

THE EAGLE

St John's politics magazine issue 4



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PAST, **PRESENT** AND FUTURE

A delve into the chaotic world of UK politics, and a peak into the turmoil in the US

A reflection on Cameron's reign and resignation, and the quick replacement by May, with an honest review on the political situation in the US

BY ED HAYTER

THE EAGLE



“ Cameron's management of the coalition was fantastic guiding the Tories out intact and with delicate

David Cameron's premiership will certainly be looked back on with pre-determined opinions. It seems that in his case time may be unfair on what should be viewed as a fantastic term and a bit. It appears likely that Cameron's achievements will be overshadowed by his defeat in the EU referendum and enemies will be quick to highlight his public school upbringing and his campaigning somewhat typical of a career politician promising to deliver something unachievable when actually in power. From dreams of a big society to the *Green Conservatives*, David Cameron dished up a fair portion of political manipulations. However, we should not be quick to judge the tenure of Cameron; after all he brought the country out of the pits of financial difficulties brought upon us by the 2008 Financial Crash. And while many will suggest Cameron failed to deliver prosperity as promised ultimately he steadied the ship. His management of the coalition was impressive, guiding the Tories out intact and with delicate electoral tactics brought the Conservatives a slim majority. In the end his decision to give the perennial EU dilemma a referendum in order to

SOME OF CAMERONS ACHIEVEMENTS

- Since 2010 there has been more than two million more jobs created, 83% of which have been full-time
- Under the coalition control. Britain became the first major developed nation to spend 0.7% of national income on helping the poorest people of the world.
- Cameron introduced the legalisation of gay marriage in the United Kingdom, a choice that propelled the nation into further unity
- He successfully navigated his way through the Scottish referendum, ending in success

PAST, **PRESENT** AND FUTURE

stem the electoral momentum of UKIP and win the election must be pinpointed as his downfall.

It is understandable that Cameron backed himself to win the referendum considering that during his time in Number 10 he had walked away with a comfortable victory on electoral reform, in addition to keeping Scotland in the United Kingdom by a fine margin. What is clear is that Cameron likes a political gamble and in the end he lost the biggest one of all. What is clear is Theresa May has taken over the country in a divisive time. May is tasked with delivering a successful Brexit whilst unifying a party torn at the seams. Storming out of the start gates May imposed herself on Jeremy Corbyn at her first PMQs as Conservative MP's thought they had found the next Margaret Thatcher. Alas within a few weeks' the early positivity dissipated; May had proposed the re-introduction of Grammar Schools. A debate in its own right the move proved to divide a Tory party that one would have thought was fed up of arguing amongst themselves. It reached the point where Corbyn actually looked relatively competent in opposition. It appears the May administration is crumbling, pressing ahead with a hard Brexit that one might argue she doesn't have a mandate for. In an attempt to secure Labour voters who are upset by immigration and that the Labour party are unwilling to stop it,



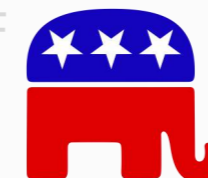
May has tried to move to the centre under the slogan *a country that works for everyone*.

It seems that only time will tell if Theresa is just playing a clever long term game or whether she truly is as incompetent as Liam Fox; what is for certain is Labour are by no means over their recent difficulties.

Looking ahead reveals incredible uncertainty at this moment in time, by the time this article is printed Donald Trump or Hilary Clinton will be leading the free world. It seems obvious no-one wins in this situation. The positive spin is that for feminists the potential prospect of Clinton, May and Merkel forming the Triumvirate of female heads of government of the major western democracies. Donald Trump has a significant gap to close and with allegations of sexual assault the task is growing greater by the day; if and when Trump loses the republican party must take a long look at itself.

TRUMPS TURMOIL INCREASES

With over 25 accusations of sexual assaults directed towards him, Donald Trump faces abandonment by his own party.





