

# The Eagle

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Who was Thomas Paine?



Politics and motorsport



The Legacy of Boris



Jane Bond?

And more...

## In or Out?

### The EU debate continues

Edited by Abbie Jenkins  
and Kyle Jackson

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## ***A brief note from the editors:***

Hello and welcome to the Eagle magazine. For this edition, many students wished to comment on and challenge the perception of the upcoming EU referendum to try and engage fellow pupils at St John's. We are very appreciative for all the hard work that's been put in. We hope you enjoy reading and that it questions your opinions.

***Abbie and Kyle***

# Ed's Opinion Column

## Can Donald Trump build "the wall"?



There can be no debating as to whether Donald can build the wall. It is obvious that if he wants a wall along the US-Mexican border there is no legislation that can stop him. Trump's first obstacle is paying for "the wall". The Trump campaign team has clearly put some thought into the idea (contrary to belief), Trump himself has identified a variety of things that Mexico is dependent on the US for and as a result in his view the US has ample leverage to enforce this charge for "the wall". One leverage is potentially amending the Patriot Act, Section 326 which in effect allows Mexican workers in the US to send money back to their homeland as a remittance (gift) by amending the legislation it threatens Mexico because they risk the \$24 billion sent by Mexican workers being blocked. Trump claims that such a threat would force Mexico to pay the \$10 billion lump sum for the wall in return for the amendment not to be imposed. As a result, it is my belief that "the wall" could well be built and the Mexican Government may well pay for it, however to clarify I don't think the wall itself is a good idea. To conclude consider the reaction to the wall; there is nothing stopping tunnels being built under "the wall".

## Jane Bond, has Feminism gone too far?

Jane Bond is ridiculous. Bond by his nature is the epitome of masculinity it seems ridiculous in my eyes to adapt the character to suit a female actor. A few reasons laid out as to why the experiment would fail include the reality that adapting the role of the character would be possible but it wouldn't make sense; all the movies up to now have reinforced certain characteristics about Bond and it would be stupidity to reverse all this in the name of a minority feminist group numbering at around 20,000. It makes far more sense to create a new 00 agent who is female and make that agent a character of their own rather than tarnish a piece of Hollywood history that has developed

over 63 years if you include the books. To close out this section I suggest that feminists stop wasting their time on Bond and focus on areas of the world where Women are not allowed to drive for reasons which most are unaware of; that is real social injustice.

## What now for Jeremy Hunt?

The problem that was the Junior Doctors contracts was a long drawn out struggle made worse by the stubbornness of the BMA. It is generally accepted now that the conflict has been resolved and there will be no further strikes. That brings us to Jeremy Hunt whose already questionable reputation (see his time as Culture Secretary) has now been damaged even further. Simply put, Hunt sacrificed himself for the greater good of government who needed to renew the outdated contract. In the near future I see Hunt being marginalized to a slightly smaller department but not removed from Cabinet entirely and it is possible that Boris Johnson may end up as his replacement as Cameron seeks to reunite the Tories after the referendum but also in a Machiavellian type move to give Boris as hard a job as possible to damage his eventual leadership campaign if he were to make a major blunder.



## The Referendum (ASAP)

To end I would like to lay out my thoughts on Europe as simply as possible (ASAP). Firstly, and most importantly: safety. In the EU conflict within the region has decreased and a united EU is enough to deter the opportunist that is Vladimir Putin; the EU also allows us to use the European Arrest Warrant and bring criminals to justice. Secondly the myth that Britain pays into Europe for little in return is countered by the fact that about half the foreign investment into the UK comes from the EU, as a result it is clear that the UK does get something back. Finally, in the south-east alone the EU contributes £1 billion to the economy just from Tourism.

**Ed Hayter**

# Who is in and who is out?

*Which politicians believe we should leave the EU and which politicians believe we should stay? See if you know. Answers at the bottom of the page.*



**1. Justice secretary Michael Gove**



**5. Home Secretary Theresa May**



**2. House of Commons leader  
Chris Grayling**



**6. Work and Pensions Secretary  
Iain Duncan Smith**



**3. Health Secretary Jeremy Hunt**



**7. Chancellor George Osborne**



**4. Employment Minister Priti Patel**



**8. International Development Secretary  
Justine Greening**

*1. Out 2. Out 3. In 4. Out 5. In 6. In 7. In 8. In*

# Why we should vote to stay in the EU

There has been a lot of talk recently on the up and coming referendum. Every time I view any form of social media, there are countless tabs and links on what the best thing is for the country. All these countless articles have got me thinking and in this journalist's opinion, there is only one option which is to stay.



