
DEMOCRATIC AND POPULAR REPUBLIC OF ALGERIA
MINISTRY OF HIGHER EDUCATION AND SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH
UNIVERSITY OF ABDLHAMID IBN BADIS MOSTAGANEM
FACULTY OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES
DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE



MASTER
British Civilisation

The Labour Party under JermyCorben

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Academic Year: 2016-2017

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APPG :All-Party Parliamentary Group

AFC ; Asian Football Confederation

BBC : british broadcasting corporation

CND :Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament

EU ; European Union.

GLC; Council Paul Boateng.

MP; Member of Parliament.

NATO;North Atlantic Treaty Organisation.

NEC;National Executive Committee.

NHS; National Health Service.

PMQs ;Prime Minister Question.

PLP;Parliamentary Labour Party.

RC :Revenue and Customs.

UK :United Kingdom.

UKIP; United Kingdom Independence Party.

WWII; World War Two.

Mr Corbyn supports the idea of Northern Ireland leaving the United Kingdom and joining the Republic. This research, is an attempt to represent this politician man; by mentioned all his achievements; and all what does he stand for. By studying this personality step by step; beganing by its earlier life till as a famous British politician. The events was also a real proves about this strong leader. This research provides theoretical concepts about those events and all the issues which Corbyn deal with. So, to realize our aim, we relied on following all the observations and interviews from different magazines which are considered as tools of our data collection . As a result, it is noticed that Jeremy Corbyn as a British politicien used all his efforts to keep his labour in the high level in Britain.

General Introduction

The Labour Party is a centre-left political party in the United Kingdom. Growing out of the trade union movement and socialist parties of the nineteenth century, the Labour Party has been described as a "broad church", encompassing a diversity of ideological trends from strongly socialist to moderately social democratic.

The Labour Party is the largest party in the Welsh Assembly, the third largest party in the Scottish Parliament and has twenty MEPs in the European Parliament, sitting in the Socialists and Democrats Group. The party also organises in Northern Ireland, but does not contest elections to the Northern Ireland Assembly. The Labour Party is a full member of the Party of European Socialists and Progressive Alliance, and holds observer status in the Socialist International. In September 2015, Jeremy Corbyn was elected Leader of the Labour Party.

The 2015 General Election resulted in a net loss of seats throughout Great Britain, with Labour representation falling to 232 seats in the House of Commons. The Party lost 40 of its 41 seats in Scotland in the face of record breaking swings to the Scottish National Party. The scale of the decline in Labour's support was much greater than what had occurred at the 2011 elections for the Scottish parliament. Though Labour gained more than 20 seats in England and Wales, mostly from the Liberal Democrats but also from the Conservative Party, it lost more seats to Conservative challengers, including that of Ed Balls, for net losses overall.

The day after the 7 May 2015 election, Miliband resigned as party leader. Harriet Harman again took charge as interim leader. Following a leadership election, Jeremy Corbyn was announced as the new party leader on 12 September 2015. Corbyn, then a member of the Socialist Campaign Group and a fixture of the party's hard left, was considered little more than a fringe hopeful when the contest began, but benefited from a large influx of new members as well as the registration of significant numbers of the new affiliated and registered classes of voting supporters introduced under Miliband. Corbyn received the backing of only 16 of the party's MPs. Membership numbers continued to climb after the start of Corbyn's leadership.

My research is divided into three chapters; the first chapter represent an overview about Corbyn: his early life; his personal life and his political career; and how he became a labour MP; than by his well career in parliament he became a leadership of the labour party.

The second chapter, conclude how the labour became under Jeremy Corbyn ;and how members still saw him as the own leader by re-elected as leader of Britain labour party. Concerning the third chapter, it discusses the policies and views and the seven reasons why Jeremy Corbyn became a leadership.

Chapter One

Overview

about Jeremy

Corbyn

Introduction

In this chapter; I consist to make an overview about Jeremy Corbyn as an important personality; so; I began with his personal life which was very simple than, I represent his experience as a MP by showing his political career and activities. And; how he lead his labour in a very long period, with a successfully manner; during 1997 till 2010, than as a leader of opposition from 2010 till 2015. Furthermore, when he became a leader of opposition; and as a supporter of Syria situation. After, I mentioned another point about Jeremy; who was in 2016 Leadership challenges. Finally point, was about the second leadership; when he won again in the elections.

1. OVERVIEW ABOUT JEREMY CORBYN :

1.1 The Early life:

Corbyn was born in *Chippenham*. He is the youngest of the four sons of *Naomi* (née *Josling*; 1915–1987), a maths teacher, and *David Benjamin Corbyn* (1915–1986), an electrical engineer and expert in power rectifiers. His parents were peace campaigners who met in the 1930s at a committee meeting in support of *the Spanish Republic* at *Conway Hall* during *the Spanish Civil War*. When; *Corbyn* was seven years old, the family moved to *Pave Lane* in *Shropshire*; *Corbyn* was educated at *Castle House Preparatory School*, an independent school near *Newport, Shropshire* before attending *Adams' Grammar School* as a day student¹ While still at school, he became active in *The Wrekin* constituency Young Socialists, his local Labour Party, and the League Against Cruel Sports. He achieved two E-grade A-Levels before leaving school at 18. *Corbyn* joined the *Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament* (CND) in 1966 whilst at school; and later, he became one of its three vice-chairs.

After school, *Corbyn* worked briefly as a reporter for a local newspaper, the *Newport and Market Drayton Advertiser*. At age 19, he spent two years doing Voluntary Service Overseas in *Jamaica*.¹

1.3 The personelle life:

Corbyn lived in Islington, north London. He married *Jane Chapman*, a fellow Labour Councillor for *Haringey* and now a professor at the University of *Lincoln*, they divorced in 1979. Then, *Corbyn* married again with, the granddaughter of *Ricardo Bracchitta* and niece of *Dr Óscar Soto Guzman*, *Chilean exile Claudia Bracchitta*, by whom he had three sons. In 1999 they divorced, although; *Corbyn* said in June 2015 that he continues to "get on very well" with his former wife.

In 2013, *Corbyn* married his Mexican-born partner *Laura Álvarez*, she runs a fair-trade coffee import business. A former human rights lawyer in *Mexico*, she first met *Corbyn* shortly after his divorce from *Bracchitta*, and moved to London in 2011 *Álvarez* has described *Corbyn* as "not very good at house work but he is a good politician". He has a cat called '*El Gato*'

In december 2015, *Corbyn* in interview by *The Huffington Post*, refused to say what was his religious beliefs where saying that they were a "private thing", while denying that he was an atheist. He has said that he is 'sceptical' of having a god in his life. *Corbyn* has described himself as frugal, telling *Simon Hattenstone* of *The Guardian*, "I don't spend a lot of money, I lead a very normal life, I ride a bicycle and I don't have a car". He has been vegetarian since the age of 20, Although he has

¹ <http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/politics/labour/>

been described in the media as teetotal, he said in an interview with the *Mirror* newspaper that he does drink but "very, very little".