SCHOOLCHILDREN DEPRIVED

The Armenian Genocide was a systematic attempt to exterminate an entire race of people



SOLIER STANDS OVER DEAD

Dated 1915, it shows soldiers standing over skulls of victims from the Armenian village of Sheyhalan in the Mush valley during the First World War



CHILDREN WERE SLAUGHTERED

The Armenian Genocide, also known as the Armenian Holocaust, was the Ottoman government's systematic extermination of 1.5 million Armenians

THE **ARMENIAN** GENOCIDE

Systematic killings or tragic savagery by the military? BY HARRY RUSSELL

The Armenian Genocide, also known as the Armenian Holocaust, was the Ottoman government's systematic extermination of 1.5 million Armenians

“ The so-called Armenian Genocide was the murder of 1.6 million Armenian Christians by the Ottoman Empire

The term genocide itself is controversial in this situation. Turkey and many other nations are refusing to recognise the mass murder of the Armenian people in world war one as genocide. But perhaps even more controversial are the tension that the issue of the genocide is causing between Turkey and various nations, with other members of NATO, such as Canada and France recognising the act as a genocide, causing outrage in Turkey & the Turkish government.

But can the atrocious act really be called a genocide? This debate is also raging between scholars. The so-called Armenian Genocide was the murder of 1.6 million Armenian Christians by the Ottoman Empire after the ottomans entered the war on the German's side. Turkey later emerged from the Ottoman Empire after its fall in 1919. The centre of the debate is whether the killings, carried out by the military, were systematic or not and thus whether they are an act of genocide by the military.



SYSTEMATIC HANGINGS

The genocide left the Armenian community in ruins, and present-day Armenia is only a fraction of the size of Armenia before the rule of the Ottoman Empire



SAVAGE KILLINGS ON STREETS

Through the 1800s and early 1900s, Armenians were treated as second-class citizens in their own historical homeland.



MANY FLEE THEIR HOMES

Armenians were Christian, and Muslim Turks outnumbered Armenians, ten-to-one.

**THE
ARMENIAN
GENOCIDE**

“ The Armenians were branded as traitors and rebels by a Turkish military propaganda campaign turning popular opinion against them.

When a Polish-Jewish lawyer coined the term genocide in 1943 he referred to the Armenian murders , along with the Nazis killings, as examples of the act but under the UN a genocide is acts committed with intent to destroy, in whole or in part, a national, ethnical, racial or religious group. Many argue that this is exactly what happened in Armenia when people of all ages were rounded some murdered where they stood others forced on grueling marches with little or no food and so dying in the process. This occurred after the Armenians were branded as traitors and rebels by a Turkish military propaganda campaign turning popular opinion against them.

Ultimately I believe that the debate should not be over whether or not this act was a genocide as it clearly falls within the criteria of one. This lack of clarity is due to the world's complex power relationship within the UN, not the facts of this tragedy, and this is why it has not be formally recognized as such. This recognition is important if there are to be any political repercussions for Turkey such as at the least a formal apology to the Government and people of Armenia for the atrocity carried out nearly a century ago.

DOES MY 80p GO FAR ENOUGH?

An attack on why women shouldn't be earning 20p less than men every pound

BY CHLOE GARDNER

“Change
in
society
starts
with the
people

First of all we need to establish what the gender pay gap isn't. It isn't as simple as I work at a cafe 10 hours a week for £6, waitressing and my friend Barry gets paid £12 for doing the exact same thing. Or businesses having a huge billboard outside their headquarters saying "We do not hire women", it's much bigger than that. It's not the 1960s anymore and I feel people need to be educated on this major issue that looms over our generation and generations to come. Contrary to popular belief, the whole debacle is not solely women being discriminated against simply for not having a Y chromosome. The most popular statistic that is plastered over posters and signs at rallies and protests. Is that women get paid 79 cents to the dollar (or the equivalent is the UK). That unfortunately accurate statistic is a good slogan and starts the conversation; however it doesn't capture the complexity of the issue.

