

Chapter 1 : Sir (Howard) Kingsley Wood - Person - National Portrait Gallery

Sir Howard Kingsley Wood (19 August - 21 September) was an English Conservative politician. The son of a Wesleyan Methodist minister, he qualified as a solicitor, and successfully specialised in industrial insurance.

The son of a Wesleyan Methodist minister, he qualified as a solicitor, and successfully specialised in industrial insurance. Wood served as junior minister to Neville Chamberlain at the Ministry of Health , establishing a close personal and political alliance. His first cabinet post was Postmaster General , in which he transformed the British Post Office from a bureaucracy to a business. As Secretary of State for Air in the months before the Second World War he oversaw a huge increase in the production of warplanes to bring Britain up to parity with Germany. When Winston Churchill became Prime Minister in , Wood was made Chancellor of the Exchequer , in which post he adopted policies propounded by John Maynard Keynes , changing the role of HM Treasury from custodian of government income and expenditure to steering the entire British economy. This system remains in force in Britain. Wood died suddenly on the day on which the new system was to be announced to Parliament. Early years Wood was born in Hull , eldest of three children of the Rev. His constituency, Woolwich West , was marginal , but he represented it for the rest of his life. This measure, passed in the teeth of opposition from the agricultural lobby, provided for a permanent annual summer time period of six months from the first Sunday in April to the first Sunday in October. The two served at the Ministry of Health from 11 November to 4 June , becoming friends and firm political allies. After the general election of November he was promoted to the office of Postmaster General. In particular its management of the national telephone system, a GPO monopoly, was widely criticised. The committee recommended that the GPO should remain a department of state, but adopt a more commercial approach. The civil service post of Secretary to the Post Office was replaced by a director general with an expert board of management. Despite its title, the Ministry was at that time at least as concerned with housing as with health. Under Wood, his biographer G. Peden writes, "the slum clearance programme was pursued with energy, and overcrowding was greatly reduced. There was also a marked improvement in maternal mortality, mainly due to the discovery of antibiotics able to counteract septicaemia, but also because a full-time, salaried midwifery service was created under the Midwives Act of The UK was then producing 80 new warplanes a month. Within two years under Wood the figure had risen to a month. In May , as a trusted friend, Wood told Chamberlain "affectionately but firmly" that after the debacle of the British defeat in Norway and the ensuing Commons debate, his position as Prime Minister was impossible and he must resign. The Treasury temporarily ceased to be the core department of government. His first, in July , passed with little notice, and brought into effect some minor changes planned by his predecessor. Of more long-lasting impact was his creation in the same month of a council of economic advisers, the most notable of whom, John Maynard Keynes , was quickly recruited as a full-time adviser at the Treasury. With the hugely increased public expenditure necessitated by the war it increased sixfold between and inflation was always a danger. Archived from the original on 27 February Retrieved 6 March Wood at the Exchequer", The Times, 13 May , p.

Kingsley Wood, the son of a clergyman, was born in Hull on 19th August He worked as a solicitor in London until he was elected to the London City Council in Wood, a member of the Conservative Party, was elected to the House of Commons in December