Corbyn is a member of the All-Party Parliamentary Group on Cycling. He enjoys reading and writing, and speaks fluent Spanish. He supports *Arsenal F.C.*, based in his constituency, and has signed parliamentary motions praising the successes of the club's men's and women's teams. He named *Jens Lehmann, Ian Wright and Dennis Bergkamp* as his favourite Arsenal players, and has campaigned for the club to pay its staff a living wage. *Corbyn* is an avid "drain spotter" and has photographed manhole covers throughout the country.

1.2 Early career and political activities:

Returning to the UK in 1971, he worked as an official for the National Union of Tailors and Garment Workers; *Corbyn* began a course in *Trade Union Studies* at *North London Polytechnic* but left after a series of arguments with his tutors over the curriculum. He was appointed a member of a district health authority and in early 1974, at the age of 24, he was elected to *Haringey Council* in *South Hornsey* ward. After boundary changes in 1978; he was re-elected in *Harringay* ward as councillor, remaining so until 1983. As a delegate from *Hornsey* to the Labour Party conference in 1978; *Corbyn* successfully moved a motion calling for dentists to be employed by the NHS rather than private Contractors.²

He also spoke in another debate, describing a motion calling for greater support for law and order as "more appropriate to the National Front than to the Labour Party".

Corbyn became the local Labour Party's agent and organiser, and had responsibility for the 1979 general election campaign in *Hornsey*. Around this time, he became involved with *London Labour Briefing*, where he was a contributor and member of the editorial board during the 1980s. He worked on *Tony Benn's* unsuccessful deputy leadership campaign in 1981. He was keen to allow former International Marxist Group member *Tariq Ali* to join the party, despite Labour's National Executive having declared him unacceptable, and declared that "so far as we are concerned ... he's a member of the party and he'll be issued with a card.

In May 1982, when *Corbyn* was chairman of the Constituency Labour Party, *Ali* was given a party card signed by *Corbyn*; in November the local party voted by 17 to 14 to insist on his membership "up to and including the point of disbandment of the party". In the July 1982, *Jeremy Corbyn* opposed expulsions of the Militant tendency, saying that "If expulsions are in order for Militant, they should apply to us too." In the same year, he was the "provisional convener" of "Defeat the Witch-Hunt Campaign", based at *Corbyn's* then address*

² Ibid

1.2 Earlier parliamentary career:

In February 1982, *Corbyn* was selected as the Labour Party candidate for the constituency of Islington North winning the final ballot by 39 votes to 35 for GLC councilor Paul Boateng. At the 1983 general election he was elected Member of Parliament for Islington North. Shortly after being elected to parliament,³ he began writing a weekly column for the *Morning Star*, saying in May 2015 that "the *Star* is the most precious and only voice we have in the daily media."

On the BBC's *Newsnight* in 1984, Corbyn was invited to discuss the House of Commons' dress code, during which broadcast Conservative MP Terry Dicks asserted that so-called Labour scruffs (such as Corbyn, who at this time was known for wearing open-necked shirts to the Commons) should be banned from addressing the House unless they maintained higher standards. Corbyn responded, saying that: "It's not a fashion parade, it's not a gentleman's club, it's not a bankers' institute, it's a place where the people are represented." Corbyn was a campaigner against apartheid in South Africa, serving on the National Executive of the Anti-Apartheid Movement, and was arrested in 1984 while demonstrating outside South Africa House.

Corbyn was criticised for inviting Gerry Adams and other members of Sinn Féin to the Palace of Westminster in 1984, weeks after the Brighton hotel bombing by the PIRA, which killed five people. He became known during the 1980s for his work on behalf of the Guildford Four and Birmingham Six, who were eventually found to have been wrongly convicted of responsibility for a series of bombings carried out in England in the mid-1970s by the PIRA that killed 28 people. Corbyn supported the campaign to overturn the convictions of Jawad Botmeh and Samar Alami for the 1994 bombing of the Israeli Embassy in London; Botmeh and Alami had admitted possessing explosives and guns but denied they were for use in Britain. The convictions were upheld by the High Court of Justice in 2001 and by the European Court of Human Rights in 2007.

In 1990, Corbyn participated in the resistance movement against the Community Charge, or Poll Tax, nearly going to jail for not paying the tax. He sat on the Social Security Select Committee from 1992 to 1997, the London Regional Select Committee from 2009 to 2010, and the Justice Select Committee from 2010 to 2015.⁴

2. CORBYN as a Labour MP (Between 1997 and 2010):

During the most recent Labour Government; Corbyn was the Labour MP who voted most often against the party whip, including three-line whip votes. In 2005 he was identified as the second most

³ Jokela, op.cit,

⁴ <https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/amp/election-2017>

rebellious Labour MP of all time when the party was in government 1997–2001 Parliament the 2001–2005 Parliament¹ and the 2005–2010 Parliament, defying the whip 428 times while Labour was in power. The left-wing *Jacobin* magazine described him as "a figure who for decades challenged them [Labour Party elites] from the backbench as one of the most rebellious left-wing members of parliament." In October 2001, Corbyn was elected to the steering committee of the Stop the War Coalition, which was formed to oppose the Afghanistan War which started later that year. In 2002, Corbyn reported unrest: "there is disquiet...about issues of foreign policy" among some members of the Labour party. He cited "the deployment of troops to Afghanistan and the threat of bombing Iraq" as examples. He was vehemently opposed to the Iraq War in 2003, and spoke at dozens of anti-war rallies in Britain and overseas. He helped organise the February anti-Iraq War protest which was claimed to be the largest such protest in British political history. In 2006, Corbyn was one of 12 Labour MPs to support Plaid Cymru and the Scottish National Party's call for a parliamentary inquiry into the Iraq War. He was elected chair of the coalition in succession to Andrew Murray in September 2011, but resigned once he became Leader of the Labour Party in September 2015.

Corbyn is a member of a number of Parliamentary Trade Union Groups: he is sponsored by several trade unions, including UNISON, the National Union of Rail, Maritime and Transport Workers and Unite. He is a committed anti-fascist, having spoken at the major Unite Against Fascism and Trades Union Congress joint anti-British National Party rally in December 2001, and was the keynote speaker at Unite Against Fascism's annual conference in 2007.

