

The Haileybury Gazette

THE POLITICAL CLIMATE

THE NEED
FOR TURKIC
SOLIDARITY

RECENT WORLD EVENTS

EVERYTHING
ABOUT THE
WORLD CUP

HUMAN MINDS

PSYCHOLOGY
OF LOVE



LETTER FROM THE EDITOR



It is a fantastic honour to be able to preside as this year's Editor-in-Chief of the Haileybury Gazette. As a member of the Gazette since practically the beginning, I have had the privilege of overseeing the transformation of the Gazette from a small team of writers into a sprawling journalistic enterprise.

This year I hope to continue the Gazette's legacy as a platform for new ideas and creativity. Hopefully as you join us on our journey you may learn something new, or be compelled to write something yourself.

Getting involved with the Haileybury Gazette, I managed to hone my skills as a writer, gain experience, and build confidence. So I would like to dedicate this letter as an official invitation to anyone who is interested to join our team and help shape our school's culture and environment.

Yours,
Anuar Kul-Mukhammed

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THE NEED FOR TURKIC SOLIDARITY

BY ANUAR K



The Göktürk Khaganate, once stretching from the Black Sea to Manchuria, collapsed only a few centuries after its formation. But the legacy of the Göktürks would last for much longer, as they laid the historical, cultural, and linguistic roots for the entire Turkic world. Even though the Khaganate is long gone, a movement of Pan Turkism is still very much alive. Making an appeal for common ancestry and literary heritage, Pan Turkism seeks to unify all Turkic people, from Siberia to the Adriatic Sea.

Powers seeking to dominate Central Asia, found movements like Pan-Turkism an obstacle to total hegemony. Historically, Russia's nation-state iterations have consistently sought a controlling stake in the region, with their centuries-long push for domination dating as far back as the 1700s. The Russian Imperial elite shared the conviction that there was a moral obligation to spread European culture among the Central Asian steppe. Russification began as Russian lexemes, structures and alphabets replaced the familiar Arabic script. Changes initiated by the Tsarist administration continued after the Soviet Union took the mantle of power. A shared Communist and Russian identity took

precedence over ethnonationalism. Soon Russian became a required subject of study in every Soviet school for most subjects.

Yet these attempts at cultural assimilation were hindered by the shared history and background of the Turkic people. Azerbaijani journalist Khadija Ismayilova wrote about attending a football game between the Soviet Union and Turkey in her childhood. She wrote about her shock when her parents told her they would support Turkey – because they considered themselves Turks and the Soviets merely a continuation of Russian occupation.

Following the dissolution of the Soviet Union, Central Asia restored its sense of cultural awareness as it was no longer forced to restrain its Turkic identity. Free of their colonial shackles, the former Soviet republics still adhere to a set of unwritten rules to avoid upsetting their northern neighbour. But Russia's declining status in Central Asia, a region considered to be its "backyard" for too long, has created a significant political power vacuum.

The prime contender to fill this vacuum is a fellow Turkic state - Turkey. With the foundation of the Turkic Council in 2009, Turkey's new goal is to spread as much political and cultural influence over Central Asia and to reach an ideological integration with their "long-lost Turkic relatives". The process will take decades to achieve and could very well lead to a confrontation with Russia. Still, if Turkic states are to forge a new path for themselves – one free of their colonial past – then bilateral relations with Turkey is the right way to move forward.



Turkey was quick to recruit many of these new republics into its cultural orbit. It launched the Avrasia TV channel with the aim of targeting Central Asian viewers and came into agreement for local broadcasts. Turkey also launched training programs for statesmen, bankers and military personnel and has actively offered thousands upon thousands of scholarships to students from Central Asia to study in Turkish universities. And in 2017, Azerbaijan, Turkey, Kazakhstan, and Kyrgyzstan adopted a standard textbook on "General Turkic History" for middle school-aged children, with similar projects planned for other subjects.

In addition to building cultural ties, Turkey is also becoming one of the most important trade partners of the region. Exports to Kazakhstan increased from \$460 million in 2005 to \$979 million in 2020. For the reported period, Turkey's supply to Kyrgyzstan grew from \$90 million to \$416 million, while Tajikistan's imports from Turkey increased from \$47 million to \$173 million. In 2020, Turkmenistan imported products worth \$786 million, while its 2005 indicator was low and amounted to \$181 million. These increased export and import arrangements, and private investment demonstrates Turkey is forging strong economic bonds with Central Asian republics.

