

### 1: David Lloyd George - HISTORY

*Lloyd George and Foreign Policy: The Education of a Statesman, v. 1 by Fry, Michael G. and a great selection of similar Used, New and Collectible Books available now at [www.enganchecubano.com](http://www.enganchecubano.com)*

He would spend the rest of his life in prison if the all-white jury finds him guilty. Jury selection in the case brought into focus the deep distrust people of color harbor about the criminal justice system. Race at issue in second day of jury selection That kind of revelation coming from a prosecutor is uncommon. From that perch, Jones got an up-close look at the jury-selection system. He has witnessed many African Americans come right out and say that they would be unable to be impartial in assessing evidence and deciding sentencing of a black defendant charged with a serious felony. The many exonerations by juries of police officers for shooting and killing unarmed African Americans under questionable circumstances are a case in point. Then there are the patterns and practices of too many prosecutors who have been known to strike African Americans from juries because of their race, particularly in serious felony or death penalty cases involving black defendants. Such practices spurred the U. Supreme court to bar racial discrimination in the selection of juries. Blacks routinely excluded from juries A study reported by NPR in showed ongoing discriminatory tactics by prosecutors. One of the most troubling reasons prosecutors cited for dismissing black jurors, Stevenson said, were assertions about their intelligence, even though many of those potential jurors were college graduates. Those dynamics continue, including in the Criner case. One African American was struck for having a felony background, as required by law. Another was struck by a prosecutor who questioned his fitness to serve because a questionnaire he answered had many confusing answers, Jones said. But three of the other four blacks were dismissed because they were unable to follow the law regarding impartiality and fairness because of their views regarding the criminal justice system, Jones said. The fourth was let go for similar causes because of her views that the criminal justice system treats people with mental disabilities unfairly. Aside from losing those potential jurors, another Travis County minority resident, who said he recently became a naturalized U. He, too, was dismissed. An all-white jury was seated. Jones believes things must change to prevent further erosion of public trust. That has got to start with African Americans not opting out of jury service because of their legitimate beliefs about discrimination in the criminal justice system. And it requires fairness from prosecutors in not using lame excuses to strike qualified people of color to justify keeping African Americans and other minorities off juries.