Corbyn was chair of the All-Party Parliamentary Group (APPG) on the Chagos Islands, chair of the APPG on Mexico, Vice-Chair of the APPG on Latin America and vice-chair of the APPG on Human Rights. He has advocated for the rights of the forcibly-removed Chagossians to return to the British Indian Ocean Territory and is noted for his Venezuelan solidarity activism.⁵

2.1 Expenses and Other Interests:

Corbyn's expenses claims have been in the lower half when all MPs are ranked. A year after the 2009 expenses scandal, Corbyn submitted only a claim for an £8.95 printer cartridge in the May–August 2010 period; this was the lowest actual office expenses claim, although 78 MPs made no claims at all. In 2011–12 his total claim was £129,597.98 (201st smallest out of 653 MPs in the year) and in 2014–15 he claimed £159,281.35 in total (259th lowest of all MPs). In an interview with *The Islington Gazette* in late 2010, he said: "I am a parsimonious MP. I think we should claim what we need to run our offices and pay our staff but be careful because it's obviously public money. In a year, rent for the [constituency] office [on] Durham Road, Finsbury Park is about £12,000 to £14,000." Corbyn rents his constituency office from the Ethical Property Company.⁶

⁵ <http://www.labour.org.uk/people/detail/jeremy-corbyn>

⁶ <http://www.news.bbc.co.uk/1/shared/bsp/hi/pdfs>

Corbyn hosted a call-in show on Press TV, an Iranian government television channel, from 2009 to 2012 for which he was paid up to £20,000, according to the register of members' interests at the House of Commons. Corbyn's final appearance was six months after the network had its UK broadcasting license revoked by Ofcom for its part in filming the detention and torture of *Maziar Bahari*, an Iranian journalist. Ofcom ruled in November 2010 that Corbyn did not show due impartiality when he appeared on Press TV as a guest on George Galloway's weekly show.⁷

2.2 Labour in opposition (2010–2015)

Corbyn was one of 16 signatories to an open letter to Ed Miliband in January 2015 calling for Labour to make a commitment to opposing further austerity, to take rail franchises back into public ownership, and to strengthen collective bargaining arrangements.

Corbyn has been returned as Member of Parliament for Islington North seven times, most recently in the 2015 general election, when he gained 60.24% of the votes cast and a majority of 21,194.⁸

3. LEADERSHIP OF THE LABOUR PARTY (2015–PRESENT)

Corbyn confirmed to his local newspaper, *The Islington Tribune*, that he would stand in the election on a "clear anti-austerity platform". He added: "This decision is in response to an overwhelming call by Labour Party members who want to see a broader range of candidates and a thorough debate about the future of the party. I am standing to give Labour Party members a voice in this debate". He had the lowest number of nominations from fellow MPs of any Labour Party Leader, and several who nominated him later claimed to have cleared him to run more to widen the political debate within the party than because of a desire or expectation that he would win. Nonetheless, he rapidly became the frontrunner among the candidates, who were Yvette Cooper, Shadow Home Secretary, Andy Burnham, Shadow Health Secretary and Shadow Care Minister Liz Kendall.

Corbyn joined 47 Labour MPs to oppose the Bill, in July 2015, at the Second Reading of the Welfare Reform and Work Bill, describing it as "rotten and indefensible", whilst the other three leadership candidates abstained.

In August 2015, he called on Iain Duncan Smith to resign as Secretary of State for Work and Pensions after it emerged that thousands of disabled people had died after being found fit to work by Work Capability Assessments (instituted in 2008) between 2011 and 2014.

⁷ <http://www.Corbyn+interviews+iranian+channel/and/client>

⁸ Jokela, op.cit,

There was speculation the rule change would lead to Corbyn being elected by registered supporters without majority support from ordinary members. Corbyn was elected party leader in a landslide victory on 12 September 2015 with 59.5% of first-preference votes in the first round of voting. It has been calculated that Corbyn would have won in the first round with 51% of votes, even without "£3 registered supporters", having gained the support of 49.6% of full members and 57.6% of affiliated supporters.⁹ Corbyn's 40.5% majority was larger than that attained by Tony Blair in 1994. His margin of victory was said to be "the largest mandate ever won by a party leader", though no previous Labour leader had been elected with so little support from its own MPs.

During the first few months of his leadership gave Corbyn lower personal approval ratings than any previous Labour leader in the early stages of their leadership amongst the general public.

However, His approval amongst party members was initially strong reaching a net approval of +45 in May 2016, though this fell back sharply to just +3 by the end of the next month following criticism of Corbyn's handling of the EU referendum and a string of Shadow Cabinet resignations¹⁰.

3.1 Leader of the Opposition:

Corbyn became Leader of the Official Opposition. On 14 September 2015, his appointment to the Privy Council was announced. Two days later Corbyn engaged in his first Prime Minister's Questions session as leader and broke with the traditional format by asking the Prime Minister six questions he had received from members of the public, the result of his invitation to Labour Party members to send suggestions, for which he received around 40,000 emails.

Corbyn stressed his desire to reduce the "theatrical" nature of the House of Commons, and his debut was described in a *The Guardian* editorial as "a good start" and a "long overdue" change to the tone of PMQs. He delivered his first Labour Annual Conference address as leader on 29 September 2015. As Leader of the Opposition he was made a member of the Privy Council on 11 November 2015.

In late October 2015, Corbyn appointed *The Guardian* journalist *Seumas Milne* as the Labour Party's Executive Director of Strategy and Communications. The former cabinet minister in the Blair and Brown governments, *Lord Mandelson*, in a BBC interview said: Corbyn had shown a lack of professionalism in choosing Milne, "whom I happen to know and like as it happens. But he's completely unsuited to such a job, he has little connection with mainstream politics or mainstream media in this country". *Peter Wilby* wrote in the *New Statesman* in April 2016 that Milne's selection became "another target in the press assault on Corbyn and his supporters, mounted mostly, but not entirely, by right-wing papers".

3.2 First shadow cabinet and other appointments:

⁹ Ibid

¹⁰ Ibid

On 13 September 2015, Corbyn unveiled his Shadow Cabinet. He appointed his leadership campaign manager and long-standing political ally *John McDonnell* as Shadow Chancellor, leadership opponent *Andy Burnham* as Shadow Home Secretary, and *Angela Eagle* as Shadow First Secretary of State to deputise for him in the House of Commons. Corbyn promoted a number of female backbench MPs to Shadow Cabinet roles, including *Diane Abbott*, *Heidi Alexander* and *Lisa Nandy*, making his the first Shadow Cabinet with more women than men.

3.3 Military Intervention in Syria:

Corbyn suggested that the only way to deal with the threat posed by the jihadist group would be to reach a political settlement aimed at resolving *the Syrian Civil War*¹¹; after members of Islamic State carried out terrorist attacks in *Paris* in November 2015. Prime Minister *David Cameron* sought to build political consensus for UK military intervention against IS targets in *Syria* in the days after the attacks. Speaking at a regional party conference in *Bristol* on 21 November, Corbyn warned against "external intervention" in *Syria* but told delegates that Labour would "consider the proposals the Government brings forward".

