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Chapter 1 : New Labour - Wikipedia

Harry Potter books exemplify Tony Blair's New Labour politics / Jeremy Gilbert ; World of Harry Potter mirrors traditional British liberalism / Politics of Harry.

November 6, Oxford: OUP I picked this up in one of the secondhand bookshops in Cheltenham. I am definitely not a Liberal, but so many of the foundations of modern representative democracy, and liberal political institutions, rights and freedoms were laid down by Liberals from the 17th century Whigs onward, that this book is of immense value for the historic light it sheds on the origins of modern political thought. It is also acutely relevant, for many of the issues the great liberal philosophers, thinkers and ideologues argued over, debated and discussed in the pieces collected in it are still being fought over today. These are issues like the freedom, religious liberty and equality, democracy, anti-militarism and opposition to the armaments industry, imperialism versus anti-imperialism, devolution and home rule, laissez-faire and state intervention, and the amelioration of poverty. Alan Bullock is an historian best known for his biography of Hitler: *A Study in Tyranny*, which remains the classic work on the Nazi dictator. The book has an introduction, tracing the development of Liberalism from its origins to the s, when the authors consider that the Liberal party ceased to be an effective force in British politics. This discusses the major issues and events, with which Whig and Liberal politicians and thinkers were forced to grapple, and which in turn shaped the party and its evolving intellectual tradition. The main part of the book consists of the major historical speeches and writings, which are treated in sections according to theme and period. Fox and the Whig Tradition 1. Parliamentary speech by Earl Grey, Lord John Russell, parliamentary speech, Parliamentary Reform Lord John Russell, parliamentary speech, Lord Melbourne, parliamentary speech, Macaulay, parliamentary speech, The Benthamites and the Political Economists, Natural Laws and the Impossibility of Interference T. Malthus, *Essay on Population*, David Ricardo, *Observations on Parliamentary Reform*, Jeremy Bentham, *Constitutional Code*, John Stuart Mill, *Autobiography*. The Age of Cobden and Bright. Richard Cobden, two speeches in London, Laissez-Faire Richard Cobden, parliamentary speech, Joseph Hume, parliamentary speech, Macaulay, parliamentary speech John Bright, parliamentary speech John Bright, two parliamentary speeches, and Gladstone, parliamentary speech, ; 6. India and Ireland T. Macaulay, parliamentary speech, ; John Bright, four speeches in parliament, , , ; Richard Cobden, speech at Rochdale, The Age of Gladstone 1. Lord Acton, letter to Bishop Creighton, Gladstone, speech at Chester, ; speech at Manchester, ; parliamentary speech, ; 3. Gladstone, two parliamentary speeches, and ; speech at Dalkeith, ; speech at Penicuik, , speech at Loanhead, ; article in *The Nineteenth Century*, Ireland John Bright, speech at Dublin, and parliamentary speech, Gladstone, two parliamentary speeches, and The New Liberalism 1. The Philosophy of State Interference T. Hobson, *The Crisis of Liberalism*, ; L. Hobhouse, *Liberalism*, ; 2. Campbell-Bannerman, speech at Plymouth, ; D. Lloyd George, speech at Newcastle, ; H. Asquith, speech at the Albert Hall, Joseph Chamberlain, speech at Hull, , and Warrington, ; W. Churchill, speech at Glasgow, ; D. Lloyd George, speech at Swansea, ; L. Hobhouse, *Liberalism*, ; *Manchester Guardian*, leading article, 8th July ; 4. The Government and the National Economy H. Asquith, speech at Cinderford, ; Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, speech at Bolton, ; D. Lloyd George, speech at Bedford, , and speech at Middlesbrough, ; L. Hobson, *Imperialism*, ; Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, speech at Stirling, Grey, two parliamentary speeches from and ; Sir J. Robertson and Arthur Ponsonby; Sir E. Grey, two parliamentary speeches, and ; House of Commons debate, 14th December , featuring Josiah Wedgwood and J. Liberalism after 1. The End of Laissez-faire J. Keynes, *Am I a Liberal?* Address to the Liberal summer school at Cambridge, The Liberal tradition, by contrast, has been taken over by all political parties, is embodied in the Constitution, and has profoundly affected education â€” especially in the universities, the law, and the philosophy of government in the civil service. It has also inspired the transformation of the Empire into the Commonwealth. They also write about the immense importance in the Liberal tradition of freedom, and principle. They write In the pages which follow two ideas recur again and