### 2: From the archives: How the power gap is coloring U.S.-Europe relations | Viewpoints

*Lloyd George and Foreign Policy: The Education of a Statesman, v. 1 [Michael G. Fry] on www.enganchecubano.com*  
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He is so far the only British Prime Minister to have been Welsh [4] and to have spoken English as a second language. He took up farming but died in June of pneumonia, aged 66. His widow, Elizabeth George, sold the farm and moved with her children to her native Llanystumdwy in Caernarfonshire, where she lived in a cottage known as Highgate with her brother Richard Lloyd, who was a shoemaker, a minister in the Scotch Baptists and then the Church of Christ, [7] and a strong Liberal. Lloyd George was educated at the local Anglican school Llanystumdwy National School and later under tutors. His surname is usually given as "Lloyd George" and sometimes as "George". The influence of his childhood showed through in his entire career, as he attempted to aid the common man at the expense of what he liked to call "the Dukes" that is, the aristocracy. Biographer Don Cregier says he became "a Deist and perhaps an agnostic, though he remained a chapel-goer and connoisseur of good preaching all his life. The practice flourished, and he established branch offices in surrounding towns, taking his brother William into partnership in . . . Although many Prime Ministers have been barristers, Lloyd George is to date the only solicitor to have held that office. The election resulted firstly in a stalemate with neither the Liberals nor the Conservatives having a majority, the balance of power being held by the Irish Parliamentary Party. It was this case, which was hailed as a great victory throughout Wales, and his writings in *Udgoron Rhyddid* that led to his adoption as the Liberal candidate for Carnarvon Boroughs on 27 December. He would remain an MP for the same constituency until, 55 years later. During the next decade, Lloyd George campaigned in Parliament largely on Welsh issues and in particular for disestablishment and disendowment of the Church of England. He wrote extensively for Liberal papers such as the *Manchester Guardian*. When Gladstone retired in after the defeat of the second Home Rule Bill, the Welsh Liberal members chose him to serve on a deputation to William Harcourt to press for specific assurances on Welsh issues; when those were not provided, they resolved to take independent action if the government did not bring a bill for disestablishment. When that was not forthcoming, he and three other Welsh Liberals D. Thereafter, he devoted much time to setting up branches of *Cymru Fydd* Young Wales, which, he said, would in time become a force like the Irish National Party. He abandoned this idea after being criticised in Welsh newspapers for bringing about the defeat of the Liberal Party in the election and, at a meeting in Newport on 16 January of the South Wales Liberal Federation, led by D. Thomas, he was shouted down. Although sometimes wrongly supposed both at the time and subsequently to be a Little Englander, he was not an opponent of the British Empire per se, but in a speech at Birkenhead 21 November he stressed that it needed to be based on freedom, including for India, not "racial arrogance". As the fighting continued, his attacks moved to its conduct by the generals, who, he said basing his words on reports by William Burdett-Coutts in *The Times*, were not providing for the sick or wounded soldiers and were starving Boer women and children in concentration camps. The firm had won tenders to the War Office though its prices were higher than some of its competitors. After speaking at a meeting in Birmingham, Lloyd George had to be smuggled out disguised as a policeman, as his life was in danger from the mob. At this time the Liberal Party was badly split as H. Haldane and others were supporters of the war and formed the Liberal Imperial League. It provided local funding for Church of England schools, which represented the religious enemy. The bill passed but opposition to it helped reunite the Liberals. His successful amendment that the county need only fund those schools where the buildings were in good repair served to make the Act a dead letter in Wales, where the counties were able to show that most Church of England schools were in poor repair. Having already gained national recognition for his anti-Boer War campaigns, his leadership of the attacks on the Education Act gave him a strong parliamentary reputation and marked him as a likely future cabinet member. In that position he introduced legislation on many topics, from merchant shipping and the Port of London to companies and railway regulation. His main achievement was in stopping a proposed national strike of the railway unions by brokering an agreement between the unions and the railway

