



# harington edit.

EDITION 1 : TERM 4





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Haiti and Sudan are facing conflict, instability and humanitarian crises.



Gender becomes a controversial topic in schools and for society.



Rachel Reeves announces spring forecast of parliament following US strikes.

# STUDENT LIFE

*Written by Anna Barwell*

## Year 12 and 13 Malaga Trip

After 3 attempts to fly to Spain, year 12 and 13 finally arrived in Malaga, Spain.

For five days, they were immersed in the culture with host families, from visiting the fortress to learning about contemporary art.



## Maths Challenge Success

Chiara participated in the International Youth Maths Challenge, a global mathematics competition that featured three rounds involving students from more than 140 countries.

It is an incredible achievement to have scored 26 points in the final, placing Chiara in the top 5% of all entrants worldwide!

## Year 12 University Fair

Students were offered the chance to attend a University fair at the Leicester Tigers Rugby Stadium, where they could ask questions to apprenticeship employers and Universities. There were also lectures to sit in on.

## School Musical

Well done to all Harington participants in the musical, 'Grease' over at Catmose!

Months of rehearsals have gone towards five performances and five sold out nights. Congratulations everyone!

## Harington Expansion

Harington has expansion plans to allow a greater number of students in per prospective years, there is a form on the school's website and socials to fill out.

The expansion will include an additional building to the back of the school, in the green area.

## Tolethorpe Youth Drama Visit

Year 12 English Literature students welcomed Tolethorpe Youth Drama for an exploratory workshop on George Orwell's Animal Farm. Students took part in acting exercises, to explore different parts of the Animal Farm text.

The company will perform Animal Farm on the 13th July.

## Head and Deputy Students

Congratulations to Head Students Samantha and Iva and their team of Chloe and George as Deputy Heads.

They had to go through 3 rigorous rounds of interviewing, presenting and talking amongst other applicants. Congratulations to all who applied!



## Year 12 Hamlet Trip

Year 12s went to Nottingham to watch Hamlet, a text that they study. It has the backdrop of the Titanic, using a false rake stage.

Students enjoyed it as well as Mrs Green, who gave it a standing ovation!

# POLITICAL CONFLICTS AND CRISES

## Political Instability in Haiti

Since 2018, Haiti has been in unrest. This increased in 2021, as Jovenel Moïse, the president at the time was assassinated. As of the 7th February 2026, the transitional governing council (acting in place till the election of a leader) expired, as it failed to limit gang violence in its 2 year rule.

Through this time period Haiti has been largely controlled by gang violence, including sexual and other human rights abuse to systemically controlled areas. There was no succession plan in place following the councils expiration. Although, the de facto head, Prime Minister Fils-Aimé, is confident in the potential for elections by the end of 2026.

As of the end of 2025, 1.4 million people were displaced, and UN figures show 5601 were killed in 2024. An extra 1000 on the total death toll for 2023. The situation is uncertain, as the humanitarian crisis remains dire.

## Civil War in Sudan

As of April, the conflict in Sudan will be reaching 3 years in length. Conflict broke out over a disagreement regarding integrating the RSF (a paramilitary group) into its official army (SAF). The disagreement came largely from 2 men leading a coup on the military-civilian government: Gen Mohamed Hamdan Dagalo, the leader of the RSF and Gen Abdel Fattah al-Burhan, the head of the army. Both disagreed on how the country was to be run and civil war broke out.

The people of Sudan have been caught in the middle, with the UN declaring it has the "hallmarks of a genocide". Further sources from the UN World Food Programme declare 21.2 million (as of early March 2026) people face acute hunger; as of September 2025 approx. 12 million people have been displaced, whilst women and girls report mass rape and sexual assault.

Due to the area being inaccessible, and discrepancies over famine, displacement and other factors, the death toll is at an estimate of 400,000, although estimates do vary widely. There is no signs of an immediate resolution, and the people of Sudan remain in extreme risk.



