

EDITION 3

march-april

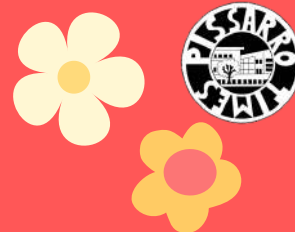
PISSARRO TIMES




by the Terminale students
of the European section



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permanent articles

 edition 3





FLASH NEWS



Macron splashes around in the Seine



During her New Year's speech, Anne Hidalgo, mayor of Paris since 2014, had declared, "And I'm telling you again, in July 2024, I'll be swimming in the Seine!"

In an interview published in Ouest-France, Ms. Hidalgo invited other personalities to join her for a swim in the Seine, including the French President, Emmanuel Macron. And she added: "It will be a beautiful dive full of symbols". And Emmanuel Macron replied: "I'll go", sounding perfectly delighted. Furthermore, the Olympic swimming competitions will be held in the Seine. But do we really know what's in it? Maybe we'll lose a few athletes and our President in the process...

Qatar : a Mexican-British man is being held for being gay, according to his relatives

A 44-year-old Mexican-British man is being held in prison in Qatar, according to his family. The reason for his detention is said to be his homosexuality ; which is still illegal in the country. His relatives are accusing the leaders of trapping the man, and demanding the help and intervention of the Mexican government.

His name is Manuel Guerrero and he works for the Qatar Airways company. He has been jailed since February 4, and since homosexuality is illegal in Qatar, and he is HIV positive, he cannot receive treatment in prison. His brother and human rights activist, Enrique Guerrero, said the Mexican embassy has visited Manuel but they need an important statement demanding his release.



A man seen tyroleaning in the Lyon subway

The video has gone viral, ever since this man went tyroleaning in the Lyon subway. However, the user himself points out that this act is punishable by a penalty of 135 euros.

The man was equipped with all the tools for climbing, but used them to create a tyrolean cable... in the subway train.

The video, which has been viewed by over 6 million people, has provoked a reaction from Lyon's public transport company, Keolis, which points out that this kind of behavior doesn't happen every day, and that while it can be fun, it can also be dangerous.



MEMES OF THE WEEK

When me and all my friends wake up after the weekend



Looking at somebody during an exam like



When did we learn this

MEMES OF THE WEEK

Simone Veil, Josephine Baker and Marie Curie will appear on the new 10, 20 and 50 centime coins.

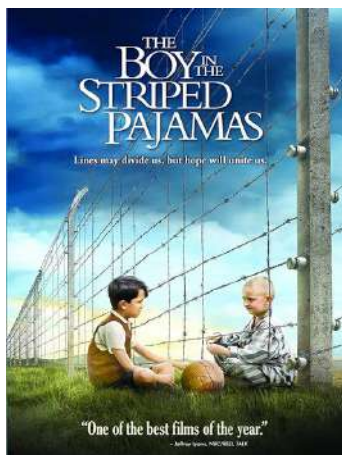


The Monnaie de Paris has revealed the new faces of the coins that will honor female pantheonists. The new coins will be put into circulation this summer.

At the time, Marie Curie was already featured on 500-franc bills. And now, three of the seven women in the Pantheon will be depicted on the small coins. They are "Three exceptional women, daily sources of inspiration for all and sundry", added the institution. Each euro coin has a European side, the reverse, and a national side, the obverse. They can only be changed every fifteen years. These new coins will be gradually put into circulation by the summer of 2024, says the Monnaie de Paris, although the old coins will remain in circulation.

The Boy in Striped Pajamas

by Clélia



Presentation

The movie *The Boy in Striped Pajamas* was directed by Mark Herman and inspired by the novel of the same name written by John Boyne. It was released in 2008 and it is today available on Netflix.

Synopsis

The story takes place in occupied Poland during the Second World War where the family of a Nazi officer, formally living in Berlin has to move. Their new house is located next to a concentration camp, yet, no one except the father is aware of what is happening in it. Indeed, Bruno, the officer's son played by Asa Butterfield (Yes it's Otis from *Sex Education*) who is 8 years old is persuaded that the camp is a farm. As he got really curious about it, Bruno decided to explore this "farm" against the will of his parents. There, he meets Schmutz, a Jewish boy who's the same age as him and who has to work in this concentration camp. The two boys quickly become friends even though they are not supposed to.

What does it show about the Holocaust's history ?

The story mostly shows the side of the Nazis officers with Bruno's family. Therefore, we cannot see a lot about what is happening in the concentration camp. This allows us to know a bit better about the implantation of propaganda in Germany especially through movies or posters. This part mostly seems to be truthful regarding history, yet it is not the case for the rest of the movie.