Cameron set out his case for military intervention to Parliament in November. Corbyn's Shadow Cabinet met immediately after the Prime Minister's statement in which ;Corbyn said he would continue with efforts "to reach a common view" on *Syria*, while Shadow Foreign Secretary *Hilary Benn* suggested the case for air strikes was "compelling". Later that evening, Corbyn sent a letter to Labour MPs saying that he could not support military action against *Islamic State*: "The issue [is] whether what the Prime Minister is proposing strengthens, or undermines, our national security...I do not believe the current proposal for air strikes in Syria will protect our security and therefore cannot support it." Amid widespread reports of division in the Parliamentary Labour Party and criticism of his leadership, Corbyn, on *The Andrew Marr Show*, said he was "not going anywhere" and was "enjoying every minute" of his leadership, insisting that the final decision on whether the Labour Party would oppose air strikes rested with him. On 30 November, Corbyn agreed that Labour MPs would be given a free vote on air strikes when the issue was voted on two days later. A total of 66 Labour MPs voted for the Syrian air strikes, including Hilary Benn and Deputy Labour Leader Tom Watson, while Corbyn and the majority of Labour MPs voted against.¹²

3.4 January 2016 Shadow Cabinet Reshuffle:

There was widespread speculation following the vote that Corbyn would reshuffle his Shadow Cabinet to remove Hilary Benn, but Corbyn's January reshuffle retained Benn in the same

¹¹ Ibid

¹² Jokela, op.cit,p.7

position. The reshuffle prompted the resignations of three junior shadow ministers who were unhappy that Corbyn had demoted MPs who disagreed with his position on Syria and Trident.

On 6 January 2016, Corbyn replaced Shadow Culture Secretary Michael Dugher with Shadow Defence Secretary Maria Eagle (who was in turn replaced by Shadow Employment Minister Emily Thornberry). Thornberry, unlike Maria Eagle, is an opponent of nuclear weapons and British involvement in Syria. Eagle was in turn moved to Shadow Culture Secretary to replace Michael Dugher. Corbyn also replaced Shadow Europe Minister (not attending Shadow Cabinet) Pat McFadden with Pat Glass. On 11 January 2016, Shadow Attorney General Catherine McKinnell resigned, citing party infighting, family reasons and the ability to speak in Parliament beyond her legal portfolio. She was replaced by Karl Turner.¹³

3.5 May 2016 local elections:

A series of elections for local councils and devolved legislatures took place on 5 May 2016. Voting was held for the Scottish Parliament, the National Assembly for Wales, 124 English local councils and 4 elected mayor ships, including the Mayor of London. There were also Westminster by-elections in two Labour safe seats, which Labour retained: Ogmore and Sheffield Brightside and Hillsborough.

Labour had a net loss of 18 local council seats and controlled as many types of council as before (gaining control of Bristol but losing Dudley). The BBC's Projected National Vote Share was 31% for Labour, 30% for the Conservatives, 15% for the Liberal Democrats and 12% for UKIP. Labour candidate Sadiq Khan won the London mayor ship from the Conservatives. Labour's misfortunes in Scotland continued, where they fell into third place behind the Conservatives. They retained government in Wales despite some small losses. Under Corbyn, Labour had won 47% of the Council seats that were available.¹⁴

3.6 Summer 2016 leadership crisis:

Corbyn has previously been a left-wing Eurosceptic. In the 1975 European Communities referendum, Corbyn opposed Britain's membership of the Common Market, the precursor of the European Union. Corbyn also opposed the ratification of the Maastricht Treaty in 1993 opposed the Lisbon Treaty in 2008 and backed a proposed referendum on British withdrawal from the European Union in 2011. Additionally, he accused the EU of acting "brutally" in the 2015 Greek crisis by allowing financiers to destroy its economy.

In September 2015, Corbyn said that Labour will campaign for Britain to stay in the EU regardless of the result of Cameron's negotiations, and instead "pledge to reverse any changes" if Cameron reduces the rights of workers or citizens. He also believed that Britain should play a crucial role in Europe by making demands about working arrangements across the continent, the levels of corporation taxation and in forming an agreement on environmental regulation.

¹³ <https://www.amp.theguardian.com/politics/2016>

¹⁴ <https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/amp/election-2016>

In the run-up to the EU referendum, by June 2016, Corbyn said that there was an "overwhelming case" for staying in the EU. He said in a speech in London; : "We, the Labour Party, are overwhelmingly for staying in, because we believe the European Union has brought investment, jobs and protection for workers, consumers and the environment." Corbyn also criticized media coverage and warnings from both sides, saying that the debate had been dominated too much by "myth-making and prophecies of doom".

On 24 June, the morning after the vote, Corbyn implied that the withdrawal process should start immediately saying that "Article 50 has to be invoked now so that we negotiate an exit from the European Union", A month later, he told Evan Davis of *Newsnight*: "I may not have put that as well as I should have done," that the treaty will be invoked at some stage but there was no rush.

Following the public voting to leave the EU, Corbyn was accused of "lukewarm" campaigning for Britain to stay in the European Union and showing a "lack of leadership" on the issue by several party figures Alan Johnson, who headed up the Labour In for Britain campaign said "at times" it felt as if Corbyn's office was "working against the rest of the party and had conflicting objectives". Corbyn's decision to go on holiday during the campaign was criticized.

In September 2016, Corbyn's spokesman said Corbyn wanted access to the European Single Market, but there were "aspects" of EU membership related to privatization "which Jeremy campaigned against in the referendum campaign."

3.7 Shadow Cabinet resignations

Three days after the EU referendum, *Hilary Benn* was sacked after it was disclosed that he had been organizing a mass resignation of shadow cabinet members to force Corbyn to stand down. *Heidi Alexander* resigned from the Shadow Cabinet hours later, followed by *Gloria de Piero*, *Ian Murray*, *Lilian Greenwood*, *Lucy Powell*, *Kerry McCarthy*, *Seema Malhotra*, *Vernon Coaker*, *Charlie Falconer*, and *Chris Bryant*. Other Shadow Cabinet Ministers, including *John McDonnell*, *Andy Burnham*, *Diane Abbott*, *Jon Trickett*, *Angela Smith*, *Emily Thornberry* and *Lord Bassam of Brighton* either supported Corbyn's leadership directly or said that it was an inappropriate time for a rebellion. *Emily Thornberry*, shadow defense secretary, said: "The country is calling out for the Labour party to step up ... we must do that in a unified way. Now is not the time for internecine conflict." *Andy Burnham*, shadow home secretary, also said it was not the time for a "civil war" in the party. Corbyn said he regretted the resignations from the shadow cabinet, but he said he would not "betray the trust of those who voted for me". "Those who want to change Labour's leadership will have to stand in a democratic election, in which I will be a candidate."