The recent Russian invasion of Ukraine has done little to endear Moscow to the Turkic states; if anything, it demonstrated Putin's unreconstructed imperial impulse, which he could always aim at Central Asia in the future. But regional leaders are careful not to burn bridges with their strategic partners in the Kremlin due to their dependency on Russia for trade and military security. At the beginning of the war in Ukraine, Central Asian governments adopted a neutral position, balancing the threat of international sanctions for backing Russia and the Kremlin's possible retaliation for condemning it.

But the region's distancing from Russia is noticeable in subtle ways. For example, the governments have refused to recognize the independence of the Ukraine separatist regions and will not return any draft dodgers to Russia. The idea that Kazakhstan should "eternally serve and bow down at the feet of Russia" is "far from reality", Kassym-Zhomart Tokayev, the president, told Russian television. Tokayev's stance, no matter how egregious it may sound to Russian chauvinists, is likely to be the trend for most former Soviet republics.

Putin's conscription has increasingly targeted Russia's ethnic minorities, many of whom are members of the Turkic ethnos such as Tatars, Buryats,



and Tuvan. Images of fellow peoples sent to the meat grinder in Ukraine stirs painful memories in Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan. A mere century ago, Russia tried to conscript Central Asians for WW1, resulting in the *Ukrun* uprising. The revolt led to the departure of hundreds of thousands of Kyrgyz and Kazakhs into China, and around 100,000 to 270,000 casualties (primarily Kyrgyz and Kazakhs, but also Tajiks, Turkmen, and Uzbeks). No one came to help save for a small contingent of Ottoman forces.

From Tashkent to Almaty, Central Asia's urban environment is a popular destination for Russian emigrés and draft dodgers. But the mass influx of Russian nationals has only fuelled fears over security and sovereignty. Even though the official stance of these

nations is neutrality, the people have their say. The [Central Asian Barometer](#) has published a survey that demonstrates a large amount of Central Asian people have and will support Ukraine. Whilst the feeling is certainly not unanimous across all nations, it is already an indicator of Russia's crumbling control over the region's public opinion.

But Central Asia does not exist in a vacuum. Countries such as China, Iran, and India have all displayed interest in the region. As each nation seeks to spread its influence, the region's governments must tread the multipolar waters carefully, lest they be swept away by the current of geopolitics. The new "Great Game" is unfolding before us, and Turkic countries must act in solidarity if they are to come out on top.



WHO WAS RUTH BADER GINSBURG?

BY ARUZHAN K

Ruth Bader Ginsburg was the first Jewish woman to serve on the Supreme Court of the United States of America - tirelessly advocating for women's rights and gender equality. Every person in the US has a lot to thank RBG for; she shaped and formed a plethora of Modern American progressive opinions and perceptions. Despite being "struck out on three grounds," RBG co-founded the ACLU's Women's Rights Project and the first law journal about women's rights known as the 'Woman's Rights Law Reporter'. Moreover, Ginsburg was the first tenured female Law School professor and the first person in the Harvard and Columbia Law Review.

Even though RBG was seen as one of the most influential feminists, her achievements concerning other