SOME MORE INFORMATION

- A website set up to allow parents to pay pocket money to their children via online accounts revealed that boys were paid 15% more than girls for doing the same chores
- Recent research from the Office for National Statistics revealed that female architects are paid 25% less than their male colleagues
- Studies show that graduate pay gaps mean that women can earn up to £8,000 less in their starting salaries than their male peers who took the same degree

The real issue starts with subtle workforce disadvantages. Firstly, high paying jobs disproportionately reward those who can work the longest. Thus penalizing workers who have caregiving responsibilities outside the workplace, these workers tend to be women. This factor makes the gap widen significantly for women in their 20s and 30s, because many inevitably women have children. So obviously when women are in the 40s and 50s the gap shrinks, which highlights how women are subconsciously judged in the work place for supposedly choosing family over work.



GROWING SUPPORT

Feminism is the advocacy of women's rights on the ground of the equality of the sexes.



I STAND WITH FEMINISTS

Organised feminism did not officially start until the first Women's Conference held in Seneca Falls, America, in 1848

DOES MY 80p GO FAR ENOUGH?

“ Women who have children are looked down on by employers because they have less time flexibility

Women who have children are looked down on by employers because they have less time flexibility. This means if she can't make an impromptu 5pm after hours meeting, because she has to pick little Johnny from school, she is damaging her career. A study in 2015 found that childless, unmarried women earn 96 cents for every dollar a man earns. Which just illustrates how it's an advantage in the corporate eyes to have no appendages. However, this is not just the case with women with care responsibilities. A survey was taken on thousands of business graduates. The gap in pay is only \$15,000 apart between the genders, with women earning \$115,000 and men earning \$130,000. Which still is outrageous but not as bad as 9 years down the line where men are earning 60% more with a whopping \$400,00 to a women's \$250,000.

Another reason that men, on average earn more money than women is because "woman work" is still a thing. What is woman work I hear you ask? It's the stereotype that men just get better jobs than women. The official statistics back up the idea that there are more men in senior and managerial jobs and more women in lower paid sectors.

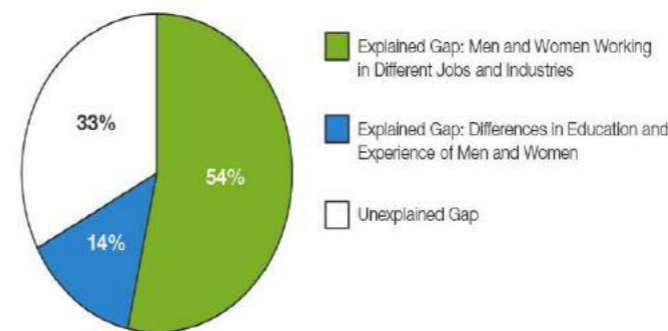
This is why you should care, there is a 50% chance that you'll have a daughter and why would you not support her having equal opportunities. The gender pay gap is said to close in 2069 in the UK, I say this this is unacceptable. Change in society starts with the people.



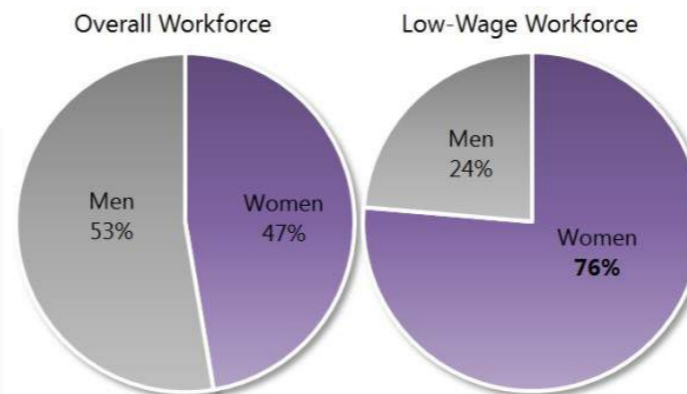
The word 'feminism' often has negative connotations because of its frequent misuse in media

What Factors Explain the U.S. Gender Pay Gap?

Total U.S. Pay Gap = 75.9 Cents Per Dollar



Women are 3/4 of workers in the 10 largest low-wage jobs



WHO IS IN HER MAJESTY'S CABINET?