## Artificial Intelligence

How much are large multinational firms relying on AI? How will that affect our society? Forbes are predicting \$1.7 trillion to be spent on data centres worldwide by 2030, additionally, this year alone large tech firms such as Microsoft, Meta and Google have spent more on data centres than it cost to put astronauts on the moon.

The AI bubble is reminiscent of the dotcom boom in the late 90s that surged due to a wave of optimism for the internet and new technology. The dotcom bubble burst in the early 2000s and led to share prices plummeting, companies going bust, and thousands of job losses.

Many experts believe that this could repeat itself, with companies overinvesting and relying too much on AI, when in truth there is not enough information available about the security of it.



**“AI may erode human cognition due to over-reliance”**



This suggests that, with history repeating itself, many of the same side effects could occur. AI is putting people’s jobs, companies and whole livelihoods on the line, and large, multinational firms don’t seem to see the issue with it.

There are many advantages and disadvantages when it comes to AI, and most companies disregard the problems that can arise. The National Library of Medicine states that AI may “erode human cognition due to over-reliance”, inevitably leading to a degradation of the human condition. Fundamentally, a lack of drive or overall intelligence and problem-solving skills in later generations.

### UK’s first long distance robotic operation

Recently, Professor Prokar Dasgupta, a urological surgeon based in London, performed a successful prostate removal on a 62-year-old cancer patient 1,500 miles away in Gibraltar. The operation used a robot equipped with four arms and a 3D HD camera, controlled from a UK console through fibre-optic cables, with a delay of just 0.06 seconds. A medical team remained on standby in Gibraltar. A third procedure was livestreamed to 20,000 world-leading urological surgeons at the European Association of Urology congress on March 14<sup>th</sup>.

Dasgupta said the process “gives us the opportunity to treat patients in remote areas and smaller communities by literally being able to take the best surgeon anywhere”. With only one hospital in Gibraltar, residents with complicated medical needs are usually required to travel to the UK for NHS care.

Therefore, with NHS plans to prioritize local robotic-assisted surgeries by aiming for 500,000 operations a year by 2035, future patients can be spared the expenses and inconvenience of travelling from remote locations for life-saving treatment.

### UK’s first baby born after womb transplant from dead donor

In December, Grace Bell gave birth to a baby boy by caesarean section at Queen Charlotte’s and Chelsea Hospital in London after receiving a womb transplantation from a deceased donor, followed by IVF treatment and embryo transfer. She was born with Mayer-Rokitansky-Küster-Hauser (MRKH) syndrome, which causes the underdevelopment or absence of the uterus and vagina, and affects 1 in 5000 women.

Fewer than 30 such births have been reported worldwide, and only 2 previous ones in Europe. Bell’s procedure was part of a programme funded by the charity Womb Transplant, which plans to perform 10 transplants from dead donors. 3 have taken place so far, with Hugo, Grace’s son, being the first baby born after the procedures.

The consultant transplant and endocrine surgeon who carried out the initial 7-hour womb transplantation, Isabel Quiroga, described it as “a huge milestone” as it gives women without a womb who are hoping to start a family “the ability to carry and give birth to their own child”.

## Student Finance

Student loans are key to the education system, making university possible for many students who otherwise couldn't afford it. It enables people to achieve a higher education and continue to study subjects they are passionate about, and wish to include in their future.

Student loans are talked about, but when doing my research I found they weren't explained enough to help people make an educated decision on their future. Students commonly don't know how they work, what the process of obtaining them are, and their long term impacts.

There are two types of student loans we are able to apply for; Tuition fees and Maintenance fees.

Tuition fee loans exist to help pay the course fees that are charged by the university or college. These are paid directly to your university. Whereas, a Maintenance fee loan is money to help pay for general living costs like food, rent, travel and more; Contrastingly, this gets paid directly to your bank account. You can apply for a student loan online once you have checked your eligibility for the loan.

All loans will need to be paid back, with interest, at a later date, but only once your course is finished and your earnings are over a certain amount. As of 2026 the amount you repay is based on your earnings and not how much your loan is.