The son of a Wesleyan Methodist minister, he qualified as a solicitor, and successfully specialised in industrial insurance. Wood served as junior minister to Neville Chamberlain at the Ministry of Health , establishing a close personal and political alliance. His first cabinet post was Postmaster General , in which he transformed the British Post Office from a bureaucracy to a business. As Secretary of State for Air in the months before the Second World War he oversaw a huge increase in the production of warplanes to bring Britain up to parity with Germany. When Winston Churchill became Prime Minister in , Wood was made Chancellor of the Exchequer , in which post he adopted policies propounded by John Maynard Keynes , changing the role of HM Treasury from custodian of government income and expenditure to steering the entire British economy. This system remains in force in Britain. Wood died suddenly on the day on which the new system was to be announced to Parliament. Early years Wood was born in Hull , eldest of three children of the Rev. His constituency, Woolwich West , was marginal , but Wood represented it for the rest of his life. This measure, passed in the teeth of opposition from the agricultural lobby, provided for a permanent annual summer time period of six months from the first Sunday in April to the first Sunday in October. The two served at the Ministry of Health from 11 November to 4 June , becoming friends and firm political allies. After the general election of November he was promoted to the office of Postmaster General. In particular its management of the national telephone system, a GPO monopoly, was widely criticised. The committee recommended that the GPO should remain a department of state but adopt a more commercial approach. The civil service post of Secretary to the Post Office was replaced by a director general with an expert board of management. Despite its title, the Ministry was at that time at least as concerned with housing as with health. Under Wood, his biographer G. Peden writes, "the slum clearance programme was pursued with energy, and overcrowding was greatly reduced. There was also a marked improvement in maternal mortality, mainly due to the discovery of antibiotics able to counteract septicaemia, but also because a full-time, salaried midwifery service was created under the Midwives Act of The UK was then producing 80 new warplanes a month. Within two years under Wood the figure had risen to a month. The Treasury temporarily ceased to be the core department of government. His first, in July , passed with little notice, and brought into effect some minor changes planned by his predecessor. Of more long-lasting impact was his creation in the same month of a council of economic advisers, the most notable of whom, John Maynard Keynes , was quickly recruited as a full-time adviser at the Treasury. With the hugely increased public expenditure necessitated by the war " it increased sixfold between and " inflation was always a danger. Retrieved 6 March

Chapter 3 : Kingsley Wood - WikiVisually

Sir Kingsley Wood inspects a Nazi plane on display in London for an 'Arms for Britain' drive.

Mine is the one from when he was Air Minister at the start of the Second World War, and he refused to bomb Germany on the grounds that it would damage private property. Kingsley Wood, secretary for air, met a proposal to set fire to German forests with the agonized cry: Why, you will be asking me to bomb Essen next. Trawling through Google and Google Books found many retellings, some quite at variance with other versions eg that it happened in , not ; or that Wood said it in the House of Commons or in Cabinet , some in surprising sources a book on the ecological impact of transportation , for example. This worried me; the story has such widespread currency and is freighted with such obvious meaning that it deserved to be subjected to a bit more rigour than is possible in the usual throwaway line. So like any historian I tracked the story back to the primary source. Taylor gives a citation: For most of the time after the outbreak of war Spears reprised his role in the previous war as a military liaison between the British and French. But since he had also been a Conservative MP, and latterly an Edenite anti-appeaser, and this is how he comes into the Kingsley Wood story. It was ignominious, I told him, to stage a confetti war against an utterly ruthless enemy who was meanwhile destroying a whole nation, and to pretend we were thereby fulfilling our obligations. I told Leo Amery of my brush with Kingsley Wood and he gave me an account of his own experience with the Air Minister which threw a really astounding light on the mentality of Munichers at war. Amery knew the Black Forest and was well aware that that vast wooded area was packed full of munitions and warlike stores. He suggested that we should immediately drop incendiary bombs on to it. It had been a very dry summer, he pointed out, and the wood would burn easily, but the rain might come at any moment and a unique opportunity might be lost, probably for ever. Kingsley Wood turned down the suggestion with some asperity. Spears saying after the war that Wood told Amery that bombing the Black Forest and Essen was out because it was private property. Nor does he seem to have kept a diary. Amery was still alive, though; and did keep a diary. In the coffee room I tackled Kingsley Wood on this. He was very stuffy and evidently has been responsible for all this, on some mistaken notion that we are winning American sympathy, and forgetting that we are doing nothing nothing really to help the Poles Went away very angry. I am not sure that Spears has got the wording right. But I did talk to Kingsley Wood in the first two or three days of the war about setting fire to the Black Forest, and I think I also mentioned the fact that they had munition dumps there, though my main argument was to deprive them of timber. I cannot remember whether he spoke about it being private property, but if he did it way well have been in order to put me off the fact that the French were desperately anxious to have nothing to do with bombing till their own anti-aircraft defences were better, while our own people were a bit of the same school of thought. What I do remember was that I was very indignant for it seemed to me essential on moral grounds, if on no others, that we should try and do something to help the Poles. I think this means we should be doubtful too. The story about Sir Kingsley Wood not wanting to bomb German private property should be retired, or at least have a big warning sign fixed to it. The story is just too good not to repeat: Taylor, English History Oxford: Oxford University Press, [] , A Panorama of the s London: Weidenfeld and Nicolson, , William Heinemann, , The Leo Amery Diaries London: Hutchinson, , Permissions beyond the scope of this license may be available at https://www.wikivisually.com/wiki/Sir_Kingsley_Wood