again. The first is a belief in the value of freedom, freedom of the individual, freedom of minorities, freedom of peoples. The scope of freedom has required continual and sometimes drastic re-defining, as in the abandonment of laissez-faire or in the extension of self-government to the peoples of Asia and Africa. But each re-definition has represented a deepening and strengthening, not an attenuation, of the original faith in freedom. The second is the belief that principle ought to count far more than power or expediency, that moral issues cannot be excluded from politics. Liberal attempts to translate moral principles into political action have rarely been successful and neglect of the factor of power is one of the most obvious criticisms of Liberal thinking about politics, especially international relations. But neglect of the factor of conscience, which is a much more likely error, is equally disastrous in the long run. The historical role of Liberalism in British history has been to prevent this, and again and again to modify policies and the exercise of power by protests in the name of conscience. They finish with We end it by pointing to the belief in freedom and the belief in conscience as the twin foundations of Liberal philosophy and the element of continuity in its historical development. Politics can never be conducted by the light of these two principles alone, but without them human society is reduced to servitude and the naked rule of force. This is the truth which the Liberal tradition has maintained from Fox to Keynes “ and which still needs to be maintained in our own time. It should be said that the participation of the Lib Dems was all too clearly a rejection of any enlightened concern for principle and conscience, as this was jettisoned by Clegg in order to join a highly illiberal parliament, which passed, and is still passing under its Conservative successor, Theresa May, legislation which is deliberately aimed at destroying the lives and livelihood of the very poorest in society “ the working class, the disabled and the unemployed, and destroying the very foundations of British constitutional freedom in the creation of a network of universal surveillance and secret courts.

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Chapter 2 : Tony Blair's top reads: Tolkien, Trotsky and Treasure Island | Politics | The Guardian

The Harry Potter books critique bureaucracy / Benjamin H. Barton The Harry Potter books exemplify Tony Blair's New Labour politics / Jeremy Gilbert The world of Harry Potter mirrors traditional British liberalism / Barry Rubin.

Channel 4 In a nutshell: Still, slightly dismally, a relative novelty as a sketch show written by and starring women, Smack the Pony rendered such pat pigeon-holing irrelevant by simply being very funny. Avoiding reliance on catchphrases, there were few recurring characters. Instead, sketches ranged from the surreal to satirical. The Camomile Lawn Creators: Mary Wesley, Ken Taylor Starring: Sky Media In a nutshell: Cornwall looks as glorious as some of the characters one storyline tackles rape and child abuse are unsavoury. Drop the Dead Donkey Creators: Andy Hamilton, Guy Jenkin Starring: Delighting and appalling those it lampooned, it doubles as a sort of Yes, Minister for hacks. One Born Every Minute Creators: One Born Every Minute Credit: The results offered unprecedented access and unusual intimacy, and were often deeply moving. The Adam and Joe Show Genre: Adam Buxton, Joe Cornish Starring: The Adam and Joe show Credit: Tom Sharpe, Malcolm Bradbury Starring: Malcolm Bradbury adapting Tom Sharpe: The Armando Iannucci Shows Creators: Often cited by its creator as his proudest achievement, this short-lived series was largely ignored at the time but has grown in stature since. As adept a balance of incisive wit and pure nonsense as has been assembled in recent years. Hill Street Blues Creators: Steven Bochco, Michael Kozoli Starring: Vic Reeves, Bob Mortimer Starring: Rex In a nutshell: Incredibly influential, Big Night Out gave the ailing alternative comedy scene a shot in the arm with its warm embrace of the surreal and absurd, giving traditional variety humour a postmodern twist. Yet one burning question remains: Stephen Drew, Jonny Mitchell Certificate: Gary Calton In a nutshell:

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Chapter 3 : The 30 best TV shows on All 4

The background of J.K. Rowling --The life of J.K. Rowling / Major Authors and Illustrators for Children and Young Adults --Events in J.K. Rowling's life shaped the Harry Potter books / Sean Smith --Harry Potter and political issues --The Harry Potter books critique bureaucracy / Benjamin H. Barton --The Harry Potter books exemplify Tony Blair's.