Indeed, the story is based on a friendship between two little boys, which could have never happened as children were directly executed once they arrived in a camp. Then, only adults or children that could lie about their age could actually be sent to work in a concentration camp. Moreover, Schmutz would have never been able to stay with Bruno as every worker in a camp was monitored by the SS officers who would beat anyone who was not working.

To go further into this explanation, I will have to spoil the end (If you have not seen the movie yet, stop reading here).

In the end, Bruno has to help Schmutz to find his father who suddenly disappeared. To get to do that, Bruno has to secretly enter the camp. While they are searching for Schmutz's father, they get caught by the SS officers and are directly sent into a gas chamber located at the center of the camp. Yet, this could have never happened this way. In fact, the gas chamber were not located where the deported were working but in another part of the camp. To be sent into the gas chambers, you couldn't just be "caught" by the SS officers, you had to go through a selection that would then send you or not into these chambers, and you would be generally sent one or two days later. I could then tell you about the numerous inconsistencies showing throughout the movie but it would be too long...

My opinion on the movie

As I have told you, the movie clearly does not present some truthful events as we can observe a lot of historical inconsistencies. I would recommend not to watch it if you want to know better about the Holocaust's history (read *If This Is A Man* from Primo Levi instead). Yet, *The Boy in Striped Pajamas* is still a really touching movie (prepare tissues, trust me) with an interesting plot. I would recommend you to watch it as if it was only the story of a friendship between two little boys, regardless of the historical context as it could have never happened this way. This is still a well played and directed movie that you could enjoy, especially if you like moving stories.

Valentine's Day at Pissarro High School

by Pauline N



On Thursday February 8 and Friday February 9, the “maison des lycéens” organized a Valentine's Day for you



Valentine's Day, the celebration of love, friendship... and roses! And for this occasion, the mdl organized a beautiful sale of roses to offer. More than 700 roses were sold during this event, a record! And without the help of the members of the mdl, the AED, the CPE, the students and the members of the office, we would not have had such a beautiful Valentine's Day.

THE DIFFERENT STAGES OF

SALES:

First steps: the MDL buys 700 roses

Second steps: students, AED, teachers buy a ticket to offer one or more roses to their Valentine

Third steps: MDL sorts your paper and roses for better organization during distribution

Last steps: the MDL sends you a message so that you can come and pick up your roses

To finish the mdl, the aed and certain students, give you the roses!



The MDL thanks you for all your positive feedback which encourages us to do lots of new projects to come, stay connected on the mdl Instagram, @mdl.pissarro





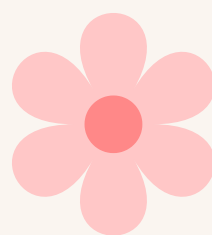
Only three months before the start !

In less than three months, Paris will host the Olympic Games. You've probably seen the many ads and posters on TV and social media teasing the event. However, while Paris is proud to showcase the progress of its preparations, there are a few problems surrounding the organization.

Over 15 million tourists are expected to attend the Olympic Games. With such numbers, the mayor of Paris has to make concessions. Starting with student dorms. In May, students will be obliged to give up their dorms during final exams. Hidalgo has also taken the decision to not stop the metro if people pass out.

Also, aquatic games are supposed to take place in the Seine. However, the river is far too polluted to welcome the athletes.

exclusive interviews



edition 3



MRS DONZE

By Mathilde and Maëlys



Biography:

Name: Donzé

First name: Tiphaine

Nickname: Babette (by Mr Henri), Titi or Tiph

Date of birth: December

Nationality: French

Height: Smol

City of birth: Limoges

Job: English teacher

Favorite color: Pink

Eyes color: Brown

Hair color: Brown

Shoe size: Smol

Idol: Mrs Audemard

Totem number: 2

Favorite Students: All of them

What inspired you to become an English teacher ?

At first, I didn't necessarily want to be a teacher, I didn't know what I wanted to do. And then, I met my boyfriend whose parents were teachers. In my family, there were not a lot of teachers so I didn't know what the job was about. I mean, I knew because as a student, I knew my teachers but I didn't know what it was like at home. And then I was like : "I think I could do it". And they kind of inspired me.



What subject is the most inspirational to teach about ?

For me, it is civilization, kind of like history in English in a way. I love teaching this, more than literature. Otherwise, as a specific topic, I would say I actually love to talk about guns in America because I find it fascinating and so contradictory. And not necessarily in the sense that I love guns. Pupils generally like this topic too.



What do you prefer teaching : AMC or Tronc Commun English ?

I love AMC because you can go deeper. You see your pupils 4 hours a week in Premiere and then 6 hours a week in Terminale so it's a lot more than for the other classes. But I really think I love both AMC and TC. It really depends on the topic you study. I would say that right now I prefer teaching Terminale Generale because we are in the middle of a chapter about guns but I loved teaching you [Euro students] about Native Americans. I also really like my Terminale STMG pupils but I only teach them 1 hour a week so it's not enough to study interesting things I think.

