
The second of two case studies of Lloyd George. Explains how he was able to enact the Irish Treaty of 1921 in three parliaments and three executives, when he controlled a majority in only one of the six bodies, and that a very bare majority. Although his threat strategy was not credible, he forced the Irish delegate into a sequential game, because each Irish delegate, when forced to decide, in turn strictly preferred signing the Treaty to not signing it. Lloyd George succeeded in removing the Irish question from British politics for fifty years, and partly succeeded in removing the British question from Irish politics.

Underground Front
Christine Loh

This book is an examination of the role that the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) has played in Hong Kong since the creation of the Party in 1921, through to the present day. The book brings events right up to date and includes the results of a survey about the Hong Kong public's attitude towards the CCP. The book includes a number of appendices on the key targets of the party's united front activities.

War on the Colonial Borderland, 1919–1926
Sasha D. Pack

in The Deepest Border: The Strait of Gibraltar and the Making of the Modern Hispano-African Borderland
The Rif War (1921–1926) is typically understood as an anticolonial struggle against Spanish imperialism, but this chapter places the conflict in the broader regional context of the aftermath of World War I. Angered by Spain’s pro-German activities during the war, the French Foreign Ministry began a campaign to expel the Spanish from Morocco. Sensing danger, Madrid ordered hasty military action into the Rif Mountains, a provocation that enabled the enterprising nobleman Abd el-Krim to build a Riffian independence army. Abetted by support from contraband networks and benign neglect of French and British patrols, Abd el-Krim built a republic while the Spanish experienced political turmoil culminating in a military coup d’état by Miguel Primo de Rivera. The situation changed only after the French began to see their own positions threatened, at which point Spain and France gradually came together to defeat the Riffian uprising by 1926.

Crisis in the Spring of 1921
Mary McAuley

in Bread and Justice: State and Society in Petrograd 1917-1922

The three years of revolution and civil war that ensued robbed the city of its busy commercial centre, its markets and shops, and, with its industry now nearly silent, no one in 1920 spoke any longer of renaming it Proletargrad. But in the spring of 1921 its workers took to the streets to protest against their conditions of work and the government's polices, a protest that then found a stronger echo in the neighbouring Kronstadt naval base. This chapter shows how the actions of rulers and ruled in the crisis of the spring of 1921 were governed by their perceptions of the city's social and political order, and by the political framework forged in the civil war.

The Long Shadow of the Disruption
Jean Clark

in The Courts, the Church and the Constitution: Aspects of the Disruption of 1843

The three years of revolution and civil war that ensued robbed the city of its busy commercial centre, its markets and shops, and, with its industry now nearly silent, no one in 1920 spoke any longer of renaming it Proletargrad. But in the spring of 1921 its workers took to the streets to protest against their conditions of work and the government's polices, a protest that then found a stronger echo in the neighbouring Kronstadt naval base. This chapter shows how the actions of rulers and ruled in the crisis of the spring of 1921 were governed by their perceptions of the city's social and political order, and by the political framework forged in the civil war.
This chapter presents a lecture covering the Percy case (2005); the question of ‘spiritual independence’; attitudes to Scots law; Free Church attitudes to ‘establishment’ at the time of the Disruption; developments during the nineteenth century; the United Free Church created in 1900; the Free Church case (1904); the position of the Lord President Kinross; the speech of Haldane QC; the opinions on Free Church property; the Churches (Scotland) Act 1905; the moves to unification of the United Free Church and the Church of Scotland; the Church of Scotland Act 1921; the Church of Scotland (Property and Endowments) Act 1925; and a final assessment of the Disputation dispute.

After-dark ‘Fun’ and its Control in the Industrial City
Dick Hobbs, Philip Hadfield, Stuart Lister, and Simon Winlow
in Bouncers: Violence and Governance in the Night-Time Economy
Published in print: 2005 Published Online: March 2012
Item type: chapter

The chapter examines the case of Manchester, the first city that experienced industrialisation, how the night time industries emerged in the area and how the poor became so dependent to these industries. There had been different shifts of alcohol use among different classes of society throughout history and dance halls already existed in the area during the 1920's. The content of old laws that regulated alcohol consumption such as the Licensing act of 1921 was also discussed. The chapter then goes on to trace the developments that occurred in regulating the night time industries found in the area.

Jealousy, Illness, and Diary Rescue
Barbara Lounsberry
in Virginia Woolf’s Modernist Path: Her Middle Diaries and the Diaries She Read
Published in print: 2016 Published Online: May 2017
Item type: chapter

Can a diary help heal and restore? Emphatically. In her 1921 diary Woolf faces two foes. The first is physical and mental exhaustion, a danger that will arise periodically across her life. In 1921, Hogarth Press work takes the time previously given to her diary—to her peril. In early January, she gives over her diary’s “casual half hours after tea” to Russian lessons for Hogarth Press translations of Chekhov, the Tolstoys, and more. The
Woolfs also devote the year to printing Bloomsbury works, making the months ripe for rivalry—for literary envy of several shades. Woolf falls ill after hearing of James Joyce’s “prodigious” novel, Ulysses; however, once more she turns to her diary for rescue: to medicine herself. The diary becomes an anodyne, “a comforter” or “reliever of pain.” During this time, Woolf links arms with (and salutes) another literary doctor: Anton Chekhov. She draws the title of the only short story collection she publishes in her life, the 1921 Monday or Tuesday, from Chekhov’s Note-book[s], published the same month by the Hogarth Press.