London at the time was a centre of liberal capitalism – itself a subversive movement – as well as of radical left-wing agitation which sought to subvert the former. His disciple Henry Hyndman was the first to popularise the teachings of Marx and other German Socialists in the English language. Hyndman was also the founder in of the Social Democratic Federation Laidler, p. The elements responsible for founding the Fabian Society were themselves influenced by Marxism and belonged to Social Democratic Federation circles. While other Socialists talked of revolution, the Fabians resolved to build Socialism gradually and by stealth. Pease, Sidney Webb and Bernard Shaw in the green coat forging a new world out of the old, while other Fabians kneel worshipfully before a stack of Fabian writings. Webb Memorial Trust The window carries the logo: In fact, humour was a tactic used by Fabians to conceal the deadly earnest of their intentions. Indeed, there is nothing humorous about a semi-secret organisation working to destroy Western civilisation. Moreover, the Fabian Window is undeniably symbolic and as such it is based on fact: As observed by the economist P. Bauer, Socialism turned out to be a kind of faith-based messianic religion that promised salvation on earth Bauer, p. Chatham House King-Hall, p. The Fabians and subversive money interests The main body through which the Fabian Society operated in the beginning was the Liberal Party, this being the centre-left party at the time. In fact, the Webbs were in regular touch with the likes of Arthur Balfour and Richard Haldane a member of the Fabian Society who served as contacts between the Fabians and the powerful and wealthy. It is essential to understand, however, that this was far from being a one-way affair. The leading elements of liberal capitalism – the big businessmen, industrialists and bankers – who had amassed great wealth in the wake of the industrial revolution, were no selfless philanthropists. They aimed to strengthen their own position of power and influence by two means: The first aim was to be achieved by the centralisation of capital, means of production, etc. The second was to be gained through organising the workers and through promises of a larger share in resources. These aims coincided with those of the Socialist movement of which the Fabians aimed to become the leading element. As pointed out by H. The true pacemakers of socialism were not the intellectuals or agitators who preached it but the Vanderbilts, Carnegies and Rockefellers Schumpeter, p. Marx and Engels had begun their career as journalists working for liberal capitalist interests. Hubert Bland, a bank-employee-turned-journalist, worked for the London Sunday Chronicle, a paper owned by newspaper magnate Edward Hulton, formerly of the Liberal Manchester Guardian. Bland was a co-founder of the Fabian Society in and became a member of its executive and its long-serving treasurer. He also recruited his friend and fellow journalist Bernard Shaw. Stead served as editor and Alfred later Lord Milner as his assistant. Both Stead and Milner were close to diamond magnate and Rothschild associate Cecil Rhodes and were involved in the formation of the influential secret organisation known as the Milner Group. Shaw himself married Charlotte, daughter of Horace Payne-Townshend a wealthy Stock Exchange investor , who was one of the financial backers of the Fabian Society. The Fabians were also linked with the Manchester School through Harold Cox, a member of the Fabian Society who was a follower of Manchester Liberalism, secretary of the Cobden Club and editor of the influential quarterly Edinburgh Review, as well as a collaborator of Sidney Webb Webb, p. It follows that both Karl Marx and the Fabian Society were bankrolled by industrial interests with links to the left-wing Manchester School and the media world. They had a long tradition of support for Liberal causes, several leading members of the group having served as Liberal members of parliament. The Fabian Society and Rothschild interests. The Fabian Society was in close touch with the Rothschilds both directly and through go-betweens like Lord Arthur Balfour. While in these posts, he conferred on a regular basis with both Lord Natty Rothschild and the Fabian leadership and used his position to advance their

agendas. The LSE continues to maintain close links with Rothschild and allied interests. The Fabian Society and the Tata Group. The Fabian Society and the Rowntree Clan. The Fabian Society and Cassel interests. The Fabian Society was also connected with the international banker and financier Sir Ernest Cassel, who was an associate of Rothschild, Schiff and Morgan interests. The Fabian Society and Rockefeller interests. The Society also operates in partnership with global companies like Pearson, a long-time Lazard and Rothschild associate. Pearson has been a major stockholder in the banking group Lazard from the early s. Morgan and Rockefeller interests. Like Pearson, Lazard is a left-wing operation with a long history of support for left-wing causes. Fabian control over the working classes The monopolistic elements in liberal capitalism had been able to secure control over resources oil, gold, steel, etc. However, the emergence of a less malleable new class of industrial workers was threatening to disrupt the established balance of power in industrial societies. Therefore, leading liberal capitalists – the big industrial, business and banking interests Rothschild, Carnegie, Rockefeller, etc. The Fabian Society was the key organisation set up for this purpose. Therefore the first task of the Society was to capture the working classes for its own ends. In other words, the Fabians literally decided what the public ought to want and then made sure that the public either wanted, or appeared to want, what the Fabians had chosen for it Pease, p Having indoctrinated the masses with Fabian ideas, the next phase was organising them and a key step in this direction was the formation of the Independent Labour Party ILP. The ILP was founded at a Fabian conference in through the merging of over seventy local Fabian societies and was headed by Fabian Keir Hardie, who had earlier co-founded the Second International with Friedrich Engels. Once the new organisation had been formed, the Society spared no effort to increase its influence in branches of the ILP and the Social Democratic Federation all over the country. The above demonstrates beyond reasonable doubt that Socialism including Fabianism has been imposed on the working classes by outside interests. That it was not representing labour is evident from the middle-class Fabians involved in its formation who included Bernard Shaw, Sidney Webb and Edward R. It is bad enough for a major political party like Labour to have its public policy inspired by a semi-secret private organisation with a subversive agenda. However, the Fabian Society does much more than provide the Labour Party with ideas. From inception, the Labour constitution, manifesto and party policy were all personally written by various Fabians like Arthur Henderson and Sidney Webb. The ongoing physical involvement of the Fabian Society in the running of the Labour Party shows beyond reasonable doubt that the Society has retained complete control over the Labour Party ever since. Particularly disturbing is the striking overlap between the Fabian Society and the Labour Party leadership. The Fabian Society has members 80 per cent 5, of whom are members of the Labour Party. This amounts to about 3 per cent of the general Labour Party membership about , in The Fabian percentage increases dramatically in the higher reaches of the Labour Party. From inception, Labour candidates standing for parliament included a fair number of Fabian Society members and the Society has retained a large proportion – about 50 percent – among Labour candidates since the s. In , Labour candidates were elected to Parliament, out of whom were Fabian Society members. In , Labour candidates were elected, out of whom were Fabian Society members. By the time we come to the Labour Party leadership, the proportion of Fabians comes close to per cent. The Labour Cabinet had twenty-one members out of which seventeen were members of the Fabian Society and this proportion has remained constant down to the present. Important Labour Party events are routinely announced, launched or discussed at Fabian Society conferences. For example, Ed Miliband announced his bid for the party leadership at a Fabian Society conference in May ; Labour politicians and activists met under the auspices of the Fabian Society to discuss party policy Lawson, This, of course, once again shows that the Society was not representing the views, interests, or wishes of the general public but those of its own members and leaders. For this purpose and in addition to politics, the Society set out to control education, culture, economy, the legal system and even medicine and religion. That this was deliberate and premeditated is evident from numerous statements by Fabian leaders. This was accomplished through a wide range of interconnected organisations, societies and movements: The Fabian Society and dictatorship It is essential to understand that from the time of Karl Marx,

