in early February.

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Sheikh Mohammed’s plan to increase tourism from around 20 billion to 50



billion in a year has been boosted as the bid to host the CWC was accepted after Japan were unable to, due to the government’s COVID-19 restrictions. The UAE has hosted the tournament four times before in 2009, 2010, 2017 and 2018. Chelsea will be the side that is tipped as the favourite after winning the Champions League in July, narrowly beating Manchester City, thanks to a Kai Havertz goal. With around 20 days until the tournament starts, all teams will play at the Al Nahyan Stadium and the Mohamed Bin Zayan in the heart of the UAE, Dubai. Dubai’s multimillionaire scheme hopes to attract tourists and locals to come to watch some of football’s finest players whilst being allowed to experience a luxury holiday full of sunny beaches and spectacular culinary options.

The seven teams are Egyptian’s Al Ahly FC, Saudi Arabia’s Al Hilal SFC,



Abu Dhabi’s Al Jazira Club, Tahiti’s A.S. Pirae, Mexico’s C.F. Monterrey, Brazil’s Palmeiras and the favourites, London based Chelsea. Despite the postponements in Premier League and multiple other leagues worldwide due to COVID-19 in the teams’ camps, it is expected that the games will take place and one team is guaranteed to take Bayern Munich’s trophy which they earned in Qatar 2021.

The players to watch, if they do feature, include Chelsea’s Mason Mount who was included in England’s famous Euro run in the summer, and has impressed in the Premier League so far. C.F. Monterrey’s Vincent Janssen should be familiar to Spurs fans where he spent three seasons scoring only two in 31 appearances. He now is a consistent goal scorer at the Mexican side.

Palmeiras boast a huge amount of talent, and could contest the Blues quite strongly with notorious goal scorer Luiz Adriano leading the line after years of Champions League experience, with Ukrainian outfit Shakhtar Donetsk, and recent Arsenal target Danilo, who is highly rated by scouts all over the globe.

An interesting tournament succeeding more interesting tournaments give us plenty of football to watch, and it might not be too long until the UAE play a larger part in the football scene with December’s World Cup being hosted by who else but Qatar.

Aaron Jaffe Y11



No cheese in the Big Apple

There are many pleasures in one's life. For some, that's seeing friends, others going to sports fixtures, but for New Yorkers, one of those pleasures is an iconic institutional New York Bagel. Soft, Chewy and Pillowy, these bagels contain it all. However, to New Yorkers and to tourists alike, there is one main thing that tops off the bagel, cream cheese. With thousands of different flavours to choose from, different dietary style ones, for vegans etc, cream cheese is a quintessential part of the bagel experience.

A tragic cream cheese shortage is ravaging the streets of New York like wildfire, leaving some of New York's top bagel shops, only enough stock to be able to schmear for a few days. Shops such as Tompkins Street bagels in the east village and Ess-a-bagel in the midtown typically go through thousands of pounds of cream cheese every couple of weeks; a cadence being threatened by the shortage.

Store owners who found themselves in dire straits are crossing state lines in pursuit of the decadent dairy item, begging their distributors for more product and resorting to dealing with cases of individually wrapped three-pound cream cheese sticks instead.

According to the Times, the national supply chain difficulties are the culprit threatening the bagel habits of New Yorkers and tourists alike. Philadelphia, the Kraft Heinz brand that many New York bagel shops use as the base for their cream cheese, just can't keep up with the demand, whether supply will go back to normal within the near future, or whether the prices of a schmear will need to increase, to retain profit margins, is a massive issue, causing ricochets of chaos within the iconic food market.

Supply chain issues these days are caused by a dramatic increase in demand, as well as other factors

such as COVID-19 and border issues. So, with the rise of Omicron cases, together with different governing organisations around the world imposing tough importing restrictions due to COVID-19, and different border requirements, let us all hope, that this disastrous supply chain

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issue, withholding the luscious cream cheese, on that soft bagel, is restored soon.