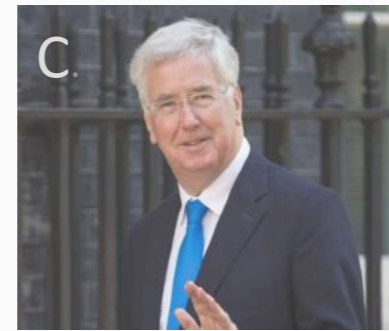
Match the member to its post in the cabinet



Phillip Hammond



Boris Johnson



Michael Fallon



Amber Rudd



Jeremy Hunt

Secretary of State
for Health

Home Secretary

Chancellor of
Exchequer

Secretary of State
for Defence

Secretary of State
for Foreign and
Commonwealth

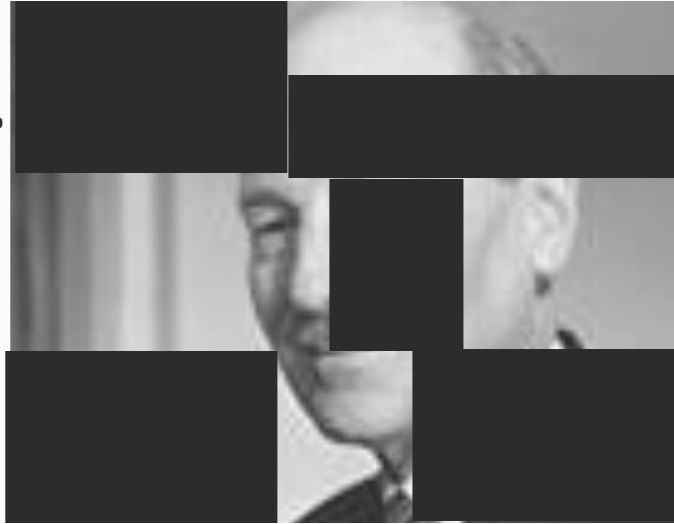
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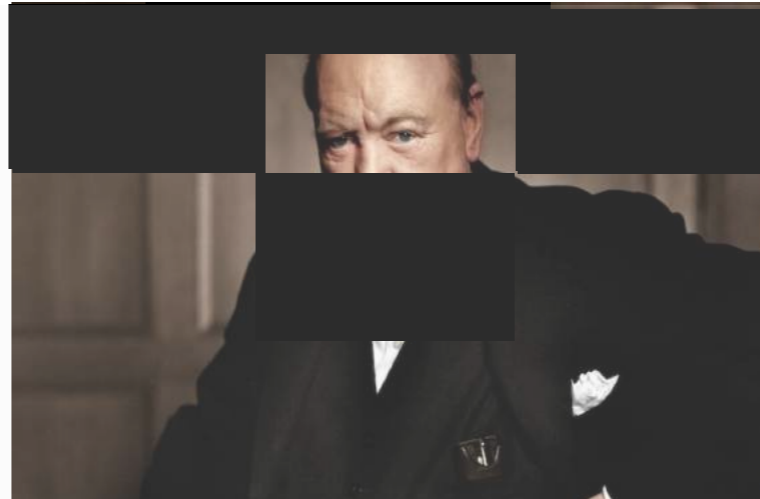
DO YOU KNOW YOUR **PRIME MINISTERS?**

Can you uncover the past leaders behind our democracy?

2.



3.



1. Tony Blair 2. Clement Atlee
3. Winston Churchill

SWITZERLAND HAS NO SINGLE HEAD OF STATE

Switzerland doesn't have a President or Prime Minister . The country is managed by a seven-members Council which is considered as a collective Head of State.



POWER IS SHARED EQUALLY

Executive power is exercised by the government and the federal administration and is not concentrated in any one person



THE TRUTH BEHIND THE SWISS

A decipher of the true workings of the Swiss democracy

The Swiss Confederation is a semi-direct democracy (representative and direct), Switzerland is a rare example of a country which still uses direct democracy in forms.

BY ANGUS LONSDALE

Switzerland is a landlocked country in central Europe with a population of around 8.2 million people. Approximately 24% of these people are foreign nationals. Switzerland has 4 national languages, German, French, Italian, and Romansch. It was voted the world's happiest country in 2015, and is the 8th richest country in the world. It is a unique country in many ways, however, it is its parliamentary system that really makes it stand out.