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all branches of Socialism have looked on democracy not as an end in itself but merely as a means of achieving Socialism which is invariably described as an authoritarian, centrally-controlled system. Similarly, Lenin in his booklet *The State and Revolution*, went to extraordinary lengths to dismiss democracy as a temporary and dispensable phase in the transition from Capitalism to Communism: Being less outspoken than Continental Socialists, the Fabians were naturally far more careful in their language. Yet, it is absolutely clear from Fabian statements, both written and spoken, that they followed the general Socialist line according to which democracy was only a means of achieving Socialism. While, initially, the Fabians kept their views about democracy to themselves, the rise of dictatorial leaders in Soviet Russia and elsewhere eventually prompted them to come into the open and show their true colours. Embarrassing though this might have been to the general Fabian and Labour membership, it is clear that these were not just Shavian ramblings. To give just a few examples:

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Chapter 4 : Table of Contents: Political issues in J.K. Rowling's Harry Potter series /

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3 *The World of Harry Potter Mirrors Traditional British Liberalism* Barry Rubin 64
4 *The Politics of Harry Potter Are Not Progressive* Dana Goldstein

Zur Ideologie des Todes in der Kinder- und Jugendliteratur. Harry Potter be zaubert die Welt, wie sie ist. Zur Ideologie der Romanreihe J. Rowlings aus erziehungswissenschaftlicher Perspektive. Utopian and Affirmative Aspects. Marcus Hawel et al. Phraseologie in Joanne K. Warum Harry Potter auch auf Latein eine gute Figur macht. An analysis of J. Harry Potter and Philosophy: If Aristotle ran Hogwarts. Open Court Press, The Morality and Psychology of Self-Deception. Friendship in Harry Potter. Hermione and the Women of Hogwarts. Why Slytherin Belongs at Hogwarts. The Nature of Evil. The Idea of a Different Reality. Foreknowledge and Freedom at Hogwarts. Auf den Spuren eines zauberhaften Bestsellers. Deutsche Sprache und Literatur Wizardry, Good and Evil. Anglican Theological Review 82 , Harry Potter a il suo magico mondo. Personaggi, luoghi, oggetti, creature magiche, incantesimi. Power and Evil in J. Bamdas, Jo Ann Tucker: Subversion of a Supposed Existential Given. Journal of Religion and Popular Culture The Washington and Jefferson College Review 54 , Geschichte, Themen und Perspektiven des Kinderfilms in Deutschland. Continuing the Harry Potter theme. Literacy and Learning 23 , The Politics of Harry Potter. Reflections on Christianity, Literature, and the Arts. The Mathematics of Harry Potter. Teaching Children Mathematics Michigan Law Review May Von Haus-, Gleis- und sonstigen Nummern im Raum. Potter Becomes a Problem. The Ultimate Harry Potter and Philosophy: The Good, the Bad and the Ugly. The Fall and Redemption of Merope. Rowling on Separating Reality from Illusion. Harry Potter and the Magic of Memory. What Will Harry Do? New Forms and Interactions. Ein literatursoziologischer Beitrag zur Kanonforschung. The Impact of J. World Literature Today Winter , The Whimsic Alley book of spells: Mythical incantations for wizards of all ages. Rowling and the Harry Potter Phenomenon. On books for young adults Harry Potter in the Mathematics Classroom. Mathematics Teaching in the Middle School The Power of Literacy in J. Global and Historical Perspectives. Bettina Hurrelmann, Susanne Becker eds. Translation in Undergraduate Degree Programmes. Harry Potter and the Chamber of Secrets by J. Harry Potter and the Prisoner of Azkaban by J. Harry Potter and the Goblet of Fire by J. The editor behind Harry Potter has more than the boy wizard under his hat. Interferensie in die Afrikaanse Harry Potter. Harry Potter och hemlighetens kammare. Journal of Narrative Theory The reception of J. The Power of Imagination in Multicultural Classrooms. Inside the World of Harry Potter: Critical Essays on the Books and Films. An analysis of legacy symbolism. Essays on Identity and the Harry Potter Universe. Wizard Identity Schuck, Raymond I.: Whiteness and the Harry Potter series. Masculinity in the Potter Books. Family Romance and Transformations of the Hero-Type. A Rhetorical Analysis of Quidditch Blogs. From Here to Hogwarts: Essays on Harry Potter Fandom and Fiction. Harry Potter and Propaganda. The Visual Culture of Harry Potter. Perspectives in Harry Potter Studies. Cambridge Scholars Publishing, The Moral Disengagement of Lord Voldemort. Revisiting the Stratification of Castes in Harry Potter. The Power of the Past. Visualizing the Pensieve and the Prophecies. Hermione Granger Saves the World: Essays on the Feminist Heroine of Hogwarts. An Introduction Alexander, Julie: Hermione Granger and Feminist Ethics. Maternal Power and Feminism. The Scandal of the Spell-Casting Body. A Feminist Reflection on Girls in Conflict. Hermione Granger as Female Locus. A Christian Reading of J. The Unofficial Harry Potter Encyclopedia. Bibliotheek en Archiefgids