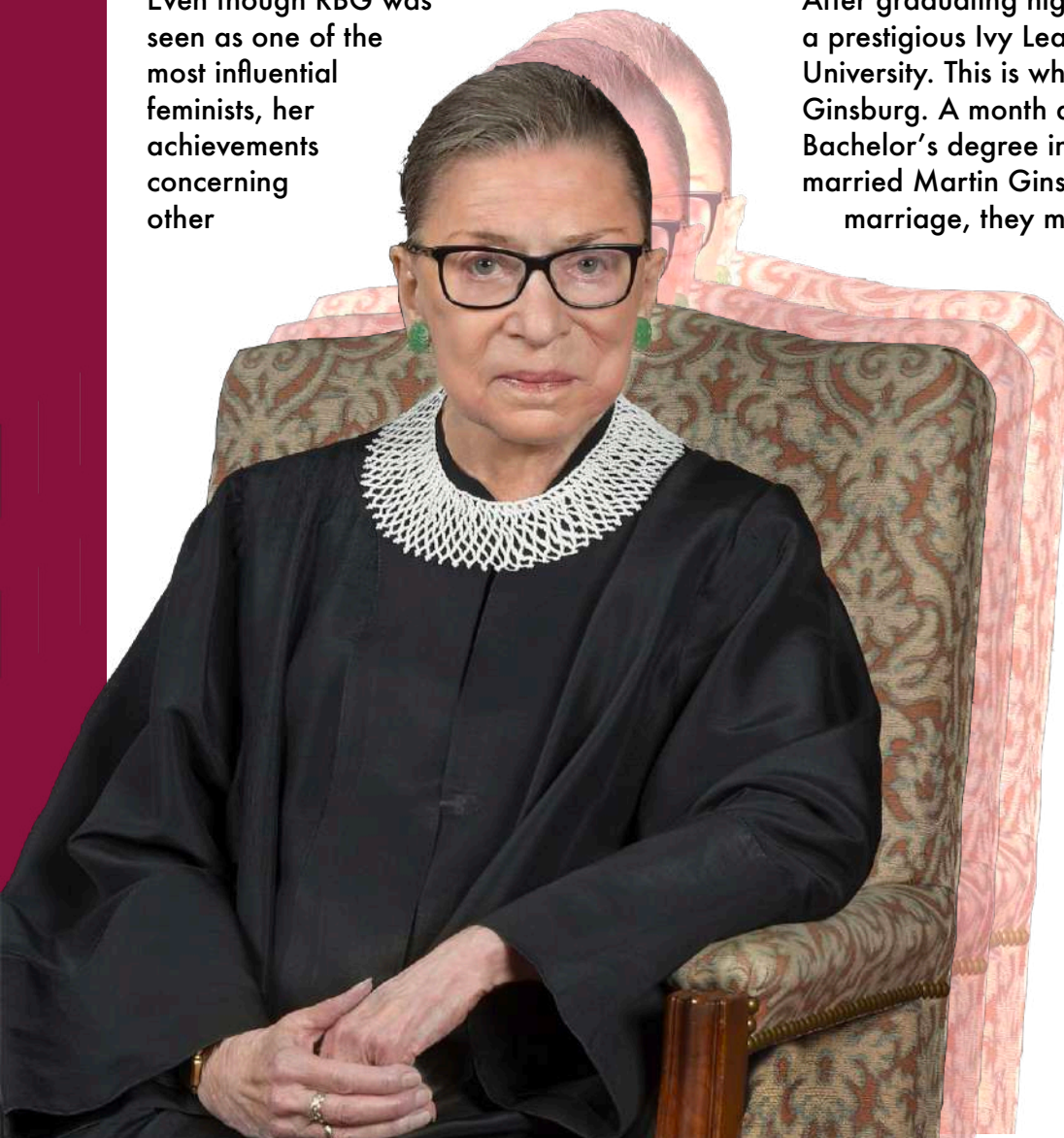
communities should never be overlooked. RBG fervently advocated for the rights of LGBT people and undocumented and disabled people.

Joan Ruth Bader Ginsburg was born to Celia and Nathan Bader on March 15, 1933. Her father was a Jewish emigrant from Odessa, and her mother was born to Jewish parents from Kraków, Poland. Celia would often take Ruth to libraries and ensure that Ruth received an education. Unfortunately, Celia Bader passed away due to cancer the day before Ruth was meant to graduate high school.

After graduating high school, Ruth attended a prestigious Ivy League University - Cornell University. This is where Ruth met Martin Ginsburg. A month after receiving her Bachelor's degree in government, Ruth married Martin Ginsburg. After their marriage, they moved to Oklahoma - the

place where their first child was born in 1955. A year after the birth of her daughter, Ruth enrolled in Harvard Law School. In the class of 500 men, Ruth was one of the only nine women in the class.

After her husband took a job in New York City, RBG transferred to Columbia Law school. In 1957, her husband was diagnosed with cancer. Ergo, RBG went to his classes to take



notes for him. Concurrently, she kept up with her classes and had a daughter to raise. Despite such a heavy workload to keep up with, she graduated first in her class in 1959. However, despite graduating from such a prestigious school, Ginsburg faced a lot of discrimination when looking for job opportunities. As Ginsburg, herself said, "I struck out on three grounds. I was Jewish, a woman, and a mother. The first raised one eyebrow; the second, two; the third made me indubitably inadmissible."



In 1993, US President - Bill Clinton nominated Ruth as an associate justice of the Supreme Court. While being an associate justice, Ginsburg put immense efforts into tackling issues concerning Gender Discrimination, Abortion Rights, Native Americans, International Law, etc. For instance, RBG advocated the use of foreign law. Moreover, Ruth was consistent in supporting abortion rights; she joined in the Court's opinion striking down Nebraska's partial-birth abortion law.

In 1999, Ruth was diagnosed with colon cancer; she had to go through chemotherapy, surgery, and radiation therapy. Despite that, she did not miss a single day on the Supreme Court bench. Exactly ten years later, in 2009, Ginsburg had to undergo surgery as she was diagnosed with pancreatic cancer. Fortunately, the tumour was detected at an early stage; thus, she was released from the hospital after two weeks. She returned to the Supreme Court bench ten days after getting released from the hospital.