## Jobs

Around 3.5 million jobs in the UK are linked directly to British membership in the European Union's single market. That roughly averages to 1 in 10 British jobs and if we leave the EU, we take all those jobs with us. This could potentially push the unemployment rate to twice the rate it already is. Seems pretty pointless right?

## Trade

The EU negotiates trade agreements with the rest of the world, and it is currently the world's largest market. If Britain leaves the EU, we are not high priority enough for other countries to deal with. One of the main reasons people want to leave would be that Britain could build stronger trade links with countries like America and Australia. In theory this sounds great, but it would take years to develop half decent trade links with the US, and by the time we do, there is a high chance the economy will collapse.

## Peace, Democracy and Security

The EU has helped to secure peace among previously warring European Nations past and present. As a union, we helped maintain peace in and after the Balkans war. In a time where the threat of terrorism is high, isn't it good to have an ally who we can rely on? I thought so.

The EU is like a family that we are much better part of it than out of it. The EU has only benefited and helped us so why would we want to leave? In my opinion, there is only one clear answer; To be a stronger Britain, we need to stay in the EU.

***Jonathan Slater***

# Why We Should Leave The EU

## Trade

Many of the European Union (EU) supporters would say that if we leave the EU that we would be in the dark and would struggle to find trade with the US and Asia, even though we are the world's fifth largest economy with a £2.9 trillion GDP and the financial capital of the world, but apparently no one would have any desire to trade with us.



In reality, trade with the UK is vitally important to the EU as Britain is one of the largest consumers of European products. Look at Germany for instance, Britain is Germany's third largest consumer, only trailing 1% behind Germany's leading consumer France, who are then followed by the US and who... oh wait, the US is not in the EU but are still one of Germany's largest traders. Even with this, there are those who would argue that our trade with the EU would decrease and therefore hurt nearly all of Britain's businesses, but how could this effect nearly all of Britain's businesses when 95% of them don't even trade with the EU?

What does actually hurt 95% of British businesses are the rules and regulations that are enforced by the EU, costing these businesses time and revenue, even though trade with the EU for them is non-existent. Even when given this evidence people would still argue that the EU for some reason would be the best market for the UK to trade in. This is also very strange because the three biggest economies in the world are the US, China and Japan who, apart from the US President's ludicrous comments, have all shown an interest in developing trade links with the UK.

Another great example is India, who at the moment is one of the fastest growing economies in the world & who's strength relies heavily upon exports. Indeed, India would love to develop a trade link with a big western country such as the UK. This is also a fast growing economy that requires the global capital of banking & finance but is left in the dark because Britain is tied down to the EU.

Therefore, I would argue that if we were to leave the EU we would still be able to trade with the EU and the rest of the world, thus having a stronger economy with more diverse trade while not having to follow the ridiculous rules and regulations implemented by the EU, which frankly is a burden on our country's businesses and the people working for them.

## Migration

Current agreements with the European union would allow a possible 77 million migrants not just Middle Eastern and African but also Eastern European immigrants who have been given free transport through the EU. Ian Duncan Smith (Tory MP and former head of the party) argued that if we voted to stay we would need to build 240 houses every day for the next twenty years. This may seem a bit extreme but according to research by the BBC the sums add up and will be a reality if we were to stay in the EU.

Most people would say that unemployment is a problem at the moment in this country and would not be helped whatsoever with our current EU agreement, as for every 100 migrants that are allowed into our country, twenty-three British-born workers would be displaced. As for the children of these migrants, the tax payer would be forced to pay for 27 modern new secondary schools and 100 new primary schools only filled by migrants. The idea of free travel throughout the EU is starting to crumble already with Hungary putting up barbed wire and Macedonia refusing to accept anyone from Greece. This is evidence that the EU countries are falling into chaos and confusion over its own immigration policies. Therefore, I know that if we were to leave the EU we would be able to control our borders, with our bilateral agreement with France thus allowing Britain to only take in migrants when it benefits Britain, not when it benefits the EU.