Do you find Pissarro's environment great ?

Yes, I really do. And that's why, when I asked for Pissarro and got it immediately I was happy because I knew the group of friends I have today from before when I was in Camille Claudel. I also liked Camille Claudel, the students were amazing, but I didn't really like the environment at school. When I arrived in Pissarro, everybody said "Hello" to you, whether it's students, teachers or even the headmasters. It's a school with more than 1800 students but for example, the headmaster always calls you by your last name so it really feels like you're in a very small environment where everybody knows each other and it's really nice.

What is the best thing about teaching ?

I think, for me, it's the social aspect of teaching, it's trying to bring something to pupils. I know that at the end of the day, most pupils will forget about what I said, but I always hope that I will bring something to them. I also like having a good relationship with pupils, showing them I respect them, that I won't judge them and that I will be fair. I really don't like tensions, I like having a good atmosphere in my classes.



Pissarro Times presents, an exclusive interview with...

SAMANTHA BESSON

**Law professor specialising in Public
International Law and European Law**

Born on March 30th, 1973 in Beirut, Samantha Besson is a British-Swiss law professor specialising in Public International and European Law. Her domain of research lie at the intersection of general International Law and legal philosophy, notably regarding international and European human rights laws.

This gained her the title of "Chevalière de l'Ordre national de la Légion d'honneur" in 2021. Currently, she holds the chair "The International Law of Institutions" at the Collège de France (Paris) and is a part-time professor at the University of Fribourg (Switzerland).

Members of the European Class had the opportunity to attend one of her lectures at the Collège de France, and ask a few questions:



1) Give us a brief summary of how your career developed: what is your greatest professional achievement?



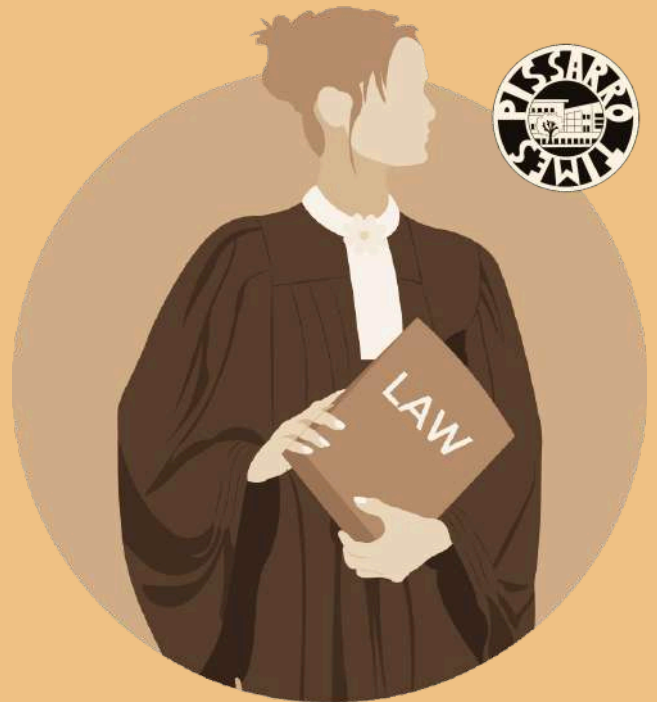
"After studying law in Fribourg, Switzerland (my home country) and Vienna, Austria (where I was an exchange student) between 1991 and 1996, I went to Oxford, United Kingdom (my second home country) in 1997 to read for a Master's degree and to finish my PhD. In 1999, I embarked onto a postdoc at Columbia Law School, New York, USA and Oxford, for which I obtained my Habilitation in 2004. The same year, I was elected to a Swiss National Science Foundation's research professorship and, a year later, obtained a permanent professorship in Fribourg. In the years that followed, I was lucky enough to be invited as a visiting professor in different law schools in Europe and the United States, and as a researcher in residence in various research institutes in Europe. In 2019, I was elected on my current chair at the Collège de France."

"My doctoral students' PhDs are my greatest professional achievements. In the course of writing my two theses, I was lucky enough to be supervised by extremely devoted and generous legal scholars. What occurred in that transmission process was most precious, and I hope to transmit some of it further."

2) What made you want to pursue the career you currently have?

"Both an innate strong sense of injustice and a life-changing experience as a trainee/stagiaire working for the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestinian Refugees (UNRWA) in Jerusalem in 1991. Studying political theory and theories of justice could have been an option, but international law, and especially international human rights law, seemed like a better place to both reflect on international justice and contribute to achieving it in

practice. Researching and teaching international law ever since and contributing thereby to interpreting and consolidating it have been both a privilege and a responsibility."



3) Why do you think other people should join your field of work?