In February 2020, pancreatic cancer returned; however, RBG continued her battle with cancer. RBG was determined to keep going; she even came out with the statement, "I would remain a member of the Court as long as I can do the full job steam". Six months later, Ruth Bader Ginsburg died at the age of 87 due to the complications pancreatic cancer had caused.

Ruth Bader Ginsburg's immense efforts & contributions towards human rights and gender equality will never be left overlooked. In fact, the 2018 documentary film "RBG", cemented her reputation as a "flaming feminist" and liberal hero of our times.





EVERYTHING WORLD CUP

BY AMELIE K

Nothing in the football world can compare to The World Cup. The 2018 FIFA World Cup attracted more than three billion television viewers worldwide, and one billion people watched the final. No other sporting event compares in prominence.

The World Cup is an international tournament held every 4 years competing for the title of World Champion by pitting the greatest national soccer teams against each other. This year held in Qatar, the first middle eastern country to host it.

The first official World Cup match, played in Uruguay in 1930, marked the beginning of World Cup history. It was proposed by Jules Rimet, who intended to organise a worldwide competition between men's football teams because football was not included in the Summer Olympic Games at the time. However, there were unofficial pre-FIFA World Cups in the late 1800s, when only a

few national teams existed. From the original World Cup in 1930, which featured just 13 nations, there are currently 32 nations who advance to the group stages of the World Cup, from more than 70 countries that compete in the qualifiers, which begin a year prior. In 2026, that number will rise to 48 teams.



FIFA WORLD CUP
Qatar 2022

WORLD CUP 2022

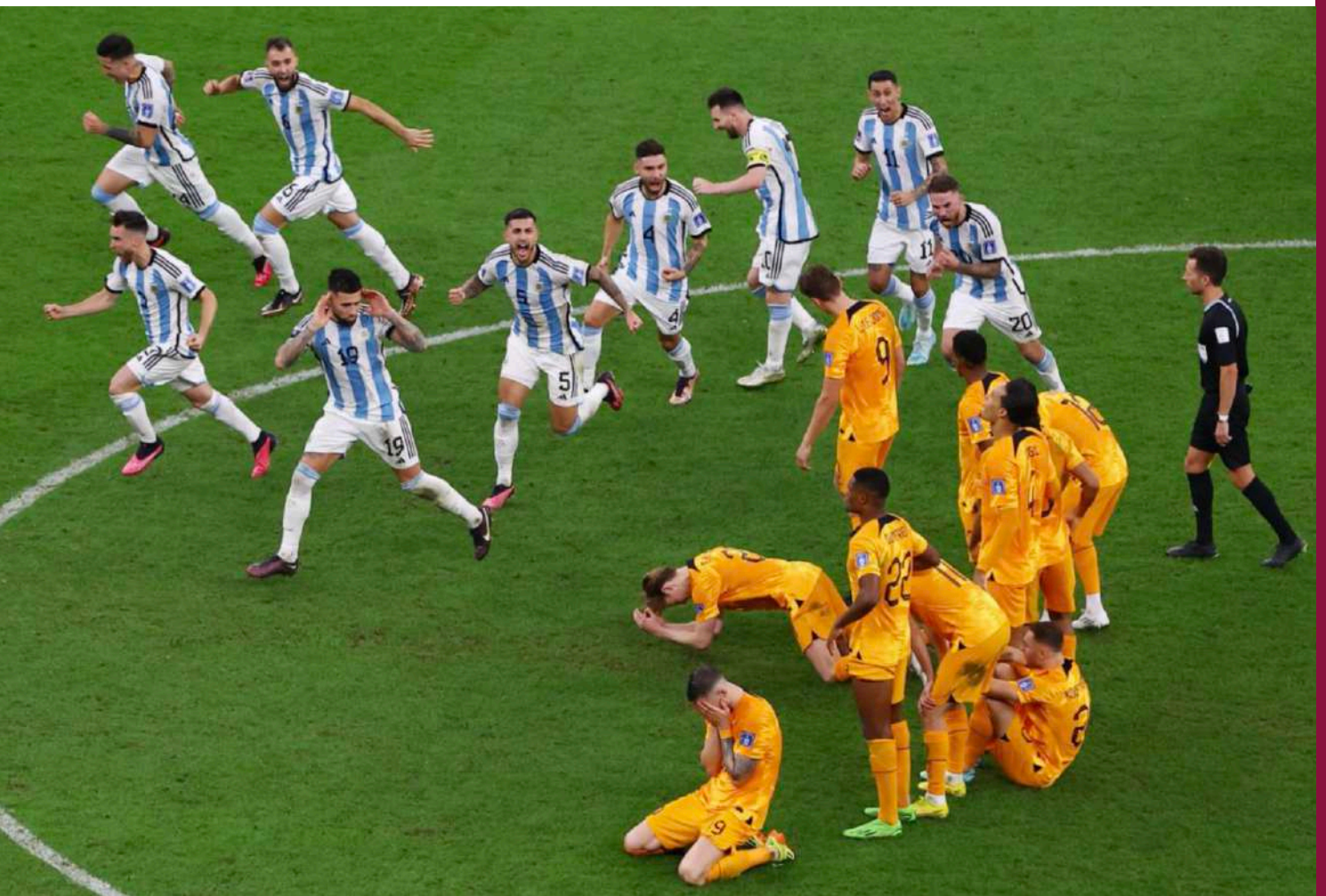
GROUP A	GROUP B	GROUP C
QATAR	ENGLAND	ARGENTINA
ECUADOR	IRAN	SAUDI ARABIA
SENEGAL	USA	MEXICO
NETHERLANDS	WALES	POLAND
GROUP D	GROUP E	GROUP F
FRANCE	SPAIN	BELGIUM
AUSTRALIA	COSTA RICA	CANADA
DENMARK	GERMANY	MOROCCO
TUNISIA	JAPAN	CROATIA
GROUP G	GROUP H	
BRAZIL	PORTUGAL	
SERBIA	GHANA	
SWITZERLAND	URUGUAY	
CAMEROON	KOREA REPUBLIC	