Days in May, 1921
Anita Shapira

Brenner and five of his associates were murdered by Arabs in the May 1921 riots that erupted in Jaffa. Brenner’s house was in the middle of an Arab area, and the efforts to evacuate Brenner did not materialize until it was too late. He was buried in the new cemetery in Tel Aviv along with 32 victims of the riots. Shortly after his death, the Brenner myth was created: he did not wish to evacuate because he did not want to leave his friends in the house; he was guided by a death wish, and staying in the house was tantamount to suicide; his death was in line with the mystery of his life and being; he died fighting valiantly against his assailants, did not leave his post. All this was mere speculation.

Getting Farmers—and Tourists—“Out of the Mud”
Martin T. Olliff

Martin T. Olliff informs us that, like the epic railroad construction of the nineteenth century, a system of roads and highways that were sturdy enough to serve heavy automobile and truck traffic required enormous outlays and concentration of capital—far more than could be supplied by private industry or state governments alone. Alabamians had consistently refused to support the railroads with public money.
but everything changed in 1916 with the first Federal Road Aid Act, a
law that provided matching federal funds to states for post roads and
highways. Predictably, Alabama and other southern states scrambled
for the federal money. In 1921 a second Federal Road Aid Act supplied
additional matching funds for a rudimentary interstate system. The
Alabama Legislature passed a $25 million bond issue (huge for the time).
Famous for its aversion to taxation, and fearful and hostile to the federal
government, Alabama's government showed itself to be quite pragmatic,
and persistent, when it came to securing federal money to build a decent
system of state roads.

Not Before Time: The Board Keeps its Promise
Adrian Jarvis

in In Troubled Times: The Port of Liverpool, 1905-1938
Published in print: 2003 Published Online: September 2018
DOI: 10.5949/liverpool/9780973007367.003.0004
Item type: chapter

This chapter investigates the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board efforts
to maintain the Port, which necessarily involved operating like a
business. The chapter details various threats to the shipping industry
in Liverpool, such as the predatory presence of the railways, which
the Board combated by turning their focus to coastline trade. It also
evaluates the upgrades to Clarence and Central docks, and ultimately
concludes that the Great Depression and the Great War were disastrous
to Liverpool Shipping and that no action undertaken by the Board could
have predicted.

The Apogee of the Temperance Movement
Henry Yeomans

in Alcohol and moral regulation: Public attitudes, spirited measures and
Victorian hangovers
Published in print: 2014 Published Online: January 2015
DOI: 10.1332/policypress/9781447309932.003.0004
Item type: chapter

Chapter Four continues the examination of the impact of temperance
groups and ideas with an investigation of the period 1914-1921. It
considers World War One, during which a host of new restrictions on
drink sales were pioneered and various authorities urged citizens, for the
good of the nation, to abstain from alcohol. It also analyses the post-war
drink settlement in which some wartime restrictions were scrapped but others were retained. Ultimately, it highlights the widespread acceptance in this period of the idea that alcohol was essentially problematic, that teetotalism was largely positive and that both legal restrictions and moral compulsion should be used to govern drinking. The attitudinal and regulatory responses to both war and peace were thus, to an extent, shaped by the temperance movement.

Six
Wilma Dykeman
in Family of Earth: A Southern Mountain Childhood
Published in print: 2016 Published Online: January 2017
Item type: chapter

Wilma recalls that the summer she turned 6, there was a strange man who came to their property in the mountains. He inquired about the place, and Wilma’s father, not thinking anything of it, gave the man a big asking price for the house. But lo and behold, a family was extremely interested in the home and chose to take it for the asking price. Thus, Wilma’s family moved, during a time in the 1920s called “The Boom.” Everyone in Asheville spent their money on extravagant goods, only for a few years later to be met with a depression that took away all of their goods, and for all of their money to be absorbed by the bank. Luckily, Wilma’s family wasn’t too affected by the depression, reverting back to some of their normal Appalachian customs of living off the land to survive.

Prelude
in Planning Derry: Planning and Politics in Northern Ireland
Published in print: 2000 Published Online: June 2013
Item type: chapter

This chapter describes the political and religious circumstances prevalent in Ireland throughout the making of the plan for Londonderry. It provides a brief historical background of Ireland and highlights the schism between those Irish who regard Northern Ireland as an integral part of Great Britain and those who regard it as a natural part of the Republic of Ireland. It discusses the social and economic inequities that affected both Protestant and Catholic working-class populations and considers the
struggle of the Irish Republican Army (IRA) and the signing of the 1921 Anglo-Irish Treaty.

The Grounding of Protection in International Law
Sunil Salankey Rao

in Trafficking of Children for Sexual Exploitation

Published in print: 2013 Published Online: April 2014
Publisher: Oxford University Press
Item type: chapter

This chapter examines the origin and drafting history of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Women and Children 1921. It also details the new measures to supplement the International Agreement for the Suppression of the White Slave Traffic 1904 and the International Convention for the Suppression of the White Slave Traffic 1910 and the relevance of these new measures to children trafficked for sexual exploitation of prostitution. Developments are also presented, in particular, the removal of the gender and the race specific nature of the earlier treaties and the extension of the scope of the trafficking offence set down in the International Convention for the Suppression of the White Slave Traffic 1910.