Gov.uk is a great source to find more detailed information on the student loan process and help to get you started if you want to find out more.

*Written by Charlotte Woods*



## Rachel Reeves' Spring Statement

On the 3rd of March, Rachel Reeves, the current Chancellor of the Exchequer, announced the spring forecast of the Parliament. She opened her speech by standing strong in the belief that "the current government has the right plan." In this article, I'll explain this plan. It can be broken down into two key areas of improvement: quality of life, and government spending. We will cover both and discuss why this might be the case, as well as the government's steps so far, and plans.

Following the US strikes on Iran and amid other geopolitical uncertainties, the British are looking to strengthen their defence. They are beginning by committing £650 million in January to upgrade Typhoon fighter jets. Reeves claims this is the largest uplift in defence spending since the Cold War. They have also launched a new Navy frigate and a £1 billion deal with Leonardo over helicopters. This level of spending aims to reassure and protect the United Kingdom.



So now let's cover the improvement in the cost of living, for the economics students. The OBR's forecast shows inflation, borrowing and debt interest are all falling while investment is rising. This means, the economy is growing. Therefore, we could potentially be looking forward to: more job creation, more competitive wages and lower real prices, if we are in ample supply of goods and services.

The government wish to ease pressure on households. One way they've achieved this is by funding 30 hours of free childcare, and another is by increasing the minimum wage. This will apply to many of you currently working at £7.55 per hour, who will see a 6% raise to £8.00. A number of changes have been made, including the removal of the two-child limit; Benefits can now be claimed for any number of children you have.

This is in hope of giving equal opportunities to children from large families on a low income. Overall, this may seem a promising statement, with clear efforts to improve both living standards and national security.

However, it is important to recognise that Reeves is a member of the current government, meaning the statement is likely to emphasise positives, while downplaying potential drawbacks. For example, increased government spending could lead to higher taxes or borrowing in the future.

Therefore, while the plans appear beneficial, their long-term success may depend on how effectively they are implemented, and whether the economic forecast proves accurate.

*Written by Fin Withers*



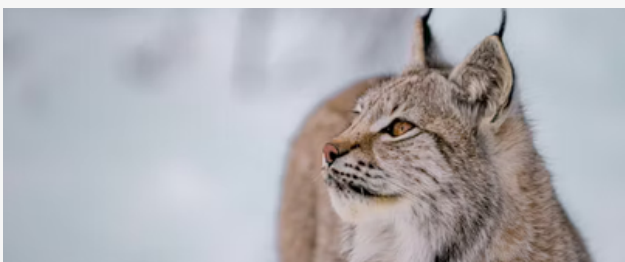
## Wild Rutland

Could you imagine a world where wolves, lynx and bears once again roam the woodlands of Rutland? A landscape alive with the sounds of nature, where ecosystems thrive as they once did centuries ago.

This idea may seem like something from the distant past, but projects such as Wild Rutland aim to bring elements of this vision back to life in a modern and carefully managed way.

Wild Rutland is a proposed conservation and wildlife project based near Oakham, developed by Joss and James Hanbury, whose family has farmed the Burley Estate for generations. The project plans to transform around 1,000–1,200 acres of land between Burley Wood and the Oakham bypass into a large-scale nature reserve and visitor attraction.

First announced in December 2023, the project focuses on improving biodiversity, restoring habitats, and increasing public access to nature. Planning proposals were submitted to Rutland County Council in February 2026, with a decision expected in the near future.



One of the most ambitious aspects of Wild Rutland is the proposed reintroduction (in controlled environments) of species such as Eurasian brown bears, lynx, and wolves; animals that have been extinct in Britain for hundreds or even thousands of years. For example, wolves disappeared from the UK around the 17th century, while bears and lynx vanished over 1,000 years ago.

If approved, construction could begin as early as 2026, with a potential opening date around 2027. The site is expected to include a visitor centre, educational facilities, walking trails, and accommodation, as well as areas dedicated to wildlife conservation.