concludes with the final held on December 18th, when the winner gets a very valuable, but surprisingly small, golden trophy. The World Cup typically takes place in July, but this year marks the first time that it has been held at a different time of the year. This is because Qatar, the host nation, experiences unbearably high summer temperatures of up to 50°C. It was believed that holding the games in July would be impossible without the aid of cooling technology, which did not yet exist when Qatar was chosen to host the 2022 World Cup in 2010. FIFA decided to transfer the tournament to the more tolerable months of November and December in 2015 after considering the uncomfortable impact of the heat on the players and fans.

This year's tournament opened on November 20th, when Ecuador beat the hosts - Qatar, who became the first host nation ever to lose in the opening game of the tournament. The group stages consisted of 8 groups of 4, concluded on December 2nd with 32 teams narrowed to 16. The knockout stage - with its win-or-go-home tournament bracket -

Although Qatar may not be much cooler in winter time, the maximum daily temperature is still tolerable at 28°C. Some claim that because it is more difficult for players who reside farther from the equator to play in these circumstances, those who are have an advantage under these normal-for-them conditions.



At the moment, the World Cup Finals predictions side with Argentina vs France with 64% and 66%. Although that may change as the unpredictability of this tournament is like in no other. No African country has made it to the semi-finals of a World Cup, Morocco being the first. The top 3 teams with the most titles over the history of The World Cup are Brazil, Germany and Italy, which none of have made it to the semi-finals this year, not to mention even the 32 qualifying teams. Some of the most famous players of the world cup are Brazil's Pelé, Argentina's Maradona, France's Zidane, and Brazil's Ronaldo. Nowadays, following their footsteps are Argentina's Messi, Brazil's Neymar, France's Mbappe and Portugal's Ronaldo, whom one of which is expected to bring home the trophy. Brazil and Portugal being out in the quarter-finals, fans now rest all the hope on Messi's and Mbappe's shoulders.

As well as the World Cup being the most famous sporting tournament, some players might be in for it for the prize. Fame, glory and the pride of your country

are one sort of a reward, but there is also a \$42 million cash prize for this year's winners, part of a \$440 million prize pool. Football in itself is probably the most famous sport in the world, which is part of the reason why the World Cup is such a big deal. Moreover, the world's greatest players are on show. The biggest countries, with players from the best football clubs, come together dreaming of lifting the trophy. It's one of the many reasons the World Cup is so well-liked; because it brings together players from all leagues.

Of course as well as that the World Cup has its own traditions which makes it more iconic, one of them being the act of swapping shirts. When France defeated England for the first time in 1931, the French players asked to keep their shirts as mementos. Since then, it has come to be recognised as a sign of respect and appreciation for the other player's efforts during the game. Women also have their own World Cup, next one being in 2023 and taking place in Australia and New Zealand.