"The reasons I had for joining the field in 1991 still apply. Actually, they are even more acute today. I meet a new cohort of first year law students every autumn who are sometimes disenchanted by what they see on the news and question the relevance of international law. This is not the time to give up on law and the kind of third-party guarantees of justice it secures, however. On the contrary, we need a new generation of lawyers to study international law and reflect critically on what went wrong and on how to make it both more legitimate and effective in the years to come."

"Thank you to your class for visiting my course again this year— you are welcome back every year!"

exclusive articles





INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S RIGHTS DAY 2024



8th March is not just a normal day, it is the International Women's day. In our article, you will discover not only the purpose of this day, but also its creation, key events linked to the day and the mains figures which made the idea of an equality between men and women possible.



March 8th marked the 47th International Women's Rights Day. This day was made official in 1977 by the United Nations.

The origins of international Women's Rights Day can be traced back to the United States, with a side trip to Europe. Its history can be retraced to worker's struggles and women's protests at the turn of the 20th century in North America and the UK. In 1909, under the impetus of American Women socialists, the United States decided to organize a national women's day on the last Sunday of February to celebrate equal civil rights.

The purpose of this day isn't to pity women, but to celebrate their strength, and the strength of all feminists who fought for women's rights. This day is also created to prevent gender-based violences and sexual assaults, because still today despite the progress already made for this subject, 217 000 women have been victims of rape or attempted rape in France according to the French government's website. Moreover, 8th March is made to celebrate milestones in women's history, to think and to mobilize for equality between men and women

A year later, in 1910, at the Second International Conference of socialist Women of Copenhagen, a German journalist and activist Clar Zetkin called on socialist women everywhere to organize an annual International Women's Day. But no date has yet been set to celebrate this day. In Austria, Germany, Denmark and Switzerland, for example, the day was set for March 19, 1911, while in Russia, International Women's Day was celebrated on March 3, 1913 and March 8, 1914. Today, March 8 is celebrated in many countries.



Some events which marked women's history :

- Woman suffrage procession (1913)

It is the first suffragette parade in Washington organised by Alice Paul in order to complain against the exclusion of women's opinion in politic. They fought for the right to vote.

- French demonstrations for abortion rights (1973)

French women decided to protest against the French government to make abortion rights legal. The aim was to finally dispose of their bodies freely.



Easy tutorial: how to be a cool mythological hero

Weird tips on how to accomplish your deadly quests

You probably know several myths by Greek heroes who use their brains and their strength to kill monsters, accomplish deadly trials, kidnap girls, steal cool artifacts... And you probably want to know how you can slay monsters too, while still being more original than the good old overused sword and shield and courage method. Good news! This article is for you, for here you shall read about **unconventional methods** that various heroes (and deities) from various mythologies have used in order to succeed.

My ambition is that by the end of this article you will have enough wisdom, knowledge and experience to apply for a job in Mount Olympus or in Asgard. So take notes, kids.



Good old Odysseus in his Trojan Horse, on the Mykonos vase (circa 675 BC). Nice tip I could have mentioned in further detail, but everyone knows about it now. Seriously, these Trojan guys can't keep a secret.

Tip 1, from Japanese god Susano: make your monsters drunk with sake barrels

As our little angry boy Susano was banished from the gods' place after an argument with his big sister Amaterasu, and was wandering on Earth waiting for an act of kindness from her, he entered a village in the mountains and met a family who told him that girls in the village were all getting kidnapped (and devoured) by a kind of hydra (an octocephalous dragon named Yamata no Orochi if you prefer).

"Meh, slayin' a lil' hydra from time to time won't cause me no harm", said Susano very poetically (Susano is the god of poetry).

So he looked for the hydra, and since the monster was actually REALLY big, he thought that his anger and his force would perhaps not be enough. He elaborated a clever strategy: armed with eight barrels of sake, an axe and his emblematic sword Totsuka, he hid and waited for the dragon to come. The dragon happened to enjoy drinking sake. While seven of the eight heads were drinking, Susano jumped and slew the eighth one. As the dragon was both drunk and panicking, it was easier to kill it.

Moral of the story: dragons like sake. You can use this against them.



Tip 2: be competitive in various domains, a giant might organise weird contests

Time to bring back Norse mythology and their peculiar stories. No monster in that one! Instead, dangerous rivalry and competition.