Sam Field 11WY





Australia

What's the first thing you think about when you hear Australia being mentioned?

The sunny beaches, Sydney Opera House, Kangaroos?

No, it should be the climate disaster happening over there right now!

By far the most affected place in Australia is The Great Barrier Reef, a well-known tourist destination, where millions flock annually to visit the stunning array of fish, and the beautiful but dying coral. But it is not just a tourist attraction, it is also one of the most biologically diverse regions in the world.

Coral reefs are among the most vulnerable of all ecosystems, due to the high sensitivity of corals to slight changes in water temperature or PH Levels. For example, when sea temperatures rise by as little as 1 to 1.5 degrees more than normal, for six weeks or more, without returning to their usual levels, mass bleaching will occur.

There have been five mass bleaching events within the Great Barrier Reef in the past 25 years, 1998, 2002, 2016, 2017 and 2020, and during these events it was found that only 2% of the roughly 2000 kilometre reef, was able to escape the bleaching.

Climate projections for this area show that sea and air temperatures will continue to increase, sea levels are rising, the ocean is becoming more acidic, intense storms and rainfall will become more frequent and ocean currents will change. These changes will have disastrous consequences for many coral species, habitats, ecosystem processes and local communities that rely on the reef; all of which annually contribute over \$6.9 billion to the Australian national economy.

So how can we help? We are only a day away from Australia, but that doesn't mean we cannot help the fight against climate change.

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*We as
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NOW*
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The recent climate change meeting, (COP26), highlighted the need for meaningful climate action. Some of the major changes include using alternatives to fossil-fuel-based products, e.g. mushroom-based packaging as an alternative to plastic.

On a personal level, you can try to reduce your carbon footprint by walking more or using public transport, turn your lights off more regularly to save energy, opt for paper bags or bags for life in shops, and use reusable cups rather than the throwaway plastic ones.

It has been projected by scientists that a further mass bleaching may occur this January and February; so, we as a world must act NOW to stop further devastation to the beautiful ecosystem that is the Great Barrier Reef.

Pascale Measure Y12





La France Passe au Vert

Diving deeper into the 21st Century, we see many countries pushing for renewable and sustainable alternatives for power and energy. It is important to make these changes in the power we use because the earth's temperature could, hypothetically, reach a tipping point from which we cannot return, by changing our methods now we could encourage even more green energy in the future.

France nuclear power

Reportedly France has pushed for nuclear power as the country is heavily reliant on nuclear energy for 70% of its electricity. However, this is predicted to be halved over the next 15 years. France has pledged to reduce its reliance on nuclear power by shutting down 12 nuclear reactors by 2035.

France and hydroelectric power

In France HEP is the second largest source of electricity generation behind nuclear power, and is the primary source of renewable electricity.

Environmental sustainability

France has implemented the Paris climate agreement which promotes sustainable development. In 2015 the green growth act predicted that France's greenhouse gas emissions will reduce by 40% by 2030.

France has also acknowledged a law which consists of bans, incentives and quotas on transportation, housing, and consumption that are meant to lower greenhouse gas emissions and cut waste. A new law in France will require all new commercial buildings

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to cover rooftops, at least partially, in plants or solar panels Approved by the French Parliament.

Layla Freedman Y11

Russia and Ukraine conflict: A brief summary

Tensions are continuing to rise in response to the conflict between Russia and Ukraine which has been ongoing since 2014. But why is this occurring?

Russia seized part of southern Ukraine seven years ago and backed separatists who started conflicts in large areas. A ceasefire agreement was put in place in July 2020. The intention was to solve the conflict and put an end to war. Despite its intent, numerous violations of the agreement have occurred as well as masses of Russian military build-up upon the Ukrainian border resulting in a spike of fear.

Ukraine had been a part of the Soviet Union up until USSR's collapse in 1991 when Ukraine proclaimed it would no longer follow the laws from Moscow. Since then, Russia has sought to keep Ukraine in its orbit. Russia has also long resisted Ukraine's move towards European institutions and subsequently created mass tension from the border which continues to grow.