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Chapter 5 : The Social Affairs Unit - Web Review: The Future of Politics Archives

Harry potter bibliography - viola owlfeathers harry-potter-kiste Gilbert, Jeremy: "The Harry Potter books exemplify Tony Blair's New Labour politics Cockrell.

Share via Email Tony Blair: It covers his final, slightly besieged years as prime minister, from mid to mid There was courage in [this behaviour] and I look back at it now with pride," he concludes. Last week, during the phone-hacking trial of Rebekah Brooks, an email from the former News of the World editor emerged , sent the day after the disgraced rightwing tabloid was shut down in and six days before she was arrested. To her then boss, James Murdoch, Brooks wrote: He said "Keep strong" It will pass. He is available for you, KRM [Rupert Murdoch] and me as an unofficial adviser but needs to be between us. In , just as bankers were beginning to be seen as the villains of the world economy, he accepted an advisory post at the American investment bank JP Morgan. Last month, visiting Egypt, Blair defended the overthrow of the elected government of Mohamed Morsi: But that was in ; the days when even the faintest whiff of socialism clung to Blair are long gone. In *A Journey*, published four months after the coalition took office, he wrote: Since , during straitened times for most Britons, Blair has seemed increasingly comfortable being around "and being one of "those with money", as he refers to the super-rich in his book with telling casualness. In *Blairland*, there is a sense of: I have no interest in that at all," he told the *Financial Times* in This also includes a provocative amount of property for a political figure in a crowded country currently going through one of its periodic home-ownership panics. His country residence, acquired in , is even grander: Blair has repeatedly denied rumours of an affair with the ex-wife of Rupert Murdoch. It makes mugs of many of the people who supported him in office. Harold Wilson became a famously disastrous chatshow host; Ramsay MacDonald led a Tory-dominated coalition and was expelled from the party " Blair has not done anything so traitorous, so far. Yet McKibbin says that all of them "had a different attitude to money. Wilson was pretty poor when he died. In fact, it does have some high-minded elements. Blair is not paid for any of these roles, which generally receive less press attention. He argues that his richly rewarded commercial work is undertaken mainly to subsidise them. And he says he takes great care to avoid conflicts of interest: The problem is, his credibility as a sort of freelance super-diplomat in the Middle East and elsewhere is damaged already. His almost unqualified support for Israel as prime minister, his crucial backing then for the invasion of Iraq, his fundamental agreement with the bellicose foreign policy of George Bush " all this historical baggage follows Blair around. South Pavilion at Wotton House in Buckinghamshire. Last summer, during the clamour for Britain to intervene militarily in Syria, he was one of the loudest hawks. Ed Miliband ignored him. Later in the book he adds: If we do, we will lose even bigger next time. Either way, many in Labour have stopped listening to the man who led them to three handsome general election victories, and who was once one of the most popular figures in British political history. Blair is only One of his problems is probably that he left Downing Street too young. Callaghan was 67 when he stopped being prime minister in But British political leaders, like bosses in many fields, have become steadily younger since then. Just like Blair, David Cameron and possibly Miliband too will have decades to fill after the Downing Street removal van comes. A well-connected New Labour source says: And the rich are boring. What has happened to Tony has elements of tragedy. The *Daily Mail* reported: Will that be enough?