companies. While almost all the companies refused to recognise the unions, Lloyd George persuaded the companies to recognise elected representatives of the workers who sat with the company representatives on conciliation boards—one for each company. If those boards failed to agree then there was a central board. The Liberal manifesto at the general election included a commitment to reduce military expenditure. Lloyd George strongly supported this, writing to Reginald McKenna, First Lord of the Admiralty, "the emphatic pledges given by all of us at the last general election to reduce the gigantic expenditure on armaments built up by the recklessness of our predecessors. He had won the case of social reform without losing the debate on Free Trade. On the stump, notably at his Limehouse speech in , he denounced the Conservatives and the wealthy classes with all his very considerable oratorical power. The budget was defeated by the Conservative majority in the House of Lords. The elections of narrowly upheld the Liberal government. The budget was passed on 28 April by the Lords, and received the Royal Assent on the 29th. Although old-age pensions had already been introduced by Asquith as Chancellor, Lloyd George was largely responsible for the introduction of state financial support for the sick and infirm known colloquially as "going on the Lloyd George" for decades afterwards—legislation referred to as the Liberal Reforms. Lloyd George also succeeded in putting through Parliament his National Insurance Act, making provision for sickness and invalidism, and a system of unemployment insurance. He was helped in his endeavours by forty or so backbenchers who regularly pushed for new social measures, often voted with Labour MPs. Grey was aghast and felt that the Chancellor was more qualified to be Foreign Secretary than he was; German opinion recognised that Britain would resist further German aggression. Germany blamed Lloyd George for doing "untold harm both with regard to German public opinion and the negotiations This scandal, which would have destroyed his career if the whole truth had come out at the time, was a precursor to the whiff of corruption e. Lloyd George had long called for disestablishment and was instrumental in introducing the Welsh Church Act which disestablished the Anglican Church in Wales though, upon the outbreak of war, the actual coming into force of the Act was postponed by the Suspensory Act until , removing the opportunity of the six Welsh Bishops in the new Church in Wales to apply ex officio to sit in the House of Lords and removing disendowing certain pre property rights. Scott of the Manchester Guardian that Britain would keep out of the impending war. He was seen as a key figure whose stance helped to persuade almost the entire Cabinet to support British intervention. The budget of 17 November had to allow for lower taxation receipts because of the reduction in world trade. The excise proposals were opposed by the Irish Nationalists and the Conservatives, and were abandoned. Minister of Munitions and Shell Crisis of Lloyd George gained a heroic reputation with his energetic work as Minister of Munitions, 16, setting the stage for his move up to the height of power. After a long struggle with the War Office, he wrested responsibility for arms production away from the generals, making it a purely industrial department, with considerable expert assistance from Walter Runciman. In the first coalition ministry, formed in May, Lloyd George was made Minister of Munitions, heading a new department. All historians agree that he boosted national morale and focused attention on the urgent need for greater output, but many also say the increase in munitions output in 16 was due largely to reforms already underway, though not yet effective, before he had even arrived. The Ministry broke through the cumbersome bureaucracy of the War Office, resolved labour problems, rationalised the supply system and dramatically increased production. Within a year it became the largest buyer, seller, and employer in Britain. In spring, Alfred Milner hoped Lloyd George could be persuaded to bring down the coalition government by resigning, but this did not happen. However, he did succeed in securing the appointment of Sir Eric Geddes to take charge of military railways behind British lines in France, with the honorary rank of major-general. Robertson eventually threatened to resign. Gwynne, editor of the Morning Post. He asserted his right to express his opinions about strategy in November, by which time ministers had taken to holding meetings to which Robertson was not invited. A Punch cartoon of the time showed him as "The New Conductor" conducting the orchestra in the "Opening of the Overture". Lloyd George was restricted by his promise to the Unionists to keep Haig as Commander-in-Chief and the press support for the generals, although Milner and Curzon were also sympathetic to campaigns to increase British power in the Middle East. Such a minister must have courage, composure, and judgment. Asquith possessed in a superlative degree. But a war minister must also have vision, imagination and initiative—he must show

untiring assiduity, must exercise constant oversight and supervision of every sphere of war activity, must possess driving force to energize this activity, must be in continuous consultation with experts, official and unofficial, as to the best means of utilising the resources of the country in conjunction with the Allies for the achievement of victory. If to this can be added a flair for conducting a great fight, then you have an ideal War Minister. Edward Carson was appointed First Lord of the Admiralty, as had been widely touted during the intrigues of the previous month, but excluded from the War Cabinet. Amongst the few Liberal frontbenchers to support Lloyd George were Christopher Addison who had played an important role in drumming up some backbench Liberal support for Lloyd George, H. Edwin Montagu and Churchill joined the government in the summer of 1917. Lloyd George proposed sending heavy guns to Italy with a view to defeating Austria-Hungary, possibly to be balanced by a transfer of Italian troops to Salonika, but was unable to obtain the support of the French or Italians, and Robertson talked of resigning. The British would attack first, thereby tying down the German reserves. Then the French would strike and score an overwhelming victory in two days. Ministers felt that the French generals and staff had shown themselves more skillful than the British in 1917, whilst politically Britain had to give wholehearted support to what would probably be the last major French effort of the war. The Nivelle proposal was then given to Robertson and Haig without warning on 26<sup>th</sup> February minutes from the War Cabinet meeting were not sent to the King until 28 February, so that he did not have a prior chance to object. Robertson in particular protested vehemently. After further argument the status quo, that Haig was an ally of the French but was expected to defer to their wishes, was largely restored in mid-March. There had been many delays and the Germans, suspecting an attack, had shortened their lines to the strong Hindenburg Line. The French attack on the Aisne River in mid-April gained some tactically important high ground but failed to achieve the promised decisive breakthrough, pushing the French Army to the point of mutiny. While Haig gained prestige, Lloyd George lost credibility, and the affair further poisoned relations between himself and the "Brasshats". The Junior Minister and House of Commons spokesman was the self-advertising Leo Chiozza Money, with whom Maclay did not get on, but on whose appointment Lloyd George insisted, feeling that their qualities would complement one another. The Civil Service staff was headed by the highly able John Anderson then only thirty-four years old and included Arthur Salter.