In 1815, Napoleon was defeated, and the Helvetic republic was disbanded. Then, other influential European countries set Switzerland's borders as they are to this day and Switzerland was recognised as a neutral state. In 1848, the federal constitution was founded and men were given the right to vote and various other benefits. Women were given these in 1871. The system was based on the American model; a council of states elected a federal council to govern the whole country. Referendums were introduced in 1874 as a way of decision making and the first conservative party (known today as the CVP) were elected in 1891. The system has remained similar since, altering slightly including the introduction of other parties, for example the Farmers, Trades and Citizens party (known today as the SVP). It was decided in 1919 that the federal council would be elected more regularly, leading to another conservative party entering the council, the SVP had a member elected to join, and a social democrat was elected in 1943.

There was a reform in 1959. The government was formed by having 7 members of the federal council



Angela Merkel and Switzerland's Johann Schneider-Ammann look at head-mounted display units.

THE TRUTH BEHIND THE SWISS

rule the country. This was made up of members of parties with the most votes. There are 2 members from the FDP, 2 from the CVP, 2 from the SP, and one from the SVP. This system has stayed the same ever since, with a few variations being introduced in 2003. This revised system allowed for better understanding between the federal government and the regions of Switzerland.

Officially, Switzerland is called the Swiss Confederation, because it is made up of 3 federal levels, the confederation, the cantons, and the communes. The confederation has legal sovereignty, however, the cantons are still important. Cantons are the equivalent of regions or states.

There are 26 cantons in Switzerland and each one has its own parliament and constitution. The cantons implement rules set by the confederation, but also set other rules such as tax, and rules specific to the canton itself.

The cantons are then divided into communes. The communes are local areas which make decisions on schooling, social welfare, and services for the local area. Some large communes even have their own “mini-parliaments”. The largest commune in Switzerland is the City of Zurich, with a population of 385,000, and the smallest is Corippo, with a population of 12. There are a total of 2249 communes.

In Switzerland, 5.3 million people are eligible to vote in federal elections. Voters elect who will be in the Swiss parliament. This is a political body that supports the federal council of 7. There are also 2 more councils which are elected, the National Council which represents the whole population, and the Council of States, which represents the 26 cantons. These elections are held every 4 years. Switzerland has a system of direct democracy, which means that the population are actively involved in making decisions on political issues. This can happen up to 4 times every year. People therefore feel more engaged in politics than any other country. Also, if any changes are made to the constitution, a majority has to be accepted, or a double majority – this is when the overall voters and cantons overall decisions are taken into account. This system can be unpractical, however the Swiss are very efficient at getting the voting done. There are usually high turnouts at polling stations, and every year, hundreds of people volunteer to count the votes so that decisions can be made quickly and efficiently.

So for a country with laws that bans relieving yourself standing up after 11pm, and who accidentally invaded their neighbours Liechtenstein in 2007, they have a remarkably well organised and efficient system of federal ruling and direct democracy, and I believe that Switzerland set a great example to the rest of the world.





STRIKER SCORES PEACE IN NATION

Didier Drogba's incredible feat to bring eventual calm to the war in the Ivory Coast

Civil war had been raging for five year, when in 2005, Didier Drogba and his team mates dropped to their knees on national television and begged for the conflict to stop

SOME MORE INFORMATION

- Didier Drogba started playing for the Ivory Coast in 2002, when he was 24 years old
- He is now frequently referred to as the 'King' in his homeland, due to his gallant actions in 2005
- In August 2014, Drogba announced his retirement from international football, and his stepping down as captain from the nation's team. He still remains a national hero.

In 2005, after securing qualification into the 2006 World Cup, Didier Drogba used his popularity and status of the national side's football captain to bring a stop to the civil war, which had been on going for five years between the government held south and the rebels from the north.

The government held south was based in the biggest city, Abidjan, also known as the commercial hub of the country. The government was lead by Gbagbo, whose supporters were mainly wealthy and powerful. He had to deal with many rebellions, in-

BY HUGO COUGHLAN

cluding an attempted coup in 2001 and the capture of northern Ivory Coast by rebel soldiers. In 2004, the civil war turned violent, resulting in 120 rebels dying in a rally against Gbagbo, who later in 2005 enacted a law to prevent losing his presidential status through a vote.