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Chapter 6 : Drew McDonald () - Prolix for the Proletariat

Gilbert, Jeremy: "The Harry Potter books exemplify Tony Blair's New Labour politics." Rubin, Barry: "The world of Harry Potter mirrors traditional British liberalism." Goldstein, Dana: "The politics of Harry."

Bourdieu said this years before most other people woke up to just how dangerous Blair was. Which was pretty much what his detractors said about him at the time. He constantly boasts about his achievements "policies which were known to be failing at the time but which New Labour simply refused to admit were failing" and praises himself particularly for his policies re education. Cherie comes across as frail and crazy in the book "I remember that Cherie seemed rather like an academic version of Lady Di. Blair and Cherie met when they were both junior barristers in London" Cherie was considered much more political than Blair and she did stand unsuccessfully for Parliament herself, but it was Blair who really went for the jugular where a political career was concerned. But I bet the idea of being a Leader really appealed to Blair. As well as buying ridiculously expensive wallpaper and spending a fortune having his official residence redecorated a la Baroness Patricia Scotland, Derry Irvine was alleged to be a wily old bugger who helped Blair out in many unspecified ways. Irvine was also well-connected to some very powerful figures in the Scottish Labour Party. The George Carman who was a phenomenally violent alcoholic and gambling addict who kept company with prostitutes, gangsters and bent coppers, the George Carman who knew about the paedophile ring which operated in north Wales and Cheshire, the George Carman who knew that politicians were having sex with under-age children and the George Carman who numbered Jimmy Savile among his clients. These were the radical lawyers who knew that children in care were being used for sex by public figures but who remained silent. Others such as Harriet Harman worked in community law centres funded by the Councils in whose care children were being molested. Some of those lawyers such as Helena Kennedy worked with psychiatrists who were colluding with abuse. Cherie will have known all about it and she and Blair will have known that it was a problem across the whole of the UK, including in the inner London Labour Councils and that those abusing the children included people from all political parties. I believe that this knowledge regarding where the bodies were buried was later used by Blair to exert political power. Goodies were also showered upon people who had kept schtum after they found out about such abuses through their work in the voluntary sector or as Councillors. People who covered up corruption in the NHS also flourished under Blair. Some of them subsequently became very rich as a result of their interests in this area. Thomas himself has been investigated for the historical abuse of children, as was his mate Leo Abse, another Labour MP from south Wales. Coffman became involved in a spat in when Brian Sedgemoor, a Labour MP, accused her of smearing him. Seymour was Political Editor of the Daily Mirror, So being married to ultra-loyal old Hillary, David Seymour may well have not reported a few things that he probably should have, lest it embarrassed the Labour Party. Hillary later married David Hill. David Hill has had a very long association with the Labour Party. Clients included Monsanto, Tesco and Corus. Hill managed the publicity for Corus when they sacked thousands of workers. He was then seconded to work for New Labour during the General Election campaign, during which time he was senior press spokesperson at the Labour Party HQ at Millbank. After Alastair Campbell stood down in , Hill replaced him as New Labour spinner in chief "he remained as Director of Communications for Number 10 until Grocott and his wife Sally were both students at Leicester University in the early s. In Leicester University welcomed Grocott back as Chancellor! Greville Janner, the Labour MP who was known to have molested children in care in Leicestershire but who was never prosecuted despite being interviewed by police and a file being sent to the CPS, was MP for Leicester West, Blair appointed her Minister for Women in and in appointed her Secretary of State for Health. She remained in that post until Hewitt left the Cabinet when Blair resigned. After she left the Commons in Hewitt took on a series of lucrative directorships, including one associated with private healthcare. Earp and his colleagues will undoubtedly have known about Janner, Beck and the abuse of children in care on their patch. I have discovered a direct connection between Earp and the