### 3: Phillips: Why Criner has all-white jury in UT murder case, and not jury of peers | Viewpoints

*Francis Bertie, 1st Viscount Bertie of Thame has appeared in the following books: Lloyd George and Foreign Policy, Volume I: The Education of a Statesman.*

On Monday, the European Union began sending Syrian refugees and other migrants in Greece to Turkey to try to curb migration. They agree on little and understand one another less and less. And this state of affairs is not transitory – the product of one American election or one catastrophic event. The reasons for the transatlantic divide are deep, long in development, and likely to endure. When it comes to setting national priorities, determining threats, defining challenges, and fashioning and implementing foreign and defense policies, the United States and Europe have parted ways. Nationalism is returning, border fences are going up. The center is weakening, the far right is gaining power. The Mediterranean and the Russian marches are zones of conflict again, and ancient habits – French military adventurism, Little Englander separatism, a tense relationship with Islam – are resurfacing. That Europeans and Americans no longer share a common view of the world has never been more obvious. The debate over Iraq has divided the strategic alliance that held the West together throughout the Cold War, and there are concerns it will not survive. Even if present tensions ease, the fundamental disagreement about the use and legitimacy of force between the United States and its major European allies will remain, because America is militarily powerful, Europe is not and the powerful and the weak approach foreign affairs differently. For the powerful, force is always an option; for the weak, who cannot rely on force as an instrument of foreign policy, the emphasis must be on international rules, organizations and negotiation. His take is not beyond challenge – questions and doubts arise reading both his essay and book – but it is an indispensable study for anyone seeking a deeper understanding of American and European positions and strategies. Kagan is a senior associate at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. He is usually lumped in with the so-called neoconservatives, a group of thinkers and writers who are generally considered the intellectual architects of a new interventionist policy that marries American power to American principles. I spoke with Kagan last week about the rift between Europe and the United States. An edited transcript follows. You write that Europeans inhabit a world where agreed-upon rules of behavior and international law trump military power. Why must we remain outside it? Because the fact is, outside the European continent, we have to deal with people like Saddam Hussein and Kim Jong Il and China and others who have not chosen the path that Europe has chosen. Must America live by a double standard – not follow some international conventions, support arms control for others but not for itself, and so on – to achieve security? The international legal mechanisms of the United Nations have existed for almost 60 years now. In the real world we try to support international rules as best we can, but there are times, especially when it comes to the exercise of power, when the goal of furthering liberal international order requires that the United States be able to take some action without necessarily having the full support of an international body like the United Nations. There is no time in the past when the United States could have taken action, no matter what that action may have been, with the full support of the U. And we lived in that world fairly comfortably. I find it a bit odd for Americans, those who do, to suddenly suggest that the Security Council is the only place where one derives legitimacy for action. A double standard is not exactly the same as hypocrisy. Obviously a great deal of American power stems from the sense that America undertakes actions for the general good and not for purely selfish interests. If you look to the past, the legitimacy of American leadership in the world has always rested on the general opinion of our allies as to whether we were acting in a common interest or whether we were acting in a selfish interest. Now on Iraq we obviously happen to be in strong disagreement with our allies. When American policy was engaged in the defense of Europe, Europeans by and large, and with some exceptions, found American behavior in the world to be fundamentally legitimate. Now that the United States is no longer engaged, at least in the immediate sense, in the defense of Europe, Europeans are finding more flaws in the American approach. Throughout the Cold War, the idea of the West was the organizing principle of foreign policy in Europe and the United States, structured to counter a threat from within Europe. But now the threat comes from beyond Europe – radical Islam, terrorism, failed states. I can

## V. 1. THE EDUCATION OF A STATESMAN, 1890-1916. pdf

tell you there are very few Europeans who would see it that way because a they just do not view the threat of international terrorism the way Americans do, and b they have a very complicated relationship with their own Muslim populations and therefore with the Muslim world in general, and I just do not believe that what Americans see as the present threat creates a united West in anything like the same way that Soviet communism did. Communism was an alternative vision for the West; it was a path that the West could take. Then the West as we know it is a relic of the Cold War? The West as a culture, as a political philosophy, as an economic philosophy and as an economic entity does exist and is very strong. But as a strategic entity, the West is a relic of the Cold War. What do you think?