On 27 June 2016,earlier; Corbyn announced changes to his shadow cabinet, moving *Emily Thornberry* (to Shadow Foreign Secretary), *Diane Abbott* (to Shadow Health Secretary), and appointing the following to his shadow cabinet: *Pat Glass*, *Andy McDonald*, *Clive Lewis*, *Rebecca*

Long-Bailey, Kate Osamor, Rachael Maskell, Cat Smith and Dave Anderson. According to a source quoted by the BBC, the party's Deputy Leader *Tom Watson* told Corbyn that "it looks like we are moving towards a leadership election". Corbyn reiterated that he would run again in that event. During the day Corbyn filled some of the resulting shadow cabinet vacancies, however just two days later one of the newly appointed members, *Pat Glass*, resigned, saying that "the situation is untenable".¹⁵

3.8 Leadership challenges

The division between Corbyn and the Labour parliamentary party continued. on 12 July 2016, the Labour Party National Executive Committee (N.E.C.) resolved that Corbyn, as the incumbent leader, had an automatic right to be on the ballot. However, The decision to retain Corbyn on the ballot was contested unsuccessfully in a High Court action brought by Labour donor *Michael Foster*. Because 60 %of the surveyed believed that the Labour party needed a new leader before the 2020 elections. As well, only 23 percent believed that Corbyn would make a good Prime Minister while Theresa May had an approval rating of 55 percent.

3.9 Second Leadership Win:

Corbyn was re-elected as Labour leader on 24 September, with 313,209 votes (61.8%) compared to 193,229 (38.2%) for *Owen Smith* a slightly increased share of the vote compared to his election in 2015, when he won 59%. On a turnout of 77.6%, Corbyn won the support of 59% of party members, 70% of registered supporters and 60% of affiliated supporters. In his acceptance speech, Corbyn called on the "Labour family" to end their divisions and to "wipe that slate clean from today and get on with the work we've got to do as a party". He continued: "Together, arguing for the real change this country needs, I have no doubt this party can win the next election whenever the Prime Minister decides to call it and form the next government."¹⁶

¹⁵ Ibid

¹⁶ Ibid

Conclusion:

Those are the general achievements about Corbyn as a famous British politician, who made efforts to prove his existence in the political level; specially in the British Labour Party which go through many challenges and difficulties to keep his position up in the parliament of Britain, where he got many supporters behind his labour. And how he selected his cabinet which helped him in his long career. I consist also to mention the role that Corbyn played it to stand against IS target in Syria, and I shows the series of elections for local councils on 2016; and all the election that Corbyn had won in his leadership of labour party.

Chapter Two

The leader of the Labour Party

Introduction

In this part of chapter, I give an important point about the elections; and the role of supporters in the labour party and how it last a long period under Corbyn .And , how although the turmoil the members still want Corbyn a leader of their labour party and they considered him as a guide for their party.ithout ignoring, the ideological shift which showed the attract of this person to his supporters.So; that made Corbyn the re-elected leader of British Labour party.

1. Is the Labour Party under Jeremy Corbyn Going too Far Left?

Re-elected with an overwhelming mandate – almost 62% of the vote – Corbyn had to give a speech to the party conference in Liverpool that would convince moderates that there was still a place for them in the party and reassure the left that he was not about to sacrifice their interests in the name of party unity. Corbyn largely achieved his aim. But his speech also magnified the crisis facing the party.

Over the past year Labour has torn itself apart over doctrine and direction, but finds itself where it was last September: divided and out of power. To explain the crisis, it helps to understand the Labour Party. Since its formation in 1900, the party has been ideologically complex. Labour is a center-left political party, but it is also a movement that represents diverse left-wing interests: pro-market social democrats, unions, co-operative societies, middle-class reformers, socialists, and other assorted interest groups.

Corbyn has been associated with the left of the party since becoming an MP in 1983. MPs - the Parliamentary Labour Party (PLP) – firmly rejected his candidacy in 2015 and 2016. Corbyn became leader by building a broad coalition that sidelined moderates. MPs worry that Corbyn is making the party unelectable. His proposals for an array of interventionist economic policies contrast sharply with the pro-market ideas of the Tony Blair administrations.

Corbyn faced rebellions in the PLP over his opposition to air strikes in Syria and to Trident, Britain's nuclear deterrent. He is perceived as soft on terrorism, a position not helped by his one-time description of members of Hezbollah and Hamas as “friends.” Corbyn was slow in offering a full-throated condemnation of the anti-Semitic abuse directed toward Jewish party members and MPs supportive of Israel by a tiny minority of his grassroots allies.

But the breaking point for many MPs was Brexit. Brexit occurred because voters in Labour's electoral heartland – the industrial regions of the Midlands, NE England, and Wales – overwhelmingly chose to leave the EU. Voters blamed their economic insecurity on the EU's free movement of labor policies. They were wrong, but this case was poorly made.¹⁷

¹ <https://www.amp.theguardian.com/politics/blog/live/2016/sp/24/labour-leadership-election-result-jeremy-corbyn-own-smith-appeals-for-unity-politics-live>

MPs suspected Corbyn of sabotaging the EU referendum. Labour was pro-EU, but Corbyn was skeptical, perceiving it as a club for bankers and businesses. Only after becoming leader last year did he publicly support Britain remaining in the EU. He needn't have bothered.

Corbyn barely campaigned. He refused to appear at Remain events, while his allies deleted pro-EU language from his speeches and public statements. A firmer pro-EU stance might have swung traditional Labour voters.

Labour MPs revolted. The Shadow Cabinet resigned en masse. 172 out of 230 MPs expressed no confidence in their leader.

So why didn't Corbyn step down? Bizarrely, a leader who loses the confidence of the PLP is not required to resign. It was always assumed they would.

Is Corbyn to blame for the crisis in the party though?

Just over a decade ago, Labour had won an historic third election in a row. The reformist, pro-business policies of Tony Blair and Gordon Brown had popular support. But today, Blair is reviled as a warmonger and a capitalist stooge. The Chilcot Report into the Iraq War gives the first charge merit. The second is nonsense.¹⁸

The Blair governments did embrace globalization, business, and the financial sector, but until 2007, Britain's economy grew rapidly. More importantly, rising tax revenues paid for redistributive tax credits and necessary investments in the NHS, education, and the welfare system. This legacy was not built upon. Iraq fatally damaged Blair's standing, while reformist MPs divided into squabbling factions. The PLP grew disconnected from voters. In 2015, Scottish Labour voters, furious at years of neglect, defected to the Scottish National Party. In NE England and the Midlands, traditional Labour voters have begun migrating to the UK Independence Party. Moderates can whinge all they like, but the fact that an obscure socialist now leads them is an institutional failing. One worry is that the party will split. Last week, Corbyn had to remind his party to fight the Conservatives, not each other. The party has split twice before, in 1931 and 1981.¹⁹

¹⁸ Ibid

¹⁹ ibid

In 1931, under pressure from the banks, the Labour government of Ramsay MacDonald tried to make up a budget deficit through spending cuts, reductions in benefits, especially unemployment insurance, and tax rises. The cabinet failed to agree to these proposals. The pound collapsed. So did the government. MacDonald and his allies formed a National government with the Conservatives and Liberals. Labour took the blame for the crisis and for the subsequent withdrawal of sterling from the Gold Standard. In the 1931 general election Labour representation fell from 277 MPs to just 52.