The project also builds on Rutland's existing conservation success. For example, ospreys were reintroduced to Rutland Water between 1996 and 2001, leading to hundreds of chicks being raised in the area since then. This demonstrates how carefully managed conservation projects can have long-term environmental benefits.

In addition to future plans, Wild Rutland has already begun engaging the public through events such as guided walks, nature safaris, and educational workshops held during 2025 and 2026. These activities aim to connect people with the natural environment and encourage community involvement.

Overall, Wild Rutland represents a significant proposal for the county. Supporters argue it could boost biodiversity, education, and tourism, while others highlight the importance of careful planning and environmental impact. As the project develops, it offers an opportunity for people of all ages to consider how landscapes can be managed in the future.

*Written by Seth Hartley*

*Written by Lola Turner*



## Mitski's "Nothing's About to Happen to Me"

**Replay Value: 8.5/10**  
**Emotional Value: 8/10**  
**Flow: 7.5/10**  
**Lyrics: 9/10**  
**Vocals: 8/10**  
**Song that stuck out: In a Lake**

Mitski's 8th studio album "Nothing's About to Happen to Me" is a satisfying blend of soft country melodies, lyrical storytelling, and the driving rock sound reminiscent of earlier albums such as "Bury Me at Makeout Creek" (2014) and Puberty 2 (2016).

The concept behind this album has been stated by Mitski to be a "weird old woman living alone in a house", with this idea coming through most prominently in the artistic music video for the single "Where's My Phone?". Mitski successfully creates a world within this album, presenting themes of death and darkness in a way that provides comfort, coupled with a quiet rebellious undertone against the boundaries that are set by society.

Throughout the album, Mitski appears confident in her unique songwriting style, perfectly balancing lyrical maturity, musical complexity, vocal ability (and a recurring motif of cats!) in a way that develops and deepens with each listen.



## Harry Styles "Kiss All The Time. Disco, Occasionally"

**Replay Value: 7/10**  
**Emotional Value: 5.5/10**  
**Flow: 7.5/10**  
**Lyrics: 6.5/10**  
**Vocals: 7/10**  
**Song that stuck out: Coming Up Roses**

In his latest album, Styles has gravitated towards a more electronic feel that slightly reflects the 80s era of music. He uses prominent, funky bass-lines to show he wants to feel "like [he's] in the middle of [a] dance floor."

His aim for this album was to show the more relaxed style of living. The title of the album is used as a "life mantra" showing Styles is focusing on intimacy and the joy in life, perhaps "Kiss all the time" showing that love should be prioritised and "Disco, Occasionally" standing for the fact that celebration should be reserved for meaningful times in our lives and not be wasted.

*Written by Esmé Searle*

*Written by Alice Kane*

## The emergence of being “Spiritual but not religious”

Most who encounter religion have now become accustomed to the phrase ‘Spiritual but not religious’. The spiritual person has more freedom, can make their own ideas based on experience and feeling– and is more in line with the free will we have today. With the phrase ‘religious’ comes the connotations of dogmas, strict practices and an overall ruling of how we live our lives.



Therefore, after World War 2, people wanted more freedom, and so religion was further questioned and disputed– why should we be ruled if we don’t have to be? This was questioned following the authoritarian nature of World War two, but religion also dwindled due to a drive in economic growth, consumerism and the rise of secular welfare state. According to SNBR, 20–30% of U.S adults are now categorised as spiritual but not religious, a drastic figure in comparison to previous years.

Being spiritual but not religious considers a multitude of factors: many enjoy meditation, mindfulness and spending time in nature to feel a force of some kind. Whether that’s force of being immersed fully in yourself or into some form of higher power. Spiritual people often have a rejection of institutions and the control they promote and unleash a strong desire for personal freedom to be able to express their diverse beliefs. Alongside this, there is a theme of there being “something out there” and so there is a mishmash of beliefs, which include astrology, reincarnation or concepts from Eastern Religions.