### 4: David Lloyd George - Wikipedia

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This had a major impact on him and, in maturity, Wilhelm was seldom seen out of uniform. The hyper-masculine military culture of Prussia in this period did much to frame his political ideals and personal relationships. Crown Prince Frederick was viewed by his son with a deeply-felt love and respect. Wilhelm also idolised his grandfather, Wilhelm I, and he was instrumental in later attempts to foster a cult of the first German Emperor as "Wilhelm the Great". Wilhelm resisted attempts by his parents, especially his mother, to educate him in a spirit of British liberalism. When Wilhelm was nearing twenty-one the Emperor decided it was time his grandson should begin the military phase of his preparation for the throne. Both sides of his family had suffered from mental illness, and this may explain his emotional instability. Bismarck planned to use the young prince as a weapon against his parents in order to retain his own political dominance. Wilhelm thus developed a dysfunctional relationship with his parents, but especially with his English mother. In an outburst in April, Wilhelm angrily implied that "an English doctor killed my father, and an English doctor crippled my arm – which is the fault of my mother", who allowed no German physicians to attend to herself or her immediate family. She turned him down, and would, in time, marry into the Russian imperial family. The couple married on 27 February, and would remain married for forty years, until her death in 1892. In a period of ten years, between 1887 and 1897, Augusta Victoria would bear Wilhelm seven children, six sons and a daughter. In 1897, Wilhelm travelled to Petersburg to attend the coming of age ceremony of the sixteen-year-old Tsarevich Nicholas. In 1898, also, thanks to Herbert von Bismarck, the son of the Chancellor, Prince Wilhelm began to be trained twice a week at the Foreign Ministry. One privilege was denied to Prince Wilhelm: He was already suffering from an incurable throat cancer and spent all 99 days of his reign fighting the disease before dying. On 15 June of that same year, his year-old son succeeded him as German Emperor and King of Prussia. Furthermore, the young Emperor had come to the throne determined to rule as well as reign, unlike his grandfather. While the letter of the imperial constitution vested executive power in the emperor, Wilhelm I had been content to leave day-to-day administration to Bismarck. Early conflicts between Wilhelm II and his chancellor soon poisoned the relationship between the two men. The final split between monarch and statesman occurred soon after an attempt by Bismarck to implement a far-reaching anti-Socialist law in early 1890. Bismarck told an aide, "That young man wants war with Russia, and would like to draw his sword straight away if he could. I shall not be a party to it. His Kartell, the majority of the amalgamated Conservative Party and the National Liberal Party, favoured making the laws permanent, with one exception: The Kartell split over this issue and nothing was passed. As the debate continued, Wilhelm became more and more interested in social problems, especially the treatment of mine workers who went on strike in 1892. Bismarck, feeling pressured and unappreciated by the young Emperor and undermined by his ambitious advisors, refused to sign a proclamation regarding the protection of workers along with Wilhelm, as was required by the German Constitution. The final break came as Bismarck searched for a new parliamentary majority, with his Kartell voted from power due to the anti-Socialist bill fiasco. In particular, he was opposed to wage increases, improving working conditions, and regulating labour relations. Moreover, the Kartell, the shifting political coalition that Bismarck had been able to forge since 1871, had lost a working majority in the Reichstag. At the opening of the Reichstag on 6 May 1890, the Kaiser stated that the most pressing issue was the further enlargement of the bill concerning the protection of the labourer. In foreign policy Bismarck had achieved a fragile balance of interests between Germany, France and Russia – peace was at hand and Bismarck tried to keep it that way despite growing popular sentiment against Britain regarding colonies and especially against Russia. In appointing Caprivi and then Hohenlohe, Wilhelm was embarking upon what is known to history as "the New Course", in which he hoped to exert decisive influence in the government of the empire. There is debate amongst historians as to the precise degree to which Wilhelm succeeded in implementing "personal rule" in this era, but what is clear is the very different dynamic which existed between the Crown and its chief political servant the Chancellor in the "Wilhelmine