The opposition lead by Quattara were mainly Muslim immigrants who were against Gbagbo, they had taken control of the north of the country, including Bouake where later Drogba organised an African Cup of

DROGBA'S PLEAS WERE HEARD

A week after Drogba's actions on live television the 5 year long war in his homeland, the Ivory Coast, had stopped



DROGBA IS NOW REGARDED AS A HERO

Pictures and billboards of the Ivory Coast's saviour are frequently seen around the country, he is known there for much more than football



STRIKER SCORES PEACE IN NATION

“ Didier and his team-mates would pray for peace in their country...dropping to their knees, begging for all to stop fighting

Nations game, which brought the nation into peace.

Didier Drogba, former professional footballer and at the time captain of his national side, was seen as the figure-head and face of the country with billboards of him advertising products around every corner. Before every game, Didier and his team-mates would pray for peace in their country until the last group game when they achieved qualification, Drogba took matters into his own hands by addressing the nation via television, dropping to his knees begging for both sides to lay down their arms, and stop

fighting. Within a week the nation has listened, Drogba had ended a five-year civil war.

Drogba later arranged an African Nations Cup qualifier against Madagascar to be played 300 kilometres away from the rebels stronghold of Abidjan, with an attendance of 25,000 fans with both leaders stood side by side for the national anthems, whilst Didier in the anthem placed his right hand over his heart and sung with his eyes welling up, after achieving peace in his nation which no man nor negotiation in five years had achieved. Ivo-

ry Coast went on to win the famous game 5-0, with 200 government troops watching in the stands to symbolise the reunification of the country.

Didier Drogba was later included in the *Times* magazine's 100 most influential people in the world. In 2005 Drogba managed to resolve conflict in Ivory Coast and showed a footballer could resolve his country without violence but instead use the beautiful game to bring a country back together. Will Drogba be remembered as politician or a football player?



NOT ONLY A PRESIDENT

Václav Havel was a Czech writer, philosopher, political dissident, and statesman



LAST RULER OF A NATION

From 1989 to 1992, he served as the last president of Czechoslovakia.



LEADER ONCE MORE

He then served as the first president of the Czech Republic after the Czech-Slovak split

PRESIDENT GENTLEMAN

Can a president who defies all policies and tradition become a nations hero?

Václav Havel served as the last president of Czechoslovakia, and his reign not only lasted his term, but he still remains national hero

BY Annie Pavlickova

“ The interesting thing is that Havel was not perfect. But maybe that is what makes him one of the best

Sometimes, even though you do not know why, it happens that you remember exactly what you were doing when someone died. You remember exactly where you were, who you were with, and how you were told that information. And the most curious thing is that actually you might have never met that person. I will never forget how hard it was for me to hear the message that our former president died. It has already been five years since this happened.

Václav Havel was born in Prague eighty years ago, and a significant amount of socially and politically interesting things have happened since then. He was one of many who had done many beneficial things for society, so why is he so special to me? Because he never became a real politician. He could not, and, surprisingly, never wanted to.

Even though he entered into the political sphere, he did not give up his artistic lifestyle. His plays were performed not only in the

PRESIDENT GENTLEMAN

Czech Republic but also abroad. His essays, for example, *Slovo o slovu* or *Moc bezmocných*, and many more, are known to the general public. These texts have been translated into dozens languages and become classic texts of Czech literature. Additionally, he himself wrote all of his presidential speeches.

He was one of the founders of Charter 77, document, which criticized political and state power in the communist era. He took a big part in the *Velvet Revolution*, which took place in Prague in 1989, one of the most important revolutions in Czech history and became a president after that. Under his government the communist regime was overthrown, and extensive amnesty was declared afterwards. After the establishment of an independent Czech state, Vaclav Havel became its first president and remained in this position for two terms, the maximum period allowed by the constitution. During these 10 years the Czech Republic became a NATO member and also became an EU member. Although from a global perspective this is not much, it is more than enough for my country.