The emerging trends surrounding spirituality among the Gen Z and Millennial generations means that the “Spiritual but not religious” trend can only be expected to grow. But whether religious beliefs will make a comeback is impossible to predict– only time will tell.

## “The Church has prohibited teachings in school for fear of students being ‘homosexualised’..”

### Who’s Afraid of Gender?

In 2025, over 18,000 hate crimes were motivated by sexual orientation. Whilst this statistic is less than the year prior, prejudice against gender is still prevalent. This raises the question: why are we afraid of gender?

Many critics, such as Judith Butler calls out the Right for its prejudice on gender ‘ideologies’. The Church has prohibited teachings in school for fear of students being ‘homosexualised’ and manipulated into being a part of LGBTQ+. The word gender has been tied to negative connotations, being weaponised with critics comparing it to ‘Hitler Youth’. In Butler’s book, ‘Who’s Afraid of Gender?’, the ideology she advocates is used as a scapegoat for issues ranging from local to international. The Right seem to believe that if this gender ideology is abolished, it includes inhibiting sexual education in primary schools. She recognises the Right as the enemy, linking directly to the Vatican’s power in less developed countries, in helping stop sexual education. Butler further explores behaviours towards transsexual people, using J.K Rowling as a key critic who, on one hand, says we should protect transsexual women from hate crimes and not attack their personhood, whilst also saying we should fear them for they have the potential to be murderers and/or rapists originating from the penis.

If these ideas intrigue you, consider picking up “Who’s Afraid of Gender?” by Judith Butler.

*Written by Anna Barwell*

# 4 things we learned from the 2026 Australian Grand Prix

## Mercedes Are Back:

After a challenging few years under the ground affect era Mercedes have started their 2026 Campagne with a one two finish showing true race pace over their competitors.

The team showed their impeccable race pace over the Ferraris as they continued to pull away even on significantly older tires. These points have made fans put Mercedes in pole position to take the constructors and drivers crowns from McLaren.

## Strategy is already deciding races:

After the array of virtual safety cars in the Australian grand prix, it allowed fans to visualise the influence that they will have on races.

As shown in this race, making the correct calls could make or break a team's race. Even with younger tires Ferrari were unable to make inroads on the Mercedes duos due to the time that both Russell and Antonelli gained pitting under the virtual safety car.

## The New 2026 Rules Could Create Chaos:

Drivers immediately raised concerns about the new energy deployment and overtaking systems introduced with the 2026 regulations includes a fifty-fifty split between engine power and electrical power.

Lando Norris warned that the system could lead to dangerous speed differences between cars, calling the racing potentially "chaos." This is due to the recharging of the battery pack towards the end of straights or supper clipping which causes the car to deaccelerate which could course high impact incidents.

## It Was a Brutal Start for Some:

The new regulations have already taken victims to some of the most skilled racers. Oscar Piastre for example crashed on his lap to the grid showing how if underestimated the regulations will catch you out anywhere.

Fernando Alonso did not finish the grand prix due to reliability problems however even before the weekend started the Aston Martin team were not optimistic about finishing the race.

Even in the running they did during the race the team leaned a lot that they can take into the next grand prix which could aid their development for the future.



*Written by Oscar Calow*

# If Arsenal Win the League: Would They Be One of the Weakest Champions in Premier League History?

If Arsenal F.C. were to win the Premier League this season, it would mark a huge achievement for a club that has spent years rebuilding however it would also raise an uncomfortable debate: would they rank among the weakest teams ever to win the title?

This isn't about denying the accomplishment, winning the Premier League always requires consistency, resilience, and quality. However, not all champions are created equal. Some dominate historically strong eras; others capitalize on transitional seasons. The question is which category this Arsenal side would fall into.

## A Season of Opportunity?

If Arsenal were to win with significantly fewer points, comparisons would be inevitable. One major factor in evaluating champions is the strength of their rivals. In seasons where multiple elite sides push toward 90+ points, the eventual winner usually earns universal respect. But in campaigns where traditional powerhouses underperform or rebuild, the bar can feel lower.