Era". These chancellors were senior civil servants and not seasoned politician-statesmen like Bismarck. Wilhelm wanted to preclude the emergence of another Iron Chancellor, whom he ultimately detested as being "a boorish old killjoy" who had not permitted any minister to see the Emperor except in his presence, keeping a stranglehold on effective political power. Promoter of arts and sciences Wilhelm enthusiastically promoted the arts and sciences, as well as public education and social welfare. He sponsored the Kaiser Wilhelm Society for the promotion of scientific research; it was funded by wealthy private donors and by the state and comprised a number of research institutes in both pure and applied sciences. Wilhelm continued as Protector of the Order even after , as the position was in essence attached to the head of the House of Hohenzollern. Thus, Thomas Nipperdey concludes he was: From the outset, the half-German side of him was at war with the half-English side. He was wildly jealous of the British, wanting to be British, wanting to be better at being British than the British were, while at the same time hating them and resenting them because he never could be fully accepted by them. William was not lacking in intelligence, but he did lack stability, disguising his deep insecurities by swagger and tough talk. He frequently fell into depressions and hysterics His actions, at home as well as abroad, lacked guidance, and therefore often bewildered or infuriated public opinion. He was not so much concerned with gaining specific objectives, as had been the case with Bismarck, as with asserting his will. This trait in the ruler of the leading Continental power was one of the main causes of the uneasiness prevailing in Europe at the turn-of-the-century. Standing, from left to right: Seated, from left to right: He craved the acceptance of his grandmother, Queen Victoria, and of the rest of her family. Between and Wilhelm resented his uncle, himself a mere heir to the British throne, treating Wilhelm not as Emperor of Germany, but merely as another nephew. In , Wilhelm hosted a lavish wedding in Berlin for his only daughter, Victoria Louise. Wilhelm never changed, and throughout his life he believed that Jews were perversely responsible, largely through their prominence in the Berlin press and in leftist political movements, for encouraging opposition to his rule. For individual Jews, ranging from rich businessmen and major art collectors to purveyors of elegant goods in Berlin stores, he had considerable esteem, but he prevented Jewish citizens from having careers in the army and the diplomatic corps and frequently used abusive language against them. Let no German ever forget this, nor rest until these parasites have been destroyed and exterminated from German soil! I believe the best thing would be gas! A British cartoon commenting on the Entente cordiale: John Bull walking off with Marianne , turning his back on Wilhelm II, whose saber is shown extending from his coat. German foreign policy under Wilhelm II was faced with a number of significant problems. Perhaps the most apparent was that Wilhelm was an impatient man, subjective in his reactions and affected strongly by sentiment and impulse. He was personally ill-equipped to steer German foreign policy along a rational course. It is now widely recognised that the various spectacular acts which Wilhelm undertook in the international sphere were often partially encouraged by the German foreign policy elite. There were a number of notorious examples, such as the Kruger telegram of in which Wilhelm congratulated President Paul Kruger of the Transvaal Republic on the suppression of the British Jameson Raid , thus alienating British public opinion. British public opinion had been quite favourable toward the Kaiser in his first twelve years on the throne, but it turned sour in the late s. During the First World War , he became the central target of British anti-German propaganda and the personification of a hated enemy. Under Wilhelm, Germany invested in strengthening its colonies in Africa and the Pacific, but few became profitable and all were lost during the First World War. In his first visit to Constantinople in , Wilhelm secured the sale of German-made rifles to the Ottoman Army. In the face of all the courtesies extended to us here, I feel that I must thank you, in my name as well as that of the Empress, for them, for the hearty reception given us in all the towns and cities we have touched, and particularly for the splendid welcome extended to us by this city of Damascus. Deeply moved by this imposing spectacle, and likewise by the consciousness of standing on the spot where held sway one of the most chivalrous rulers of all times, the great Sultan Saladin, a knight sans peur et sans reproche, who often taught his adversaries the right conception of knighthood, I seize with joy the opportunity to render thanks, above all to the Sultan Abdul Hamid for his hospitality. May the Sultan rest assured, and also the three hundred million Mohammedans scattered over the globe and revering in him their caliph, that the German Emperor will be and remain at all times their friend. His third visit was on October 15, , as the guest of Sultan