Helpfulness, a willingness to help others, and commitment are among the few characteristic points of his personality. I dare say that he changed our politics, but he reversed the occasional policy as is normal in politics. Unfortunately, not long after he retired from political life, he had health problems. Despite this fact, he remained optimistic. However, the consequences of these long-term health problems caused his death in his seventy-fifth year.

The interesting thing is that Havel was not perfect. But maybe that is what makes him one of the best. He was chosen by the crowds directly from their midst. We chose

A MULTI TALENTED MAN

He is considered by some to be one of the most important intellectuals of the 20th century



DEPRIVED OF EDUCATION

The 1948 Communist takeover of Czechoslovakia changed the Havel's lives. Their money and properties were confiscated, Vaclav and his brother were not allowed to attend high school

“ Helpfulness, willingness to help others, and commitment are among the few characteristic points of his personality



A FIGHTER AGAINST OPPRESSION

He protested Czechoslovakia's failure to comply with the Helsinki Agreement on human rights. Havel was elected one of the protestor groups chief spokesmen. As such, he was arrested and jailed early in 1977,



DO **BLACK LIVES** REALLY MATTER

With possibly the most controversial title, an in-depth look at the shocking statistics that discriminate against an entire race

With police shootings becoming a regular cause of fatality, campaigns have risen to stop them.

BY TASMIN BLACKHOUSE

SOME MORE INFORMATION

- Police killed at least 102 unarmed black people in 2015, that is nearly two people every week
- Only 10 of the 102 cases in 2015 where an unarmed black person was killed by police resulted in officers being charged with a crime, and only 2 of these deaths resulted in convictions of officers involved
- Unarmed black people were killed at 5x the rate of unarmed whites in 2015

Shocking statistics show police shoot more black Americans than white by a ratio of 5:1. Even though the black population in the U.S. is only 13% as opposed to 77% white. Why is this happening? And is anything being done about it? Do black lives REALLY matter in the U.S., so-called Land of the free? By Tamsin Backhouse

Americans say that they feel more threatened by black Americans than white Americans, which is upsetting to see that people in the 21st century still have these kinds of racist views. Over recent years in the United States there have been several

incidents where policemen and policewomen have been shooting black citizens.

In 2015, 102 unarmed black people were shot dead by police. Yet officers were only charged with a crime in ten of these cases. Two were convicted and only one served time of a year in jail, which he served at weekends.

One of the most shocking incidents to happen so far was with the black behavioural therapist, Charles Kinsey. Video evidence shows Charles lying on his back with his hands in the air,

RISING PLEAS TO STOP MASSACRE

Data shows that about one in every 65 deaths of a young African American man in the US is a killing by police.



STATS SHOW SEGREGATION

Young black men were nine times more likely than other Americans to be killed by police officers in 2015



DO BLACK LIVES REALLY MATTER

“ The law should enforce that policemen treat black people equally.”

with an autistic patient sitting beside him. Despite this, a police officer shot him and Kinsey left the scene with a gunshot wound to the leg.

However, what is also moving is the fact that these American citizens are being shot by police in the first place. Is this not murder? If a civilian shot an unarmed person, they would serve a minimum of 17 years in prison, if not a life time.

Furthermore, what angers me is that the government has done nothing to stop these incidents from happening. However, this is only because over the past year's congress have refused to

change the law on guns for president Obama and right now, government is focusing too much on the next general election to care.

Clearly the police department feel that they are justified in shooting black people. For example, the two officers, Howie Lake and Blaine Salamoni, who shot and killed Alton Sterling said that they felt 'completely justified' in their actions. Even though Sterling was armed at the time, he was neither holding the gun, or had his hands near his pockets at the time of the shooting. Both officers were asked to leave Baton Rouge Police department, but is this action justified?

Think about it, policemen under these circumstances should not have been allowed to shoot in the first place. I was shocked to find these statistics and I had never realized that there were so many black people being shot in America by policemen. It is dreadful to see that these kinds of people are given so much freedom and responsibility, and aren't treated the same as normal citizens. You would think that in the 21st century people wouldn't be so racist and would treat others as equals. Of course black lives matter, just like everybody else's. The law should ensure that policemen treat black people equally.