If Arsenal were to win with a relatively modest points total — say in the low-to-mid 80s which is above the lowest points total in premier league history achieved by Manchester United totalling 75 points during the 1996–97 season. However, critics would argue they benefited from: Inconsistent performances from rivals and a lack of a truly dominant challenger.

Historically, some champions have crossed the 95–point mark including Manchester City and Liverpool. If Arsenal were to win with significantly fewer points, comparisons.

## Style of Play: Convincing or Just Efficient?

Arsenal have built a structured, possession-based system and at their best, they are fluid, aggressive, and tactically disciplined; over a long season, even strong teams can show flaws. Critics might argue that: They lack a world-class and Ballon d'Or-level superstar, they rely heavily on defensive solidity rather than overwhelming attacking dominance; they sometimes struggle to break down deep defensive blocks from relegation threatened teams such as Wolves, West Ham and Nottingham Forest.

If a title were secured without clear dominance in attack or defence compared to historic champions, some would label them 'efficient rather than exceptional'. When judging whether a team is among the "worst" champions, context matters. Considerations such as: Record-breaking champions who rewrote the points tally, treble-winning sides competing on multiple fronts, teams that dominated Europe alongside domestic success.

If Arsenal were to win without competing deep into European competitions, or without statistical dominance in goals scored or conceded, comparisons could be unflattering.

However, "worst" is often a misleading label. It usually means: Less dominant, less historically significant, benefiting from a weaker competitive field. That doesn't mean undeserving. It's also worth flipping the narrative, modern Premier League football is arguably more competitive than ever; even mid-table teams are tactically sophisticated, well-funded, and capable of upsetting top sides.

Winning the league in this era might require greater squad depth and mental resilience than in earlier periods; this means that the title of worst champion is unfair to give to Arsenal season.



*Written by Oscar Calow*

# PUZZLES

MR SMITH	BELFAST	MR TURNER	BIRMINGHAM
EXETER	CAMBRIDGE	MISS HINCKS	GLASGOW
MANCHESTER	MISS CARTER	MRS HENRY-OLIVER	MR THOMPSON
NOTTINGHAM	MR RAINE	MR WARD	SHEFFIELD

1. What was the name of the monkey who took comfort in a stuffed animal?
2. Which famous rapper recently brought a stake in Swansea City?
3. Which famous cartoon recently collaborated with LEGO?
4. Which figure skater became popular online for her unique hair?
5. Where were the recent Winter Olympics held?

6. Which member of One Direction dropped a new album on March 5th?
7. Who was the most recent F1 team to join the grid before Cadillac?
8. Which singer won biggest at the Brits?
9. Which film won best picture at the Oscars this year?
10. Which Netflix k-pop movie has just announced a sequel?

**ANSWERS:**  
 Connections: Rooms in the School Cambridge, Birmingham, Nottingham, Manchester  
 Yellow: Rooms in the School Cambridge, Birmingham, Nottingham, Manchester  
 Green: Russell Group Universities Glasgow, Exeter, Belfast, Sheffield  
 Blue: Teachers with Glasses Mr Smith, Mr Raine, Miss Carter, Miss Henry-Oliver  
 Purple: Teachers that primarily teach in Catmose Mr Turner, Mr Ward, Miss Hincks, Mr Thompson

- Quiz**  
 1. PUNCH 2. SNOOP DOGG 3. POKEMON  
 4. ALYSA LIU 5. MILAN AND CORTINA, ITALY  
 6. HARRY STYLES 7. HAAS 8. OLIVIA DEAN  
 9. ONE BATTLE AFTER ANOTHER  
 10. K-POP DEMON HUNTERS

- Numbers**  
 $75 - 9 = 66$   
 $66 / 6 = 11$   
 $11 * 4 = 44$   
 $44 + 1 = 45$   
 $45 * 4 = 180$

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