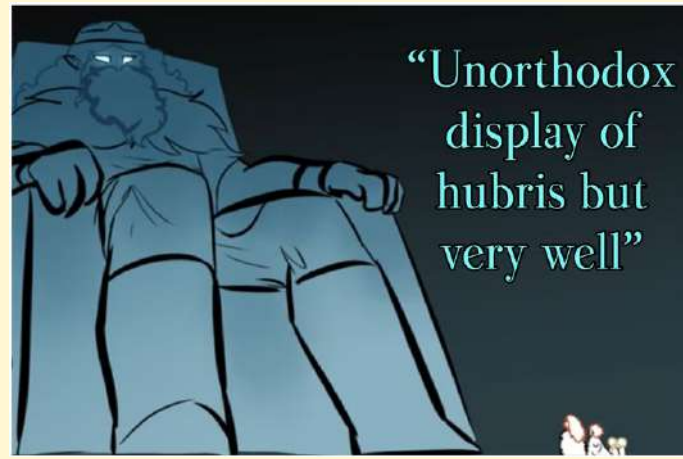
Once upon a time, there was Loki, Thor and his two servants Þjálfi and Röskva who were travelling together. One day, after they got bullied by the giant Skrymir, they explore and find a HUGE castle. They thus decide to ask the guy who lives there for hospitality. They squeeze through the bars of the gate because they can't open it (and Thor can't force it open (must be really prodigiously heavy)), and they later encounter a giant, called Útgardaloki, who tells them he doesn't let visitors stay unless they have a special, spectacular talent. And that's where the fun begins.

Loki is the first one to flex. He states that he is the fastest eater who ever was, so Útgardaloki finds him a worthy opponent, a person named Hálogi. They start a battle to know who can finish a whole trencher full of meat first. Loki is good at that, unfortunately at the end of the contest Hálogi has also eaten the bones. Loki is declared a loser.

Then, Þjálfi announces that he is a super fast runner, but he also loses against a small guy named Hugi. Same for Thor, who applies for a drinking contest. Útgardaloki gives him a drinking horn and observes him fail as well, as he can only drink three big gulps. He tries succeeding some other way (lifting an unliftable cat, and wrestling with an old woman), but he fails too. However, since their performance was quite impressive anyway, he lets them stay for the night.

The next morning, he reveals to them that they were actually really good at their weird skills: indeed, Hálogi against whom Loki had an eating competition was actually the personification of fire itself, Hugi the runner was the allegory of thought, Thor had in his drinking horn the entire ocean (which he actually managed to drink significantly, since it lowered its level of several centimetres - we should employ Thor nowadays to avoid the ocean level rise because of climate change), the unliftable cat was an illusion of Jormungandr the giant serpent, and the old woman he tried to wrestle against was the personification of old age, which no one can fight against. How poetic.

Moral of the story: learn weird skills, show unorthodox displays of hubris (to quote Red), and gain access to a bed in a giant's castle.



Red's illustration of Útgardaloki in her eponymous Overly Sarcastic Productions video. Please, check this youtube channel out. It's worth it.



Tip 3: manipulate the gods (tip from your favourite hero Gilgamesh)

What's a better way to complete a task than to manipulate people?

And what's even better than to manipulate people?
To manipulate the gods.

Gilgamesh is an emblematic king in the Mesopotamian mythology, main character of the famous *Epic of Gilgamesh*, one of the most ancient literary works in the whole history of humanity, some poems dating back from the 18th century BC. (Yeah, Gilgy is an old man now...) So, this story begins one day, when Gilgamesh went to a forest called the Cedar Forest (guess there were many cedars there) with his god-friend Enkidu. Indeed, Gilgamesh had dreamt that he was fighting Humbaba, a deity who lived in this forest, and everyone knows that the stuff you see in your dreams is the stuff you're supposed to do IRL. It's, like, common sense. So Gilgy and Dudu enter the forest, and they start to cut trees to draw Humbaba's attention. It works.

Gilgy knows that Humbaba cannot be defeated by conventional means, as he is protected by his magic superpowers (which the old Mesopotamians called auras). Gilgamesh, since he is *really* determined to SLAY the god (mostly for the fame), he decides that he will trick the creature into casting these superp... I mean auras, off. To accomplish this task, the boy basically just takes advantage of Humbaba's very gullible nature and offers him gifts (like flour, nice water, sandals, gemstones, one of his imaginary sisters to marry...) in exchange for his auras. (Wish I could exchange a pair of shoes against superpowers too... Who accepts to trade with me?). So Humbaba accepts the deal, offers his auras to Gilgy, and, meanwhile, Enkidu cuts off poor Humbaba's head and places it into a leather bag. (Humbaba, now declared Hum-baka.)

When they get back home, their ultimate god Enlil gets kinda mad and gives them a lecture about how you should respect the gods and stuff like that, but they don't even get punished. Guess that's a win.

To conclude this article, I would like to remind you that you should always give your hydra barrels of sake before you slay it (this will allow you to save a village), that you should always learn weird skills to flex in front of the giant who lives in the place you travel to (you may negotiate hospitality), and, finally, that you should always manipulate the gods in order to SLAY... I mean, in order to get brand new superpowers from a forest deity (...and for eternal fame). Wow. That escalated quickly.



How to deal with stress in your daily life ?



(From someone that's always stressed)

As a student who is used to working way too much because of the pressure of grades, I have been facing a huge amount of stress in my everyday life which, obviously, had an impact on my mental health. To cope with that, I found a couple of tips and habits that have helped me a lot. As it's always easier to give some pieces of advice rather than applying them, I will be giving some to you.