In 1981, the party split again. Alarmed at the leftward drift of the party, moderate MPs formed the Social Democratic Party. Following a catastrophic defeat in the 1983 election, Labour began a slow process of change. A new leader, Neil Kinnock, gradually moved the party to the center, expelling radicals and promoting reformers like Blair and Brown. A split would be unwelcome. In 1931 and 1981 it took the party a decade and a half to regain power.

Labour governs successfully from the center. The welfare state constructed by the 1945-1951 Labour governments was part of a larger system of “managed welfare capitalism,” which encompassed Liberal social reformism, Keynesian economics, and lessons learned from WWII economic planning. Tony Blair constructed a centrist coalition that aligned the interests of moderate Labour voters with those of moderate Conservatives alarmed by increasingly right-wing Tory economic and social policy. But perhaps the center is moving.

The Conservative Prime Minister, Theresa May, is moving onto Labour’s economic terrain, promising much needed infrastructure investment, joint worker-management boards, tighter corporate governance, and restrictions on foreign takeovers. She has also promised that Brexit will not undo workers rights enshrined in EU law. Corbyn might be onto something after all.²⁰

2. Why Labour Party Members still back Jeremy Corbyn as Their Leader:

So Labour members (and £25 supporters) still want Jeremy Corbyn to be their leader, even after the turmoil of the past year. Our extensive survey of members helps explain why he scored such a significant win over Owen Smith.

²⁰ <https://eprints.gla.ac.uk>

By spoke to members just after the party's 2015 general election loss and again in May 2016, after Corbyn won the 2015 leadership election. By that time, Labour's membership had almost doubled from 201,293 in May 2015 to more than 388,000.

This second survey means we can separate out the new full members that joined before January 2016 – the members who were still allowed to vote in the latest leadership contest. It shows just how wide the gap is between old and new members on several key issues.

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3. Leadership as a Driver for Membership:

Labour members had been longing for someone like Corbyn before he was even on the ballot paper. A good deal of latent dissatisfaction, as well as demand for a leader who was more socially liberal and economically left wing than Ed Miliband was already bubbling under in May 2015.

But old members and new members take a very different view of how important the party leadership is. Fewer than half (42.5%) of old members said they had been driven to join because they believed in the party leadership. More than three quarters (76.5%) of the post-May 2015 members said this had been a driving factor. This number goes up further to eight out of ten (82%) among those who joined during the 2015 leadership election and to virtually everyone who joined after September 2015 (95.6%) when Corbyn had already become leader.

Since the party's leadership is such a core factor for them, it's clear that the new members were never very likely to vote for Smith. Their belief in Corbyn is the very reason many of them joined. Many new members feel from the political elite. A significantly higher proportion (almost 11 percentage points more than older members) feel politicians don't care what people like them think. They are also less likely to feel as though they can influence

political affairs. While 82% of old members felt positive about this, only 69% of new members felt the same way.

The large increase of like-minded members, the social movement-like euphoria and the social media hype that have developed around Corbyn's leadership may well have addressed the perceived divide between members and leaders, and given hope to many of new members of bridging a gap which is otherwise perceived as unbearably wide.²¹

4. Ideological Shift:

Older and newer members also take different views of where the Labour Party sits on the political spectrum. On a scale from 0 (extreme left) to 10 (extreme right), in May 2015 older members position the Labour party at 3.5 and place themselves at 2.4. On the other hand, in May 2016 new members position the Labour party at 2.8 and place themselves at 1.9. Of the new members, one in ten (10.4%) consider themselves a member of Momentum, the association supporting Corbyn's leadership, and (at 1.38) they are even further to the left than others.

Moreover, a third (31.4%) of the new members are not completely new to the party, since they had been Labour members in the past. When asked (in an open question) why they had left the party and then rejoined, two thirds of them explicitly mentioned either Tony Blair, the Iraq War or New Labour policies being too far to the right as the main reason they left in the first place. Corbyn offers the opportunity to shift the ideological balance of the party back to its pre-New Labour era.

However, Corbyn is also well liked because he is perceived by new members as better understanding the importance of the voice of the people than previous leaders – something they rate as extremely important. In fact, some 40% of the new members think that the current Labour leadership respects ordinary members “a lot”. Only 16% of older members believed that was the case in May 2015. The difference is striking, and this may be another reason why the membership was keen to stick with Corbyn.

New members also don't seem fussed about having a leader who is good at communicating. Only 35.2% rated it as the most important quality in a leader, compared with

²¹ <http://theconversation.com/why-labour-party-members-still-back-jeremy-corbyn-as-thier-leader>

49.5% of old members. Owen Smith's strengths in this regard, then, probably did him little good.

5. But what about the voters?

The ability to unite the party and to appeal to the average voter – qualities Smith supporters claimed their man had – do not seem to be tremendously relevant for either old or new members, although they were more important for the former than the latter.

Yet, it is precisely the need to appeal beyond the membership to the electorate itself that presents the biggest challenge for the Labour Party under Corbyn's continued leadership.

The data show that there is an obvious gap between the views of Labour members and previous Labour voters when it comes to social and moral (as opposed to economic) issues, such as immigration or law and order.

In principle, this divide is not unbridgeable. But the bridge can only be built if new members will accord as much weight to the opinion of ordinary voters as the new leader has accorded to the opinion of grassroots members.

This need not mean abandoning social media campaigning, which pro-Corbyn new members are particularly keen in pursuing even if it too often tends to preach the converted. It would imply, however, investing more time and effort in the old-fashioned, time-consuming (and at times nerve-racking) activity of talking on the doorstep to ordinary citizens.

It might be boring old politics but it this is still the best way to carry on a genuine two-way conversation with those who hold different views. And it will decide Labour's fate at the next election.²²

6. Jeremy Corbyn Is Re-elected as Leader of Britain's Labour Party:

Jeremy Corbyn strengthened his grip on Britain's opposition Labour Party on Saturday, beating back a challenge to his leadership by members of Parliament with increased support from the party's rank and file. The results of the summer-long leadership struggle were

²² <http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/2017/06/06/jeremy-cobyn-supporters-likely-put-voting-rain-poll-suggest/amp/>

announced in Liverpool, in northwestern England, on the eve of the annual Labour Party conference.

Mr. Corbyn, a 67-year-old hard-left politician, won 61.8 percent of the more than 500,000 votes cast, up from the 59.5 percent he won a year ago, when his victory shocked and divided the party. A revolt by Labour members of Parliament, who said they feared that Mr. Corbyn would lead the party to electoral disaster, came to nothing as their favored candidate, Owen Smith, won only 38.2 percent of the vote.

The result tightened Mr. Corbyn's grip on the party and isolated many of its members of Parliament from a growing membership that is younger and more left-leaning, drawn by Mr. Corbyn's policies to reduce inequality, make Britain non-nuclear and renationalize key areas of the economy, like the railways and energy.