## Democracy

Before Edward Heath signed the Treaty of Rome in 1972, all laws affecting the people of this country were made by their own directly elected parliament. This was allowed because of Britain's heritage and legacy such as the Magna Carter, Henry VIII setting up the church of England, the Civil War and parliament and a constitutional monarchy. As we have known for so long, these are all examples of Britain fighting for democracy and sovereignty. In contrast to the UK, Europe has always been ruled by absolute catholic monarchies who stay in power through the excessive use of rules and regulations, not the will of the people, which is how the EU controls member countries today.

Now the EU acts more like the Holy Roman empire (which dictated England for centuries before we stood up as an independent country), rather than a customs union. This is an EU that can dictate laws to Britain which it is forced to accept and abide by and an EU that can overrule British court decisions. And this is an EU that has not been elected by the British people nor the British government, but somehow is allowed to dictate to Great Britain what it can and cannot do.

In conclusion, I think that if we leave the European Union we will we be able to carry on trading with Europe, because of how much they rely on us, but also trade with other continents as we are the world's fifth biggest economy. We will be able to control our own borders with our bilateral agreement with France not when Europe wants to send migrants to us and will finally be able to regain of democracy and sovereignty.

Britain is not and has never been European. We are separated by more than just the English Channel.

***Hamish McRae***



# In or Out?

## A view from outside the UK

By Anežka Pavlíčková

Within or without, Great Britain wants to be great again.

At the time of writing, it is less than 2 weeks until the EU referendum will be held as the PM promised in his re-election campaign. Such an easy question but not so simple a response. Being the first country who has ever decided to try voting concerning EU membership, Great Britain has pulled all foreign media attention on itself, and rightly so. Considering both sides of the coin, from the British point of view or the non-British, there are very beneficial advantages for both parties. The stakes are high, and enumerating all these could start with the economy, continue through culture as it is important as well, while last but not least is the question of migration and compulsory repatriation of migrants. But who should we thank for creating this referendum? It is hard to say exactly what is the cause of it all; ultimately nationalism, I suppose.

Trenchant British humour is proof of that! 'We may be a small country but we are a great one, too,' said Hugh Grant once in his speech as Prime Minister in *Love Actually*, and



he was right to be honest. Every single student in the world must read at least one of Shakespeare's plays while they are at school. Everybody is anxious to know more about the culture, the food or British history. And that includes learning the language, that language which is taught all around the world. Having everything to be proud of, you are strong enough to decide if you want to leave or if you want to stay in. No one can tell what will happen after the ballots have been tallied, but when that has been done, the world will be looking forward to finding out the results as soon as possible because of the interest that everyone has in the United Kingdom.

Like the European Union or not, as a member of the EU, Britain has both obligations and benefits that come from that. It is up to each voter's personal preference if Britain benefits from that more than being exploited by the others members of the EU. One of the three wealthiest countries in Europe, Great Britain has a huge impact on the world economy even though it might not seem so. Notwithstanding the advantages coming from leaving the EU, the chance to influence the way that Europe is led is more easily achieved within than without. It is said that if you can't beat an enemy, join them, an idiom that came true, in this case at least. In my opinion the EU is not perfect, not at all, but it was the best choice to make the countries negotiate with each other at that time.





The laws were in the hands of individual states at that time, and it should be kept that way. Having many times more rules, prohibitions, precepts or advice is sometimes less successful than not having any. Gradually, with the help of all countries, the structure of making their own laws might come back to each state, but without the UK this would be truly difficult in Europe. We are all stronger if we cooperate. Together we can make a difference but it would be difficult if we do not collaborate. To build additional barriers is detrimental for us all and quite unnecessary at this time, not only economically but also psychologically.

No matter how large the world is, humans can travel as freely as they wish from one side to another in nearly no time. The opening of borders has enabled thousands of migrants to find their homes in those places where they wish to stay. In the middle fifty years of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, more than half of the population from East Germany was keen to leave their homes to live their own American dream, despite leaving members of their families in the Eastern bloc from which there was no escape.

More than a generation after both of the World Wars, after pulling down the Berlin Wall and destroying all border barriers, we now face the fear of the uncontrolled transfer of thousands of people. Once migration has started no one is able to halt these crowds in order to fulfil all those prescribed quotas given by the EU now. By playing God, EU citizens are ignoring the misery of people who drown each day in the Mediterranean. For more than three years there has been a serious political topic focusing on the division of people between EU member states. The right solution has not been found yet, but it should have been done quickly. Sadly, this is not the only issue which shakes the world, it is one of many that must be resolved. The UK cannot face it alone, nor can Germany or France. None of the European States are sociologically, economically or religiously prepared for that on their own. Creating a union of 28 member states was founded by facilitating cooperation, not to

unify the culture of each country. The splendour lies in the diversity, the disunity in which everyone has an equal voice. It is something that is worth fighting for, surely?