Mehmed V. Hun speech of The Boxer rebellion , an anti-western uprising in China, was put down in by an international force of British, French, Russian, Italian, American, Japanese, and German troops. The Germans, however, forfeited any prestige that they might have gained for their participation by arriving only after the British and Japanese forces had taken Peking , the site of the fiercest fighting. There were two versions of the speech. The Foreign Office issued an edited version, making sure to omit one particularly incendiary paragraph that they regarded as diplomatically embarrassing. Great overseas tasks have fallen to the new German Empire, tasks far greater than many of my countrymen expected. The German Empire has, by its very character, the obligation to assist its citizens if they are being set upon in foreign lands. The tasks that the old Roman Empire of the German nation was unable to accomplish, the new German Empire is in a position to fulfill. The means that make this possible is our army. It has been built up during thirty years of faithful, peaceful labor, following the principles of my blessed grandfather. You, too, have received your training in accordance with these principles, and by putting them to the test before the enemy, you should see whether they have proved their worth in you. Your comrades in the navy have already passed this test; they have shown that the principles of your training are sound, and I am also proud of the praise that your comrades have earned over there from foreign leaders. It is up to you to emulate them. A great task awaits you: The Chinese have overturned the law of nations; they have mocked the sacredness of the envoy, the duties of hospitality in a way unheard of in world history. It is all the more outrageous that this crime has been committed by a nation that takes pride in its ancient culture. Show the old Prussian virtue. Present yourselves as Christians in the cheerful endurance of suffering. May honor and glory follow your banners and arms. Give the whole world an example of manliness and discipline. You know full well that you are to fight against a cunning, brave, well-armed, and cruel enemy. When you encounter him, know this: Prisoners will not be taken. Exercise your arms such that for a thousand years no Chinese will dare to look cross-eyed at a German. Open the way to civilization once and for all! Now you may depart! Should you encounter the enemy, he will be defeated! No quarter will be given!

1 *The Compleat Statesman Demonstrated in the Life, Actions, and Politicks of that great Minister of State, Anthony, Earl of Shaftesbury*. London: 2 *Rawleigh Redivivus: or the Life and Death of the Bight Honourable Anthony, Late Earl of Shaftesbury, bj Philanax Misoppas*. London:

By Sean Coughlan BBC News education reporter "Education, education, education" was how Tony Blair set out his priorities for office - as Labour campaigned to put classrooms at the top of the political agenda. So how much has his 10 years in office achieved for schools, colleges and universities in England? Devolution is another part of the legacy, so this has been about England rather than the rest of the UK. How much has the reality matched the rhetoric of radical change? There is no doubt that there has been a major financial investment. So where has the money gone? What were the highs and lows? There are now about 35,000 more teachers than in 1997 - reducing pupil-teacher ratios and class sizes in primary and secondary. Another quiet revolution has been the huge increase in support workers, such as teaching assistants - up by 50%. Testing times This means that there are now almost three quarters of a million people working in schools - and that in secondary schools there is one adult for every 11 pupils. DfES Anyone who has walked into a school, particularly in the last couple of years, will have seen school buildings renovated or replaced and the upgrades in information technology. Capital investment has increased eightfold since 1997. But while it might sound as though the cash is being bulldozed into education, seen from an international perspective the spending suddenly seems more modest. By the end of the decade, education will be receiving 5.5% of GDP. It means a huge amount of cash has been spent to push us all the way up to average. But have standards improved? Has the investment brought the promised advances? When Labour entered office, another mantra was that it was about "standards not structures". Rather than get dragged into arguments over the few remaining grammar schools or tussling over school choice, the emphasis was on a drive to push up standards in all schools - such as introducing a compulsory literacy and numeracy hour in primary schools. Educational achievement is a slow supertanker to turn around, with initiatives taking many years to work through the system. The first wave of pupils to have received the literacy hour throughout their primary school years still have not taken their GCSEs. But have test and exam results shown improvements? Comprehensive change Is it enough? Looked at another way, that means that more than one in five children have spent six or seven years in primary school without learning to read and write properly. Healthy school dinners appeared on the political menu And teachers complain about the creativity of the primary years being lost to an obsession with testing and league tables. This showed that only 10% of primary schools were 'good' or 'outstanding'. Throughout the Blair years, there has been a constant debate over whether exam and test results are really an objective indication of higher standards. Can A-level results really improve year after year? As the Blair years progressed, the structures of education - how schools were organised and managed - became an increasingly important target, particularly as attention shifted from primary to secondary schools. Even though secondary school standards were broadly rising, there was still a stark gap between the achievement of pupils in affluent and deprived communities. Two nations There are parts of the country where a large majority of children can comfortably expect to go to university and others where it is more likely that youngsters will leave school at 16 without much in the way of qualifications. Tony Blair turned his attention to secondary schools And in a very Blairite blend, the cause of social justice and breaking the cycle of underachievement was coupled with controversial plans to shake up the public sector. Private companies took over failing local authorities, struggling schools were relaunched under Fresh Start and city academies were created, setting up high-cost, autonomous state schools with private sector involvement. The "education action zones" gave way to Excellence in Cities, focusing money and attention on inner-city underachievement. And now trusts are to create a new type of organisation, which could involve schools, colleges and universities outside of local authority control. Another phrase from the Blair era was the demise of the "bog standard comprehensive". And one of the huge, almost unacknowledged changes has been the disappearance of comprehensives from the English education system. The role of schools has also broadened in a way that would make many inner-city schools unrecognisable from a generation ago - providing social care as well as education. Extended schools

with breakfast and after-school clubs have begun to blur the boundaries between education, childcare and social services. Secondary schools have parallel staffs of mentors and behaviour advisers. Tuition fees There has also been a push for early intervention - with free part-time nursery places for four and then three-year-olds and the Sure Start project, aimed at improving health, education and welfare for the youngest children. The government faced a major rebellion over tuition fees Higher education has been a consistently thorny area for the Blair governments. From the first announcement that tuition fees would be imposed for students, made back in , it has been a tough pitch for education ministers. The biggest backbench rebellion faced by his government was over variable tuition fees - but now that the principle has been established, they seem set to become permanent fixture of university life. But despite the campaigns to widen access, there has only been slow progress in getting more youngsters from poorer homes into higher education. This was a government that liked to set targets and has always showed strong controlling instincts, firing off guidelines and regulations with a rapidity that stretched the patience of many heads and teachers. Truant But there were other failures which showed how difficult it can be for governments to get people to change their behaviour. Truancy and behaviour problems have remained unresolved Truancy was going to be cut by a third, promised the social exclusion unit. In fact, despite threats of jailing parents and numerous ways of counting absences, the problem has refused to go away. Bad behaviour and aggression in the classroom also show no sign of significant change - despite numerous initiatives, crackdowns and promises of "zero tolerance". The latest proposals - the specialised Diplomas - have already wobbled on the runway before take-off. What will be the legacy for subsequent governments? How do you compare the long-term impact of giving infants free fruit against a headline-grabbing multi-million-pound technology investment? How do you measure a free nursery place against a pay rise for teachers? Education reform is always a work in progress, slowly percolating through a diverse system, and likely to frustrate ministers looking for instant responses. How will it be judged? A blizzard of gimmicks? A new lease of life for public services? A door opened for privatisation?

### 6: Wilhelm II, German Emperor - Wikipedia

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