How to deal with the pressure of tests and exams ?

In class, our teachers may always tell us that we should work more, more, more and even more if we want to get the grades we aspire to. However, this technique used by the teachers to push their students further is definitely not the best way to work. Indeed, this might create a huge pressure and therefore, a huge amount of stress. Yet, we may find some ways to break this circle and work efficiently without being too stressed.

Indeed, you should find your own study techniques which help you learn more efficiently. Personally, I summarize my lessons in a "fiche" in which I only write what is mostly important to remember and then, I listen to videos or podcasts that explain the lesson in details and read my "fiches" one or two days before the exam. This technique doesn't take me a lot of time and allows me to reduce stress as I get a lot of freetime during my weekends or after school. What I am trying to tell you with my example is that you do not always need to work more, you just need to work smarter (I know you have been seeing this on social media a thousand times but it really does work). Besides, you will always be more efficient in class when you get the rest your body needs.

Finally, I may have to remind you that your grades do not, in any case, define you. You are not smarter than someone just because you got a better grade and vice versa. Don't let your results define your worth !



How to deal with stress in your daily life ?



The importance of physical activity

Practicing a physical activity is to me one of the best ways to get rid of stress and pressure that I have accumulated through the day. Indeed, after practicing any kind of sport, your body will secrete endorphins which will make you feel more relaxed.

Besides it will help you feel more confident in your body as you will see it change through time. Seeing your progress will make you feel really proud about yourself which will definitely make you happier !



What about food ?



When we speak about practicing sport, we also think about getting healthier, which helps you a lot with being more relaxed. Indeed, food can have a huge impact on your feelings and eating as much balanced meals as you can will definitely help you reduce stress in your everyday life. Besides, some people may lack magnesium which is a natural chemical element that your body needs to reduce stress that you can mostly find in some fruit or vegetables. You may also take it as a supplement which you can get without a prescription. My doctor advised me to take some and I've felt way more relaxed since then.

The major role of breathing

The way you breathe everyday has a huge impact on your feelings. Indeed, breathing is a way for your body to tell your brain how to feel. To try to balance your feelings, you could try some breathing exercises such as cardiac coherence (which you can do thanks to some apps on your phone) for 5 minutes 3 times a day. Doing these exercises will make you feel way more secured and relaxed !



STARDEW VALLEY

INTRODUCING THE ULTIMATE ESCAPE FROM THE HUSTLE AND BUSTLE OF CORPORATE LIFE!

Are you tired of toiling away for JojaMart, feeling like just another cog in the machine? Well, it's time to break free and embark on a journey of self-discovery!



In this console game, you play as an ordinary citizen of the city, fed up with the monotony of corporate life. But when you inherit your grandfather's farm, it's your chance to leave the city and embrace life as a farmer.

But beware, the influence of Joja Corporation looms large, threatening to extinguish the town's vibrant spirit. The once-thriving community center lies in ruins. However, with determination and dedication, you have the power to turn the tide and restore Stardew Valley to its former glory.