mental health services in Wales. Janas trained at the University of Wales College of Medicine ie. Cardiff Medical School and whilst he was doing his training also completed an LLM at Cardiff Law School, as a result of his interest in medico-legal issues. After being influenced by a crook concealing the serious abuse of children. The result of this case conference was Chris Hunter announcing that I was extremely dangerous and that Hunter would be happy to compile a Court report about me. I was not facing any charges at the time. Within a few months of this case conference, I had however been arrested as a result of Tony Francis and his wife Sadie Francis " also a Top Doctor " perjuring themselves. The serious charges against me were dropped before the trial. I think that Valerie will have been working under Charlie Falconer at the time. Birmingham had a massive problem with the abuse of children in care, police corruption and abuse and corruption in its mental health services. Grocott clearly developed a penchant for living in the gutter " between he lectured at North Staffordshire Poly now Staffordshire University and Grocott now lives in Staffordshire. Latham was a social worker who sounded a bit like the obnoxious Keith Fearn of Gwynedd Social Services " he was an aggressive bully, everyone was frightened of him, he ran a number of dodgy businesses that were rather inconsistent with the role of a senior social worker and no-one challenged him despite constant complaints about his conduct. Some years ago I knew an elderly lady " a retired headmistress " who had been a foster parent in Staffordshire in the s and 80s. One of the girls whom she fostered told her that she had been abused by a social worker. The lady whom I knew contacted the social services immediately. Both her foster daughters were removed from her care and she never saw them again. Her husband was accused of abusing the girls himself, was arrested and was held on remand in prison.

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Chapter 7 : 96 best Politics over here images on Pinterest

However far is the journey from Hogwarts to No. 10 Downing Street, Harry Potter is a representative figure of the Blairite age that began with the election of New Labour to power in That is.

The new version of the clause committed Labour to a balance of market and public ownership and to balance creation of wealth with social justice. Indeed, he was the first Labour leader to win a general election since Harold Wilson in 1997. There was a clear majority supporting devolution in Scotland and a narrower majority in Wales. Scotland received a stronger degree of devolution than Wales. The Labour government passed laws in 1999 to establish a Scottish Parliament and Welsh Assembly, the first elections for these were held in May 1999. In 2000, the Good Friday Agreement was made, which allowed for a member elected assembly and a power-sharing arrangement between nationalists and unionists. Blair was personally involved in these negotiations. After the United States strikes on Afghanistan and Sudan in 2001, Blair released a statement supporting the actions. Crowds numbering in the millions, and more demonstrated in October and again the following spring. Three years earlier, Blair had announced that he would not be contesting a fourth successive general election as Labour Party leader if he won the general election. The bank had been destabilised by the subprime mortgage crisis the previous year in the United States and a private buyer of the bank could not be found. I think frankly most members of the public will want us to turn the page". They felt that his cautious approach, which sought to avoid controversy and win the next election by capitalising on the unpopularity of the Conservative government, was not sufficient. Campbell followed a professional approach to media relations to ensure that a clear message was presented and the party planned stories in advance to ensure a positive media reaction. Campbell developed a relationship with News International, providing their newspapers with early information in return for positive media coverage. The brand was weakened by internal disputes and the apparent failure to deal with issues. Blair also announced the need to be more assertive in foreign affairs. Their studies showed that tactical voting increased in 2005 – there was a strong increase in anti-Conservative voting and a decrease in anti-Labour tactical voting. The party declared after its victory that it "won as New Labour and would govern as New Labour", but Cox and Lawson challenged this view, suggesting that the party won on account of public opposition to the Conservative Party. His work *The Future of Socialism* stressed the idea that socialism is moral and should pursue liberty, fellowship, social justice and equality. Crosland also proposed that education reform allow greater egalitarianism, proposing the abolition of the eleven plus exam. He spent considerable resources maintaining a good public image, which sometimes took priority over the cabinet. Blair adopted a centralised political agenda in which cabinet ministers took managerial roles in their departments and strategic vision was to be addressed by the Prime Minister. His economic strategy was market-based, attempting to reform the welfare state through a tax credit scheme for poorer working families and he assigned the Bank of England to set interest rates. Previously, he had worked in television broadcasting and helped the party become increasingly effective at communication and more concerned with its media image, especially with non-partisans. He felt that the agenda of the press broadsheets in particular would influence important political broadcasters. He was a valued news source for journalists because he was close to Blair – he was the first press secretary to regularly attend cabinet meetings. Blair was influenced by ethical and Christian forms of socialism and used these to cast a modern form of socialism. The Commission on Social Justice, set up by John Smith, reported in 2001 that the values of social justice were equal worth of citizens, equal rights to be able to meet their basic needs, the requirement to spread opportunities as much as possible and the need to remove unjustified inequalities. The party viewed social justice primarily as the requirement to give citizens equal political and economic liberty and also as the need for social citizenship. It encompasses the need for equal distribution of opportunity, with the caveat that things should not be taken from successful people to give to the unsuccessful. Markets were also useful for giving power to consumers and allowing citizens to make their own decisions and act responsibly. New Labour embraced market economics because they believed they could