The party has almost tripled its membership to more than 500,000, making it the largest political party in Western Europe, Mr. Corbyn said. But opinion polls regularly indicate that if an election were held tomorrow, Labour under Mr. Corbyn would suffer a historic defeat in the country as a whole.

In a victory speech, Mr. Corbyn called for unity, said that more held "the Labour family" together than divided it and vowed that the party would win the next election under his leadership.

Mr. Corbyn also promised forgiveness to the rebels, noting that many heated things are said in a campaign that are later regretted. "Let's wipe that slate clean from today and get on with the work we have to do as a party together," he said.

There are concerns among the rebels in Parliament that Mr. Corbyn and his team will move against them. Electoral districts are to undergo boundary changes as the House of Commons shrinks from 650 members to 600, and Mr. Corbyn's opponents fear the leadership team will use those changes to replace them with other candidates. Some of Mr. Corbyn's allies have been pressing for "mandatory reselection" of all candidates in every district before another British election.

Anticipating his victory before it was announced, Mr. Corbyn had issued a plea for unity. “Whatever the result, whatever the margin, we all have a duty to unite, cherish and build our movement,” he said.

Mr. Corbyn and his allies see Labour as a socialist movement whose purpose is to change society. But most Labour members of Parliament, who regard Mr. Corbyn as a man of the old-fashioned, hard-left fringe, believe the best way to effect change is to win power in elections, which in Britain has meant moving toward the center, not farther to the left.

They have also criticized Mr. Corbyn for poor organization and weak leadership, and have said Labour is not doing its job as an effective opposition to the governing Conservative Party. But after this resounding victory, Mr. Corbyn is highly unlikely to face another challenge before the next general election, which is due in May 2020. Labour members of Parliament who refused to serve in his shadow cabinet, or who resigned from it as part of the revolt, will be under pressure to join it, even if they sharply disagree with his policies.

Tony Travers, a professor of government at the London School of Economics, said the Labour Party was “like a miserable, unhappy family trying to coexist.”

Labour’s home affairs spokesman, Andy Burnham, told BBC radio that while the party’s “war of attrition” must stop, Mr. Corbyn must also build more support among the general public, not just among Labour activists. “No one gets the right to take Labour down to a devastating defeat,” said Mr. Burnham, who is trying to avoid the party’s parliamentary problems by running for mayor of Manchester.

Some Conservatives have urged the new British prime minister, Theresa May, who took over from David Cameron, to change the law to call an election sooner, in order to get her own mandate and take advantage of the divisions in Labour. But she has said there will be no early election.

The former Labour foreign secretary David Miliband, a centrist narrowly beaten to the party leadership in 2010 by his more left-leaning brother, Ed, wrote in the New Statesman magazine this past week: “We have not been further from power since the 1930s.”²³

Conclusion

²³ <http://mobile.nytimes.com/2016/09/25/world/europe/jeremy-corbyn-labour-party-leader>

The second chapter take many interesting points ;which generated the important role of this British politician in all the elections, that he faced in his long career to make his labour standing for ever with a successful strategy and that represent in all the supporters who stand behind him and also the voters who played a role to give a strong image for Corbyn as a strong leader of the British labour party.

Chapter

Three Jeremy

Corbyn as

Success Story

Introduction

In this step; I spoke about different events that Jeremy Corbyn made in his career as in economy, when he proposed that the bank of England should print money. In addition for the foreign affairs, when he opposed the invasion of Iraq and war of Afghanistan, and he was a member of the Palestine Solidarity Campaign .

And, I mentioned the awards and recognitions of this personality, especially when he was the Gandhi International Peace Award , and he was honoured by the Grassroot Diplomat Initiative.

The last point, I consisted on the seven reasons why Corbyn as a leadership is a very success story, passing by, the biggest mandate than huge membership increase furthermore to the by election victories till the winning of the remain vote among labour voters.

1. Policies and Views:

1.1 Economy and Taxation:

Corbyn has supported a higher rate of income tax for the wealthiest in society, against Private Finance Initiative. He advocates recouping losses from tax avoidance and evasion by investing £1 billion in HMRC. Corbyn would also seek to reduce an estimated £93 billion that companies receive in tax relief. The amount is made up of several reliefs, including railway and energy subsidies, regional development grants, relief on investment and government procurement from the private sector.

During his first Labour leadership election campaign, Corbyn proposed that the Bank of England should be able to print money for capital spending, especially housebuilding, instead of quantitative easing, that attempts to stimulate the economy by buying assets from commercial banks. Corbyn has been a consistent supporter of renationalising public utilities, such as the now-privatised British Rail and energy companies back into public ownership. Initially Corbyn suggested completely renationalising the entire railway network, but would now bring them under public control "line by line" as franchises expire.²⁴

1.2 Foreign affairs:

Corbyn considered opposing violence and war has been "the whole purpose of his life". He prominently opposed the invasion of Iraq and war in Afghanistan, NATO-led military intervention in Libya, military strikes against Assad's Syria, and military action against ISIS, and served as the chair of the Stop The War Coalition. Corbyn has criticized Britain's close ties with Saudi Arabia and British involvement in Saudi Arabian-led intervention in Yemen. He has called for Tony Blair to be investigated for alleged war crimes during the Iraq War.

He is a member of the Palestine Solidarity Campaign, campaigning against conflict in Gaza and what the organisation considers to be apartheid in Israel. At a meeting hosted by Stop the War Coalition in 2009, Corbyn said he invited "friends" from Hamas and Hezbollah to an event in parliament, referred to Hamas as "an organization

²⁴ http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/politics/jeremy_corbyn

dedicated towards the good of the Palestinian people," and said that the British government's labelling of Hamas as a terrorist organisation is "a big, big historical mistake."

Asked on *Channel 4 News* in July 2015 why he had called representatives from Hamas and Hezbollah "friends", Corbyn explained, "I use it in a collective way, saying our friends are prepared to talk," and that the specific occasion he used it was to introduce speakers from Hezbollah at a Parliamentary meeting about the Middle East. He said that he does not condone the actions of either organisation: "Does it mean I agree with Hamas and what it does? No. Does it mean I agree with Hezbollah and what they do? No. What it means is that I think to bring about a peace process, you have to talk to people with whom you may profoundly disagree ... There is not going to be a peace process unless there is talks involving Israel, Hezbollah and Hamas and I think everyone knows that", he argued. Corbyn would like to pull the United Kingdom out of NATO, but has acknowledged that there is not an appetite for it among the public and instead intends to push for NATO to "restrict its role". In April 2014, Corbyn wrote an article for the *Morning Star* attributing the crisis in Ukraine to NATO. He said the "root of the crisis" lay in "the US drive to expand eastwards" and described Russia's actions as "not unprovoked". He has said it "probably was" a mistake to allow former Warsaw Pact countries to join NATO.