Following the overthrow, a Moscow-friendly President in Kyiv, Russia

invaded Ukraine's Crimean Peninsula in March 2014. A few weeks later, the separatist conflict in Ukraine's eastern industrial heartland, known as the Donbas (short for Donetsk Basin) erupted in April 2014. At the start of April 2014, Ukraine launched a military counter offensive against pro-Russian forces called the Anti-Terrorist Operation (ATO) which was later renamed the Joint Forces Operation in 2018. Although the ATO managed to shrink the territory under Russian control and became closer to regaining control of the Russo-Ukrainian border, Russia's response was powerful. Russia began a conventional invasion of Donbas as well as other south-eastern parts of Ukraine and attacked viciously, as they subsequently annexed the Crimean Peninsula from Ukraine. This event took place in the aftermath of the 2014 Ukrainian Revolution, contributing to further chaos in Ukraine. These events were characterised by the Head of Security Service of Ukraine, Valentyn Nalyvaichenko as a, "Direct invasion by Russia of Ukraine."

In regard to the current situation, which continues to change by the minute, there are said to be around

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100,000 Russians operating beyond the Ukrainian border and said to be over 10,000 casualties which is only expected to grow as the ceasefire continues to be disregarded. And although the Colonel, Volodymyr Zamana, has watched Ukraine's army go from a 'bad joke' to something approaching a modern army it seems to be little in comparison to the threat Russia's army currently poses.

Leah Viner 11WY



Attack on democracy in South Africa starts the New Year!



“Mafe is insisting that he is innocent”

On Sunday, the 2nd of January 2022, the old parliament buildings in Cape Town were burning and the fire fighters struggled to put it out due to winds reigniting them. The fires were finally put out at midnight on Monday. This blocked important discussion which would have taken place, and destroyed essential documents and facilities needed for the normal functioning of South African democracy.

Suspects have been arrested under the crimes of arson, theft, and housebreaking. The main suspect is Zandile Mafe, a resident of Khayelitsha, which is a poverty-stricken suburb in Cape Town. However, Mafe is insisting that he is innocent and the

state insists that he was in possession of the explosives and presumably committed the destruction, stole laptops, crockery and documents. The state has been granted seven days to gather more evidence before the case will be judged by the court.

It is unknown what the motive was, if any, but there is a high probability that it was political. Either way, the damage done will have a big impact on the democratic institutions of South Africa. Over the next few weeks more information about the attack will go public and we will know more about the sad event that occurred.

Elijah Pillemer Y8

Madness In Africa!

The most infamous sporting tournament in Africa has, to say the least, not got off to the best of starts. Possible corruption, post-match fights, and many mistakes on the pitch has led to some highly entertaining footballing action over the past week.

To begin with, Ethiopian players are still participating in the Africa Cup of Nations despite their country being heavily impacted by a horrific ongoing civil war. The line-up for their opening clash in the tournament was released 10 hours prior to kick off, as opposed to one hour as many teams normally do.

To make things even more bizarre, the government of Mali handed the national team a notice that if they do not win the competition (their best result being runners up in 1976), they would have to pay for all expenses of the trip! That includes Liverpool's Naby Keita who will have to propel them to glory.

And one of the most talked about clashes in the first week of the

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competition between likely favourites Nigeria and Egypt was stopped four times in succession due to the balls requiring more air pumped and going flat too quickly.

Furthermore, unarguably the most unusual incident of the lot, referee Janny Sikazwe took charge of Group F opener between Tunisia and Mali. He shockingly blew for full-time after only 85 minutes, but then restarted the match... only for it to end 17 seconds before the full 90 minutes were up and without playing a single second of additional time. This was despite a second half featuring two penalties, a red card and FIVE breaks for substitutions. This caused complete uproar across the continent and was effectively the offset for further chaos!

Its MADNESS in Africa!

Aaron Toubian Y11





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