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be used for their social aims as well as economic efficiency. In government, the party relied on public-private partnerships and private finance initiatives to raise funds and mitigate fears of a "tax and spend" policy or excessive borrowing. Gower proposed that under New Labour this position was consolidated through schemes to encourage work. The prison population in rose to over 76,, mostly owing to the increasing length of sentences. Following the September 11 attacks , the Labour government attempted to emphasise counter-terrorism measures. This alleged conspiracy has become known by the sobriquet "Neathergate". In February , the then Prime Minister David Cameron stated that the "doctrine of state multiculturalism" promoted by the previous Labour government had failed and will no longer be state policy.

Chapter 8 : Harry Potter and the Third Way | openDemocracy

Labour & the New New Left James Butler is joined by cultural and political theorist Jeremy Gilbert to discuss Labour Conference, the cultural politics of the present moment, and 'Acid Corbynism'.

His most recent book is *Common Ground*. His publications include *Anticapitalism and Culture*. Perhaps it is cruel to torture a phenomenon like Harry Potter into yielding up political significance. It is also irresistible. After all, there are not too many youthful, male, public-school educated British characters with an inflated world-wide reputation left. More precisely, the demise of Hugh Grant after an inglorious L. And if the bespectacled hero of J. However far is the journey from Hogwarts to No. The world of the Third Way or whatever other name we want to give to the political strategy of parties formerly known as socialist, is governed by a clearly technocratic agenda. Think tanks and policy units develop technical solutions to social problems, in consultation with focus groups and press secretaries: All this bears a striking resemblance to the world of adult wizards and witches in which the Harry Potter stories are set. The multicultural embrace There are two other elements of Harry Potter that chime in well with the British experience of Blairism. The first and perhaps the most pressing contemporary concern in the books is that of cultural difference. Muggle technology, and even more muggle politics and economics, is as mysterious and irrelevant to wizards as magic is to muggles. However, the boundaries between the two communities are not entirely clear. Magical ability appears to be genetic, such that the children of witches and wizards will almost always possess it, where the children of muggles very rarely will when they do, they are invited to enrol at a magical academy and thereby to enter into magical society. This encourages most magicals to marry only within the community, and gives rise to a degree of prejudice amongst its less enlightened members towards those born partly or entirely of muggle parentage. These characters are drawn as identikit Roald Dahl villains: In either case, intolerance and ethnic purism are presented as inherent evils in a clear allegory of contemporary multiculturalism. This good-hearted orphan boy turns out to be a messianic figure in the wizard world, and a very rich one to boot. However, he never uses the ample supply of gold stashed in the wizard bank, Gringotts, to do anything so radical as to help his best friend and surrogate family. While the poverty of Ron Weasley and his kin is a constant theme of the books, the possibility of Harry sharing his inherited fortune with them is raised only to be dismissed on the grounds that they would never accept it. Thus, multicultural tolerance and individualist liberalism co-exist happily with finance capital and gross inequalities of wealth, which should only be overcome to the extent that all are enabled to take part in the adventure of business. Nor, obviously, is it a comprehensive. What actually happens is that one elf, the quasi-heroic Dobby having learned to live with freedom and to demand wages for his work comes to stay at Hogwarts. It is a perfect allegory of incremental, Blairite centrism. But what is perhaps most significant about Harry Potter is the particular elements of older types of tale which it chooses to retain for contemporary consumption. Hermione, the activist, is a sympathetic character who very rarely turns out to be wrong, in a world where errors of judgement pave the way to damnation. The only character who turns out more often to be right is the saintly Dumbledore, headmaster of Hogwarts. It is Dumbledore who runs his school as he sees fit, ignoring the disapproval of the ministry when he hires non-conformists to teach in their own ways. It is Dumbledore who volunteers to employ Dobby the house-elf on a living wage, with full holiday rights. It is Dumbledore who regards any official complicity with aristocratic or racist prejudice as insupportable. There are still three Harry Potter books to come, and if they are each as long as the last one then the series is not yet half over. If the government continues to mistrust teachers and other such servants of the public good, if Dumbledore looks less and less like Tony, then it is quite conceivable that this series will look less like an advert for Blairite values, and more like a critique of them. If, like Hermione, we are sceptical about the art of divination, then we can only wait and see. We encourage anyone to comment, please consult the.

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Chapter 9 : Dirty staff in prisons thesis statement. Restate a thesis statement

The McNulty-Gilberts are the very epitome of a New Labour golden couple. He is an uber-loyal minister, while she is a former history teacher who rose to be head of a government quango after a.