BRIEF INTRODUCTION TO THE PSYCHOLOGY OF LOVE

BY YASMIN U

Love. The notion of love has been an underlying enigmatic issue that psychologists, biologists, and philosophers have struggled to grasp and describe. Although the fields of psychology, biology, and philosophy are important in the analysis of love, not enough research has been undertaken to accurately describe what love actually is. This essay will solely focus on the psychological aspect of the complex concept that love entails. In this, I will discuss several chosen theories that exist on love developed by famous psychologists.

SIGMUND FREUD THEORIES



With this, it is simply impossible to lead a discussion on the psychology of love without mentioning the well-known psychology forebears, such as Sigmund Freud, the father of psychoanalysis and a neurologist from Austria. Freud might legitimately be referred to as his generation's most important intellectual legislator. His development of psychoanalysis served as a theory of the human psyche, a treatment for its problems, and a lens through which to view culture and society. His views addressed issues including the

nature of love, hysteria, and dreams. According to his highly contested idea, all people look for companions who remind them of their moms or dads as adults. He highlighted that we learn to love through our early connections with our parents and caregivers, which is commonly referred to as transference; so, we are not finding love, but rather re-finding it based on resemblances to our parents. After discovering narcissism, he formulated his second theory. In this subsequent view, he indicates that, while isolation from our parents is necessary in our ability to experience love, it is insufficient. In this, he outlines how we fall in love with others who resemble our ideal selves, implying that love serves as a supplement to our defective narcissist self. As a result, when love is returned, the individual feels relieved of their need to envy the other person's traits and skills, causing the idealization of their beloved and enjoying a distinctive sense of pleasure when they are with them. This is strongly related to the Aron & Aron self-expansion hypothesis, which says that when we fall in love, it causes us to feel like our own selves are expanding.

MERE - EXPOSURE THEORY

Robert Zajonc proposed the simple exposure theory in 1968. In this hypothesis, he discusses how, in comparison to friendship and love connections, proximity is the most crucial factor of who we choose to form relationships with. According to his thesis, proximity is critical in the psychology of attraction because it fosters the concept of familiarity, with people getting drawn to that which is most familiar to them. Exposure to or proximity to someone will now boost the

chance of your attraction to them. More precisely, he contends that the more we are exposed to a given stimulus (person), the more likely we are to perceive these stimuli as positive. This occurs due to the comfort we attain from knowing what to expect from other people. This theory can be supported using the experiment carried out by L. R. Wilson and Nakajo in 1966, using photographs, found that increasing the number of times a person's photograph was shown lead to increasingly favorable ratings of personality, social appeal, and emotional stability.



TRIANGULAR THEORY OF LOVE

According to Robert Sternberg's triangular theory of love, which he established in 2004, love consists of three primary components: commitment, passion, and intimacy, which may be regarded as forming the vertices of a triangle. Different types of love are produced by the interaction of these factors. The finest

kind of love that may be felt when all

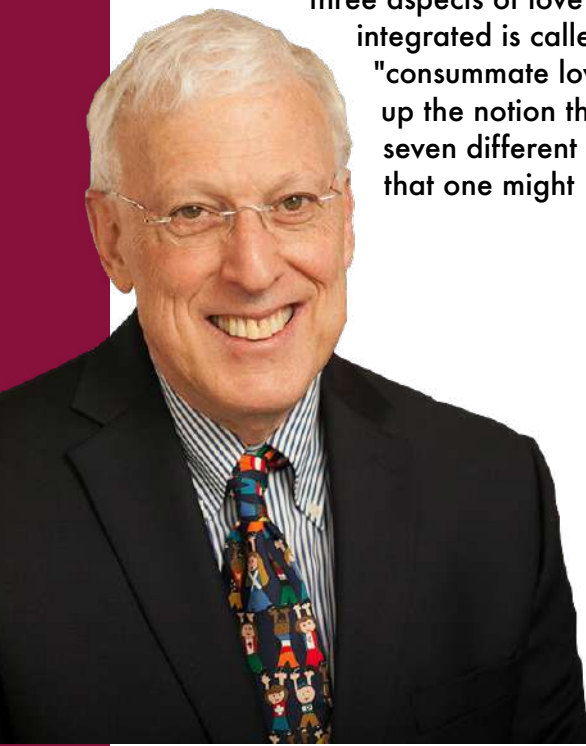
three aspects of love are

integrated is called

"consummate love." He put up the notion that there are seven different types of love that one might

feel, including romantic love, empty love, infatuated love, and more. Researchers at the University of Wroclaw in Poland, who performed an 11,000-person, 25-country, multicultural survey in 2020, provided evidence to support this notion. The results of this study both attested to the theory's cultural universality and "observed that levels of love components differ depending on relationship duration, following the dynamics suggested in the Triangular Theory of Love."