LABOUR'S LAST LEAP

Why Labour have a strong chance to be the leading party

Jeremy Corbyn could lead Labour party to victory in the next general election due to new policies

BY NATHAN DIXON

Since Jeremy Corbyn was the surprise labour leadership winner on the 12th September 2015, Labour has been in complete disarray. The party has been dragging itself further towards the centre ever since the election of Tony Blair in 1997, and therefore quite a stir was created when Mr. Corbyn became leader. His ideas of a no nuclear world and a socialist alternative to austerity have definitely shaken up the party, with even some plotting against him right from the start. This led Jeremy Corbyn to win even more of a mandate in 2016 than the previous election in 2015. However does this mean that labour are in contention for the next election? Most would say no, however I am going to put a few points forward arguing that Labour could indeed win the next election in 2020.

My first point is the mandate. A mandate of 61.8% is difficult to ignore, and it becomes even harder when this is an increased mandate over the first leadership contest. This increased mandate shows that most of the Labour membership are with him even if some of the parliamentary Labour party are not. Therefore a major step has to be taken to unite the party. However, this in my opinion has to be a two way agreement. The labour MP's have to realize that Jeremy Corbyn is here to stay, at least for the time being, and therefore they have to come together and become an effective opposition party in this crucial time in UK politics. Also Jeremy Corbyn can't just listen to his supporters. He needs to have discussions with his opponents, as if they are not properly included we will just be back to square one. If the Labour party and Jeremy Corbyn can successfully do this, we will finally have an effective opposition party that can scrutinize the actions of the government, which could lead to more confidence in the Labour party by the public which could lead to a Labour government in 2020.

Another point why Labour could win the next election is due to the internal divisions within the Conservative party.

SOME MORE INFORMATION

- Corbyn was a campaigner against apartheid in South Africa, and was arrested in 1984 while demonstrating outside South Africa House.
- Corbyn is the Labour leader, and was re-elected in 2016 due to the popularity of his left-wing policies
- As a backbench MP he was known for his activism & rebelliousness, frequently voting against the Labour whip, including when the party was in government under Blair, this led to him gaining publicity

LABOUR'S LAST LEAP

“Labour will finally have an effective opposition party that can scrutinize the actions of the government”



Many of the issues recently brought up in British politics have sent the Conservative party in two directions. One example is on Europe, not only were the party divided on whether the UK should leave the EU, but they are also divided on whether Article 50 should be triggered by the PM or by Parliament. This issue, as well as others, such as immigration, housing & Scotland, are creating a divide within the Conservative party. If this divide is not solved, it could have a negative impact on the country & thus the electorate could choose Labour over the Conservatives.

Theresa May is my next reason why the Labour could win the next general election in 2020. Theresa May came to power through the Conservative leadership contest after David Cameron stepped down in June. She is an established member of the Conservative parliamentary party with 19 years experience as an MP. However, I don't think she is a very electable leader. My first reason is due to her most recent policy decision surrounding grammar schools which are an ineffective addition to the education system. They create a two tier system, and therefore many people would lose out at the time of 11+ and would unfairly lose the chance to climb the educational ladder, thus providing less opportunities for this part of society. The last thing that is needed is to increase the divide between private and state education. Therefore if this system fails for the reason I have just listed above, the UK population could favour the Labour party's education policy and thus Labour could win. Another reason why Theresa May could lead to Labour winning the 2020 election is due to Brexit. Brexit is the largest political decision, taken by the people, in recent years. And therefore to have Theresa May and her government appear disorganized during this time could lead to a massive political mess. She has left the job of negotiating Britain out of the EU to three people, Boris Johnson, David Davis and Liam Fox, who appear to be fighting for the glory rather than working together as a cohesive unit. If the government fails to make a success of Brexit for whatever reason, there is a very high chance that a Labour government could be elected in 2020.

Now I understand the points I have just put forward are subject to how events around the world play out. For example, whether Parliament blocks the UK exit of the European Union. However if Jeremy Corbyn, plays his cards right by uniting the party then in my opinion anything is possible.