Following the election of Donald Trump in the 2016 US presidential elections, Jeremy Corbyn said that he believes that Trump is not offering solutions to problems, but simply being divisive. In November 2016, following the death of Fidel Castro, Corbyn said that Castro, despite his "flaws", was a "huge figure of modern history, national independence and 20th Century socialism. From building a world-class health and education system, to Cuba's record of international solidarity abroad, Castro's achievements were many."

1.3 National and constitutional issues:

Corbyn is a longstanding supporter of a United Ireland and describes himself as an "anti-imperialist campaigner" for the region. In the 1980s Corbyn voted against the Anglo-Irish Agreement, saying that it strengthened the border between Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland and he opposed it as he wished to see a united Ireland. Corbyn's personal preference is for Britain to become a republic, but said that given the Royal Family's popularity, "it's not a battle that I am fighting".

1.4 Awards and recognition:

In 2013, Corbyn was awarded the Gandhi International Peace Award for his "consistent efforts over a 30-year parliamentary career to uphold the Gandhian values of social justice and non-violence." In the same year, he was honoured by the Grassroot Diplomat Initiative for his "ongoing support for a number of non-government organisations and civil

causes".Corbyn has won the Parliamentary "Beard of the Year Award" a record six times, as well as being named as the Beard Liberation Front's *Beard of the Year*, having previously described his beard as "a form of dissent" against New Labour.

In January 2016 it was announced that a satirical musical based on Corbyn's life, and written by Rupert Myers and Bobby Friedman, would be staged at the Waterloo East Theatre in London later in the year. BBC News suggested that *Corbyn the Musical: the Motorcycle Diaries* "may be the first stage show written about a leader of the opposition."²⁵

2. Seven reasons why Jeremy Corbyn's leadership is a success story:

The reactionary fallout from the Brexit vote continues to tear through society. The Labour membership and the Labour left are now under the most sustained attack seen since the Bevan-Gaitskell clashes of the 1950s. The Labour Party is in a state of civil war – the mass rally of 10,000 Corbyn supporters outside Parliament felt like a battle cry of the rank and file against a cynical, mendacious coup by the Bitterites.

Their claim is that Corbyn is unelectable. Between back-handed compliments that he is, in the words of the sacked Hilary Benn, 'a good man, a principled man', the right wing narrative is that Corbyn is an electoral liability for the party. This narrative is spun out in the media – a example of how sinister elites try to turn a claim into a reality. What was the old adage about lies repeated often enough? They try to prove their lie through a coordinated set of resignations from the shadow cabinet. This plan was revealed in the *Telegraph* two weeks before the referendum – it is not a spontaneous display of anger, it is a premeditated coup against the Labour left.

But the tremendous display of support for Corbyn across many parts of the Labour Party and from the trade unions reveals the class divide at work here.

Here are some facts about Labour under Jeremy Corbyn that you aren't seeing in the *Mirror* or the *Guardian*.

2.The bigesst mandate:

Jeremy Corbyn won the leadership with the biggest mandate from party members that any leaders has ever won - 59% - more than all the other candidates put together.

2.2 Huge membership increase:

Labour's membership has increased dramatically under his leadership - over 380,000 members.

2.3. By election victories:

²⁵ http://gandhifoundation.org/2014/01/09/the_gandhi_foundation-international_peace_award_2013/amp/

Labour has won 4 by elections since he became leader, Oldham West, Sheffield Brightside, Ogmore & Tooting. Oldham West, Tooting and Sheffield Brightside saw Labour win on an increased majority.

2.4 Mayoral elections won:

Labour won London Mayor with Corbyn as leader. Sadiq Khan won with the largest personal vote a single politician has ever received in Britain, 1.3 million. It was also the first election of a Muslim candidate to a western capital city. Labour also won Mayoral elections in Salford, Liverpool, and Bristol.

2.5 Good local election performance:

In the local elections in 2016 Labour's performance was as good as 2001, when Labour won a second landslide in the general elections. Labour has repeatedly been ahead of the Tories in the polls since the start of 2016.

2.6 Anti-austerity victories:

Labour under Corbyn has helped fight off cuts to tax credits and disabled people's PIP payments - scoring significant blows against the Tories austerity agenda.

2.7 Won the Remain vote among Labour voters:

Whilst the Brexit vote was very disappointing, Labour delivered 63% of its 2015 voters to vote Remain in the EU referendum. Compared to the SNP's vote of 64% of their voters and 70% of Liberal Democrat voters, Labour didn't perform qualitatively worse. David Cameron and the Tories couldn't even deliver a majority of their voter only 42% voted to Remain.

Even if the right wing's arguments were true that Corbyn doesn't 'look' like a leader or doesn't 'get his message across in the media', it just means that Labour is doing exceptionally anyway. Imagine how well Labour would do if its MPs were loyal to their members and leader and Labour could present a united campaign, unhindered by in-fighting?

If the coup plotters stand a moderate left candidate in a leadership battle, Labour members should not be tricked into supporting them as some kind of unity candidate. They would be a front for the disruptive coup plotters.

Corbyn has been with the left since the start, dedicating his life to the movements of resistance and hope that have battled it out against the forces of reaction for the last 30 years. If Corbyn is defeated then the triangulation of the party back towards soft-austerity, social liberalism and migrant-bashing is guaranteed. That way lies oblivion.²⁶

Conclusion:

²⁶ <http://www.redpepper.org.uk/7-reasons-why-jeremy-corbyn-leadership-is-a-success-story>

Jeremy Corbyn, as a famous politician was very success story; and that represent in his clean career ;where he made efforts to keep his labour on continuity and success.

He was known for his activism and rebelliousness, that what I mentioned in his awards and recognitions, in addition of his foreign affairs which made him a symbol in the British Policy .

General Conclusion

This research has attempted to explain the important role of a labour MP Jeremy Corbyn, who made various changes in the British labour party.

It's also passed through a very difficult period in Britain; when Jeremy Corbyn represented many points in his political career, such as; he was the leader of the British labour party, and he is considered as the proponent of the Brexit.

This research; about MP Jeremy Corbyn helps to make a lot of studies about his personality, who played a big role in the British history in the 21st century.

And shows what are the steps to be a famous politician; and how to get a huge interest from the citizens.

As a politician; he was proud of his achievements in his labour, he made a large emergence by elections. His own had more than double to well over half a million people enhancing our campaigning strength. Jeremy Corbyn forced David Cameron's government back on issue after issue. Although; he faced difficulties; his labour was divided; he used that contest to bring people together around strong policies.

His vision was built around an economy that delivers for everyone, in everyone part of the country. That takes a labour government making decisions in that leaves no one behind and no community behind.

In the three chapters, Jeremy Corbyn was a famous leader of the labour party; he was elected many times by voters; which gave him much of supporters in his politician career. In this case; Mr Corbyn will be a highly influential figure during one of the most important political periods of the past 50 years as the clock ticks down to the UK's exit from the EU following the Brexit referendum vote.

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