Despite the fact that all of the above hypotheses are substantially backed by studies, sciences, and research, they are not considered facts. The complexities of love are still an unsettled subject in our culture, and more study is needed to determine what love actually is. Let us then conclude the subject with a remark from Pascal, "The heart has reasons that reason cannot know," to offer us a hint as to what love is.



RANDOM FACTS

BY ZHANGIR ZH AND SADUAKAS O

WHICH COUNTRY IS ALSO A CONTINENT?



The only nation in the world that occupies the whole continent is Australia. It is one of the largest nations on the planet. Australia has a lot of fertile land and abundant natural resources, but more than one-third of it is desert.

WHERE DID PRINCE CHARLES AND DIANA LIVE?

To be known as Diana, Princess of Wales, and to continue to reside in Kensington Palace as a member of the royal family, given permission by the Queen as the ex-wife of the heir to the throne and the mother of his kids.

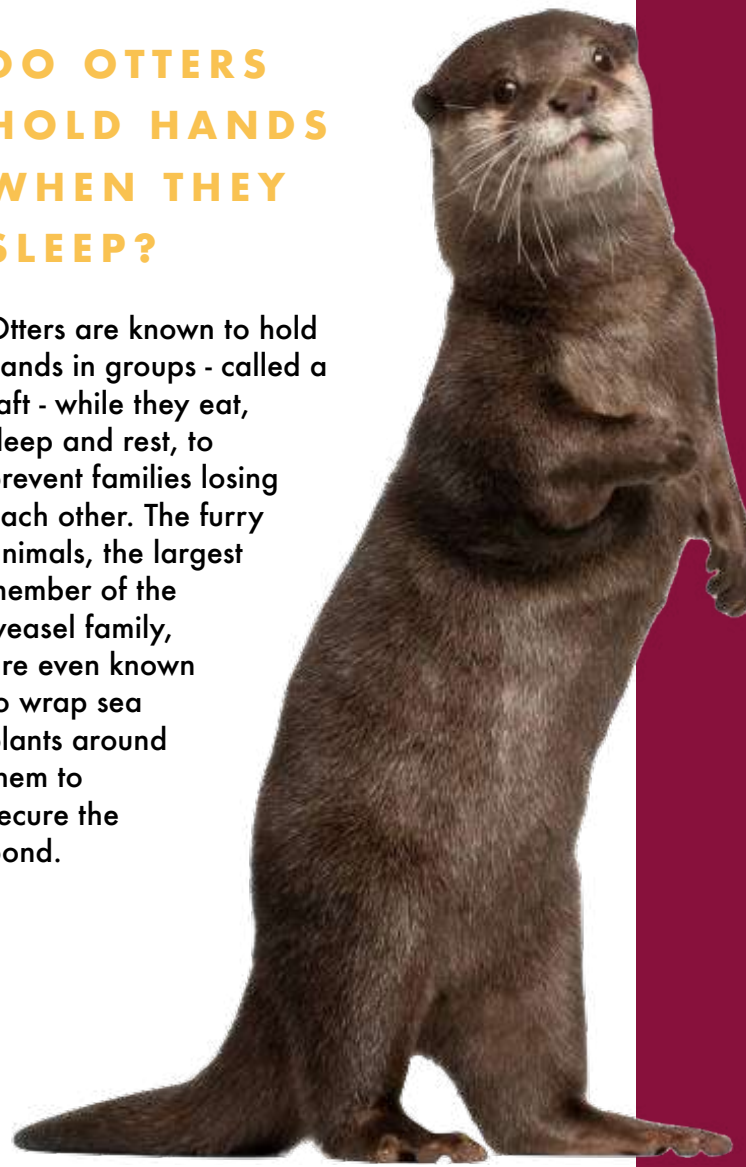
HOW MANY PEOPLE HAVE EVER LIVED ON EARTH?

Others have estimated the number of human beings who have ever lived to be anywhere from 45 billion to 125 billion, with most estimates falling into the range of 90 to 110 billion humans.