Although we do not know the result of this referendum yet, we can certainly say that it is one of the most remarkable, most politically significant moments in the history of the European states, no matter what decision it will bring. You could be economically stronger if you left the EU; however you could make the EU stronger by staying in. Yet again, the whole of Europe is looking at the UK to see the final decision that will determine much more than just the immediate future. What is more, if the referendum's result is to leave the EU, none of the other states will remain in the European Union. Not merely because of Brexit, but mainly because the union, the symbol of peace, cooperation and prosperity will have lost its meaning once and for all.

***Anežka Pavlíčková***

# Nightmayor?

As Boris Johnson's time as the mayor of London has drawn to a close, it feels appropriate to reflect on the legacy he is leaving behind. Although Boris has struggled in certain areas to carry out everything on his manifesto, and ultimately may largely be remembered for his unique approach to everyday situations, he has also achieved multiple things which are often overlooked.

Arguably the most memorable success of Boris Johnson will be his development of the cycling scheme. Although the idea of a new cycling scheme for London was first brought to light by Ken Livingstone, there is no doubt about it that the bikes, found stationed on numerous streets in London, will always affectionately be referred to as 'Boris Bikes' for many a year to come.



The bikes have been a great success, encouraging more people to cycle, which is a large step forward in having a greener London. Not only this, but the introduction of many new cycling paths around London has provided normally dangerous areas to become much safer. Good job Boris.

Transport in other aspects, however, has not always been his strong point. Johnson's £60million cable car over the Thames for instance. Although at first it may have appeared

an innovative and easy way to get across the Thames, it soon became clear the cable car wasn't attracting as many people as it should have. It was revealed that the number of users of the cable car had dropped on its peak day, Sunday, from 16,200 to 6,300 in the space of a year. Perhaps this wasn't your most successful piece of infrastructure Boris?

An important year in Boris' time as Mayor was 2012, the year the Olympics came to London. Boris played a significant role in delivering the Olympics. He took credit for creating the Olympic park and housing zone which turned out to be a massive success. Johnson's work in the development of the Stratford area stemmed much further than the year of 2012. By 2023 there will be more than 10,000 new homes in this area due to Johnson's large step forward in developing this area. As well as this, many people have argued that Johnson has succeeded in putting London on the global map and therefore boosted inward investment, tourism and the general reputation of London. This is a factor often overlooked, and it seems the image of Johnson stuck on a Zip-Wire in 2012 is still one of the stand-out aspects of his career to many people. Keep trying Boris.

Overall it is safe to say that Boris Johnson's time as mayor wasn't a complete nightmare. Although many people would argue he carried out this role with many broken promises, it would be unfair to completely disregard the improvements he did make. However as for leaving a legacy, other than his infamous 'Boris bikes', he will most probably be remembered for his buffoon-like behaviour, and possibly his so called "hairstyle".



**Abbie Jenkins**

# Thomas Paine

*"Through this new language he communicated a new vision - a utopian image of an egalitarian, republican society." - Eric Foner*

Thomas Paine was Political Radical during the Enlightenment era. Having played a key role in the American Revolution, which later had a significant effect on French Revolution, Paine promoted new liberal ideas that were to later shape international politics in the centuries after his death. Most famous for pamphlets such as 'Common Sense' and books such as 'The Rights of Man', Thomas Paine is often considered by groups such as liberals, libertarians, feminists, social democrats and anarchists as a leading pioneer in driving forward their political movements.

*"These are the times that try men's souls." - Thomas Paine*

In 1737 in East Anglia, Thomas Paine was born. At the age of 37 after having worked on a pirate ship, Paine was convinced by Benjamin Franklin to emigrate to the new world where he published his first book *African Slavery in America* in mid-1775. Later on through the 18th century he became an editor of the *Pennsylvania Magazine* where Paine's politics became most noticeable. As opposition built in America against the colo-



nies, Paine began to feel that the British colonies had every right to revolt against the British. Paine felt so strongly about this that in 1776 he released a pamphlet called *Common Sense* which consisted of Paine's promotion of American Independence.