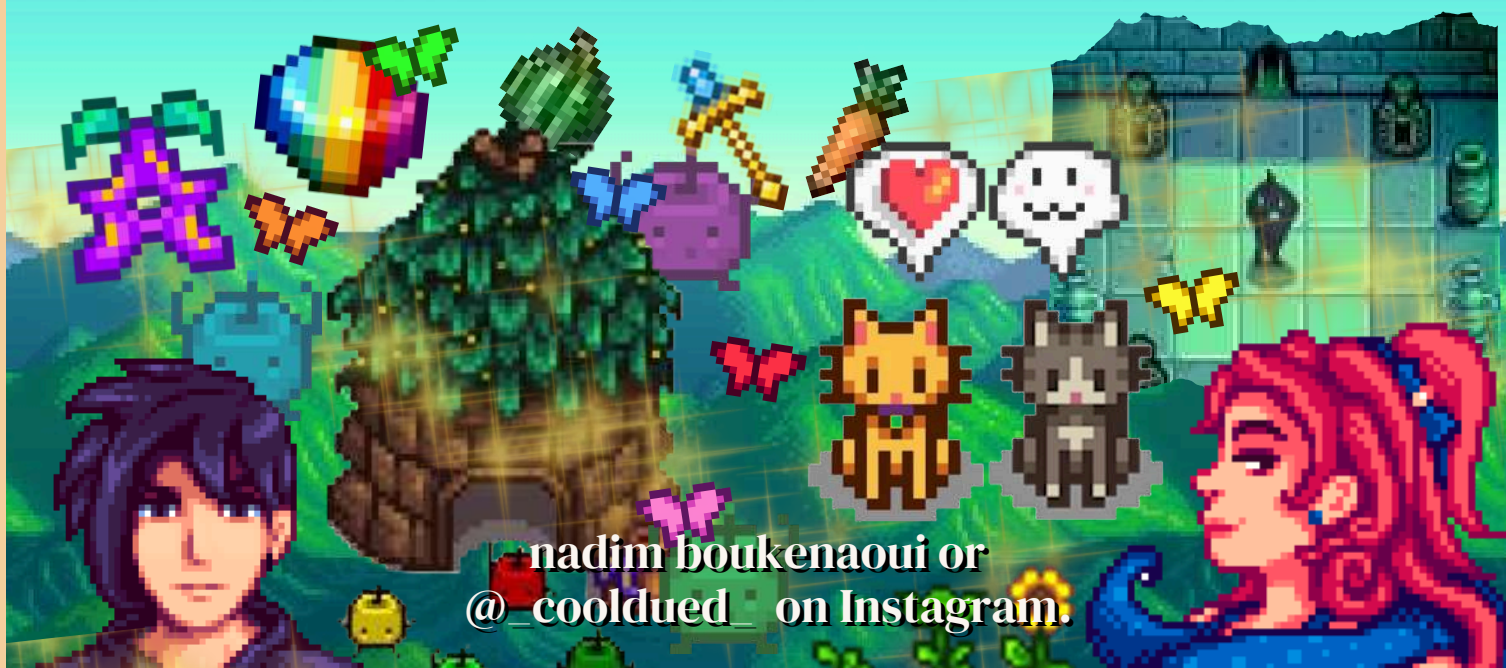
IN STARDEW VALLEY, THE GAMEPLAY ALLOWS PLAYERS TO IMMERSE THEMSELVES IN A VARIETY OF ACTIVITIES :

From tending to crops and nurturing livestock on your farm to relaxing fishing sessions at dusk, there's always something to keep you engaged. Delve into caves to uncover resources to upgrade your quality of life.



But it's not just about farming and exploring - take the time to socialize with the many villagers, complete quests and objectives to help the community thrive, and customize your farm as your own. And with the changing seasons bringing new challenges and opportunities, there's never a dull moment in Stardew Valley .

So, are you ready to trade in your suit and tie for a pair of overalls? Join us in Stardew Valley, the immersive game where adventure and a simpler way of life await ! It's time to break free from the corporate grind and discover the joy of living off the land in this captivating open-ended country-life RPG.



nadim boukenaoui or
@_cooldued_ on Instagram.

The



72

Propelling the next connection

made by the Franco-Italian company ATR, that stands for “appareil de transport régional” (Regional Transportation Aircraft).

The Atr 72-600 is a turboprop aircraft that made its first flight on October the 27th of 1988 and entered service a year later.

Equipped with two pratt and whitney engines, this plane can seat up to 78 people. This plane is also used by cargo airlines like Fedex, in that case this plane is the freighter variant and can carry a Maximum Take-off Weight of 23000 kg in various configurations

by santi

Herero et Nama genocide

Between 1904 and 1908, around 80% of the Herero people and 50% of the Nama people living on Namibian territory were exterminated by the forces of the Second Reich - 65,000 Herero and 10,000 Nama. In the process of being publicly recognized as genocide by the Federal Republic of Germany, this crime of African colonial history is now considered the first genocide of the 20th century.



In 1904, in reaction to the rules imposed by the German colonial administration and the abuse and mistreatment of the settlers, a revolt broke out in Namibia. The Second Reich forces put down the rebellion with violence and defeated the Herero. An extermination order enjoined the Kaiser's troops to kill indiscriminately, condemning men, women and children. The Nama in turn took up arms against the Germans and suffered the same fate as the Herero. In the concentration camps opened in 1905, Nama and Herero prisoners were eliminated through labor and died of disease, maltreatment and malnutrition.

The first German troops landed in the colony mid-1889,

Despite their best efforts, abuses multiplied. German officers raped, assaulted and murdered Africans with impunity. In Okahandja, Lieutenant Ralph Zürn did not hesitate to forge the signatures of Herero chiefs in order to get land, and even to exhume skulls as an additional source of income.

On January 12, 1904, while German troops were busy trying to quell the Nama Bondelswarts "rebellion" in the south, Herero from Okahandja, exasperated by injustice and the continuing loss of territory, attacked German farms, businesses and colonial infrastructures. These attacks led to brutal repression by soldiers and settlers.



Herero et Nama genocide

When General Lothar von Trotha landed in the colony, the majority of the Herero – men, women and children with their herds – had gathered on the Waterberg plateau. Anticipating negotiations, they ceased their attacks. Von Trotha, however, had no intention of negotiating. His troops surrounded the Waterberg encampment and, at dawn on August 11, 1904, attacked with orders to take no prisoners. The Herero managed to break through the encirclement and tens of thousands fled into the desert. Von Trotha ordered them pursued, sealing off the territory and cutting off access to water sources. For weeks, pushed further and further into the desert, countless Herero died of dehydration.