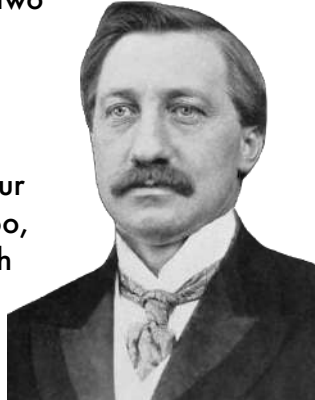
DO OTTERS HOLD HANDS WHEN THEY SLEEP?

Otters are known to hold hands in groups - called a raft - while they eat, sleep and rest, to prevent families losing each other. The furry animals, the largest member of the weasel family, are even known to wrap sea plants around them to secure the bond.



WHO WAS THE FIRST TO GO TO THE NORTH POLE?

First to reach the Geographic North Pole (disputed): there are two claimants, Frederick Cook, accompanied by two Inuit men, Ahwelah and Etukishook, on April 21, 1908 and Robert Edwin Peary and his employee Matthew Henson and four Inuit men Ootah, Seegloo, Egingway, and Ooqueah on April 6, 1909.



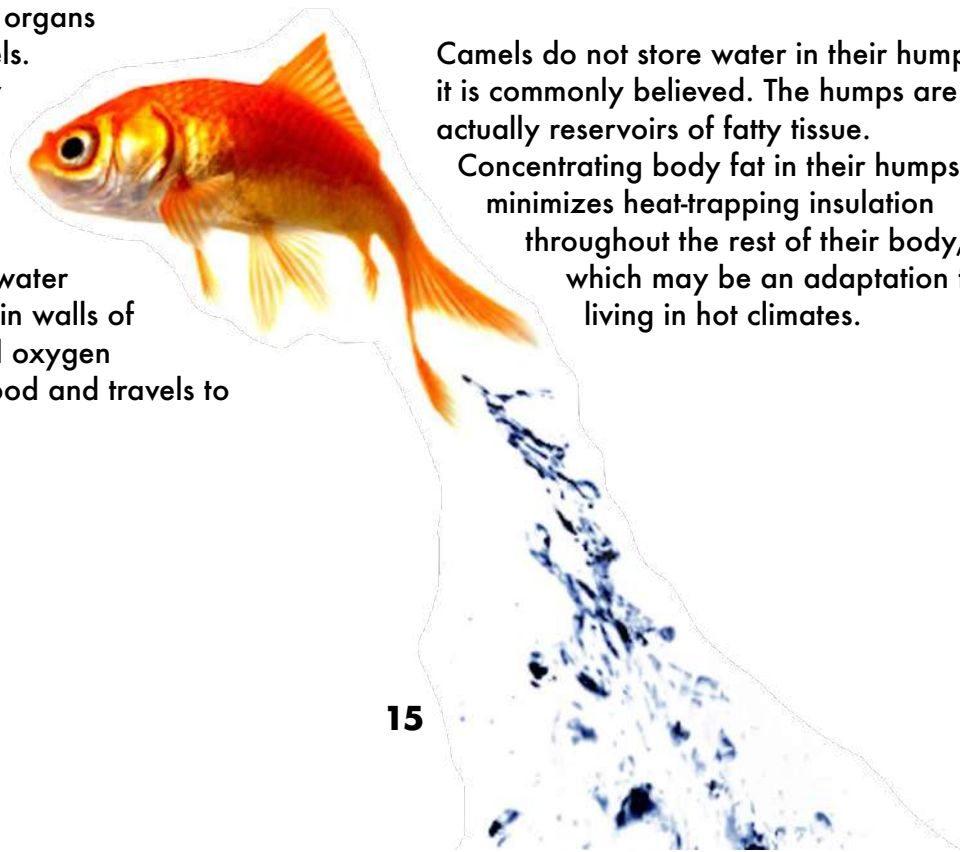
ARE COMETS MADE OF ICE?

They are composed of rock, dust, ice and frozen gases such as carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, methane, and ammonia. Sometimes called dirty snowballs, recent studies have shown that the ice of a comet is covered by a crust. Comets also contain a variety of organic compounds as well as the gases already mentioned.



DO FISH GET OXYGEN OUT OF WATER?

Gills are feathery organs full of blood vessels. A fish breathes by taking water into its mouth and forcing it out through the gill passages. As water passes over the thin walls of the gills, dissolved oxygen moves into the blood and travels to the fish's cells.



WHAT DOES A CAMEL STORE INSIDE ITS HUMP?

Camels do not store water in their humps, as it is commonly believed. The humps are actually reservoirs of fatty tissue.

Concentrating body fat in their humps minimizes heat-trapping insulation throughout the rest of their body, which may be an adaptation to living in hot climates.