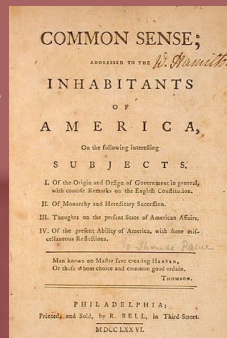
Paine argued that American independence relied on *nothing more than simple facts, plain arguments and common sense*, arguing that American independence was not only acceptable, but also a necessity in order to drive his liberal ideology. *Common Sense* sold 500,000 copies within this period and was subsequently appointed as a foreign secretary during the American War of Independence.

Having returned to England to gain more funding for his works, Paine was caught up in the French Revolution and due to his work in America, in 1792 he published the *Rights of Man* and was nominated to the French Assembly despite not speaking French. Under Robespierre Paine was imprisoned in 1793 where he worked on the *Age of Reason* and when he was later released in 1802 he returned to America under the invitation of Thomas Jefferson, where he found himself disregarded and forgotten for what he did for America. I

n early 1809 Thomas Paine died and newspapers read: *He had lived long, did some good and much harm.*

*"A corset maker by trade, a journalist by profession, and a propagandist by inclination." - Saul K. Padover*

Thomas Paine was revolutionary in nature. Publications such as *African Slavery in America* shows how Paine was able to challenge the status-quo. Paine's liberal views challenged the establishment and promoted the con-



cerns of the individual. Being somewhat of a maverick within the world of 18th century politics, it is not surprising to hear the words infidel and drunkard often associated with Paine's name. During the 18th century there was a major sense of strong patriotic views where well-established monarchies were beginning to be challenged. Often called the age of reason by figures such as Issac Newton, Francis Bacon, Jonathan Swift and Alexander Pope, the 18th century was able to provide an incubator to allow Paine's politics through reason and logic to flourish which, in turn, made him a greater threat to monarchies such as the Bourbon dynasty in France. It is clear, therefore, why the British and French both rejected Paine's works.

There is much to credit in the UK's political system to Thomas Paine as his theories on government and views on equality have helped develop the UK into the liberal democracy that it is today. However, although rejected from the late 18th century to the early 20th century, it is evident that Paine's influence is becoming more recognised as even Ronald Regan quoted Paine in his acceptance speech: We have it our power to begin the world over again.

With events such as world wars dominating the 20th century and with the growing terrorism threat in the 21st, perhaps Paine's ideologies will become much more prominent within our culture where the need for tolerance and equality is greater than ever. Despite criticism, Paine's liberal views have helped shape the profile of democracy across the world and so in the words of Paine himself: If there must be trouble, let it be in my day, that my child may have peace.

**Joe Sperrin**

# Motorsport isn't political is it?

You'd be surprised. There have been many politically-driven acts in the history of motorsport across all types. Famously, rivals Ayrton Senna and Alain Prost had frequent episodes with the FISA (motorsport's global governing body), and perhaps most controversially, an event at the 1989 Japanese GP which cost Senna the championship.

The FISA governed world motorsport at the time and the President was Jean-Marie Balestre, a Frenchman. Alain Prost raced for Ferrari in 1989 and is French. Ayrton Senna raced for McLaren at the same time was Brazilian.

Near the end of the race, Senna and Prost came together and crashed, causing Prost to retire and therefore keeping the 'points race' open to the final race of the championship, a clear disadvantage for Prost. After the race, Senna was disqualified from the race, McLaren was given a hefty fine and Senna faced a 6-month suspended ban and was labelled as a dangerous and reckless driver, despite his transparent honesty and proactivity in the venture for what was right.

Anyone who knows anything about motorsport would have told you that firstly; the crash was Prost's fault if anyone's, and that the regulation the Senna infringed in rejoining the race safely, was put into action inconsistently and unfairly, and in this instance would have been monumentally dangerous if implemented. I probably am biased, but in my increasing experience in motorsport, the FISA dealt with this under the influence of Balestre who was looking out for his fellow Frenchman, who were known to have a reasonably close personal relationship, obviously sharing a nationalist passion for onions and disliking the British. Coincidence? Definitely not.

That's just one example of a fiercely politicized business which is Formula 1. There are many other examples or political sagas in motorsport, far too many to mention, and such as that I'll get far too excited and continue writing about all of them.

Funnily enough, my journey through motorsport so far has proved to be somewhat political: irrational and in the future, probably unfair. British officials are being slowly and politically swept under the rug by the FIA.

This is why I am now re-learning French. It's irrational and unfair, but *c'est la vie* (apparently).

**Kyle Jackson**