On October 2, 1904, the general issued a destruction order, declaring that any Herero present on "German territory" would be shot. When the order was lifted following the intervention of missionaries, the genocide entered a new phase: the Herero survivors were incarcerated in concentration camps and forced to perform hard labor.

Herero prisoners – men, women and children – were interned in concentration camps and used as forced laborers, notably in the construction of the new railroad. Living conditions in these camps were terrible. Prisoners live in makeshift shelters with no sanitary facilities. Young girls are regularly raped. Thousands perish from maltreatment, malnutrition and disease. The decline in the number of prisoners is evident in the monthly reports kept by the district authorities, who carefully record who is fit to work and who is not. The war officially ended on March 31, 1907, but the camps were not closed until January 27, 1908. When the Nama laid down their arms, they in turn were interned in concentration camps.



A PAST FOREVER PRESENT

In the context of a policy of "reserves", the Nama and Herero are regaining some lands and a degree of autonomy. In the meantime, the Herero and Nama are working to rebuild their community identity through commemorative events. In 1960, the South West Africa People's National Liberation Movement (SWAPO) was founded and the struggle for independence intensified. On March 21, 1990, Namibia became independent, and the SWAPO government began to review its remembrance policy in the context of national reconciliation. A new national monument, the Heroes Acre, inaugurated in 2002, is designed to symbolize the birth of a modern state, the fruit of armed struggle against colonialism. However, it wasn't until 2013 that the Reiterdenkmal, the greatest symbol of German colonial power, was removed.





Camellia : Admiration



Sunflower : Pride



Lavender : Protection



Amaryllis : Victory



Myosotis : Absence



Corn Flower : Shyness



Red Rose : Eroticism



Aillet : Sincerity



Colchicum : Nostalgia



Primrose : Youth



Wisteria : Friendship



Magnolia : Respect



Violet : Secret kept



Daffodil : Intense Reunion



Tulip : Promises



Hyacinth : Confort

The Flower Language is a language that is not widely used but which sometimes allows us to express much more than just words.

By Morgane & Sev

The flower language





GAY PRIDE



by Sev & Morgane



The Pride March, formerly known as Gay Pride, is the biggest LGBTQIA+ event in Paris, bringing together different movements and associations in their support.

The first march took place in Paris in 1977, and has been held in other French cities since 1994. Its aim is to claim rights for the community and raise its profile. It advocates marriage for all, the PACS civil solidarity pact, adoption, opening up medically assisted procreation to lesbian couple, etc.

Today, it takes place in a festive atmosphere, and is still an opportunity for the LGBTQIA+ community to stand up for its rights, although it is not necessarily heard of.

However, the event now attracts over 50 thousand people, many of whom are from outside the community but who come to support it and march with it.



Calendar of pride marches in France

| PRIDES 2024 | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| AGEN 18 MAI | MOLINES-EN-QUEYRA 23 MARS |
| AMIENS 29 JUIN | NANCY 8 JUIN |
| ANGERS 27 AVRIL | NANTES 8 JUIN |
| AVIGNON 15 JUIN | NEVERS 1 JUIN |
| BORDEAUX 1 JUIN | NIORT 25 MAI |
| BIARRITZ 29 JUIN | PARIS 29 JUIN |
| CALAIS 29 JUIN | PAU 28 SEPTEMBRE |
| CARCASSONNE 29 JUIN | PERPIGNAN 22 JUIN |
| CLERMONT-FERRAND 1 JUIN | QUIMPER 6 JUILLET |
| CHENEVELLES 27 JUILLET | RODEZ 1 JUIN |
| EPERNAY 22 JUIN | RENNES 15 JUIN |
| LA ROCHELLE 1 JUIN | SAINT-BRIEUC 25 MAI |
| LAVAL 29 JUIN | STRASBOURG 15 JUIN |
| LENS 1 JUIN | THONVILLE 1 JUIN |
| LILLE 25 MAI | TAHITI 9 MARS |
| LYON 8 JUIN | TOULON 15 JUIN |
| MARSEILLE 6 JUILLET | TOULOUSE 8 JUIN |
| METZ 15 JUIN | VALENCE 18 MAI |
| MONTPELLIER 15 JUIN | VANNES 11 MAI |

This year it will take place on 29 June, so don't hesitate, join the procession ! You can even get goodies and a free concert at the end of the open-air walk.

If you think you can change the world, now's the time to make a difference and make your voice heard.



Bonus

trip to England





CANTERBURY, LONDON, OXFORD AND BRIGHTON MARCH 25 TO 29, 2024







THANK YOU
SO MUCH



*This was the last edition of
this 2023-2024 school year*



From the Terminale students of the
European section