Chapter 4 : Sir Kingsley Wood - British Path©

SIR KINGSLEY WOOD. APRIL 26, Continue reading the main story Share This Page. Continue reading the main story. About the Archive. This is a digitized version of an article from The Times's.

Early years[edit] Wood was born in Hull , eldest of three children of the Rev. His constituency, Woolwich West , was marginal , but he represented it for the rest of his life. This measure, passed in the teeth of opposition from the agricultural lobby, provided for a permanent annual summer time period of six months from the first Sunday in April to the first Sunday in October. The two served at the Ministry of Health from 11 November to 4 June , becoming friends and firm political allies. After the general election of November he was promoted to the office of Postmaster General. In particular its management of the national telephone system, a GPO monopoly, was widely criticised. The committee recommended that the GPO should remain a department of state, but adopt a more commercial approach. The civil service post of Secretary to the Post Office was replaced by a director general with an expert board of management. Despite its title, the Ministry was at that time at least as concerned with housing as with health. Under Wood, his biographer G. Peden writes, "the slum clearance programme was pursued with energy, and overcrowding was greatly reduced. There was also a marked improvement in maternal mortality, mainly due to the discovery of antibiotics able to counteract septicaemia, but also because a full-time, salaried midwifery service was created under the Midwives Act of The UK was then producing 80 new warplanes a month. Within two years under Wood the figure had risen to a month. In May , as a trusted friend, Wood told Chamberlain "affectionately but firmly" that after the debacle of the British defeat in Norway and the ensuing Commons debate, his position as Prime Minister was impossible and he must resign. The Treasury temporarily ceased to be the core department of government. His first, in July , passed with little notice, and brought into effect some minor changes planned by his predecessor. Of more long-lasting impact was his creation in the same month of a council of economic advisers, the most notable of whom, John Maynard Keynes , was quickly recruited as a full-time adviser at the Treasury. With the hugely increased public expenditure necessitated by the war " it increased sixfold between and " inflation was always a danger. Archived from the original on 27 February Retrieved 6 March

Chapter 5 : Sir Kingsley Wood Stock Photos & Sir Kingsley Wood Stock Images - Alamy

Sir Kingsley Wood made the fullest contribution which finance can make, with other agencies, to stemming the tide of inflation, which is always driving in upon our breastworks and dykes and, if it ever burst them would be the beginning of untold evils and demoralisation.

He entered the Commons in the Coupon Election, having already made a mark on London County Council, and by proposing that the government create a ministry of health an idea taken up by Lloyd George. Wood was a coalitionist, who served three Ministers of Health: In the National Government he was postmaster general, minister of health and minister of air in the pivotal year of 1940. He played a key backstairs role in the general election. He was very much a Chamberlainite, and his standing in the party was reflected in his election as the grand master of the Tory grassroots organisation, the Primrose League, in 1939. He is also believed to have advised Chamberlain to call a snap election in the aftermath of Munich. When a shortage of skilled building workers threatened the building of factories to greatly extend the air force, Wood offered to slow the house-building programme down. Soon after, he was made secretary of state for air. At the air ministry, Wood made a key contribution to British history. The cabinet had already initiated Scheme L, a lavishly funded plan to build as many aircraft as possible, and as quickly as possible. Wood extended that to Scheme M, which saw aircraft production increase threefold over the next two years; just as importantly, Wood switched the emphasis of the building programme towards fighters. In many ways, he was the father of the Spitfires and Hurricanes that played such a key role in the Battle of Britain. Wood played a key role in the war. By then, he was lord privy seal. As a trusted friend of Chamberlain, and a key figure in the Conservative Party, he told his boss that his position was untenable in the aftermath of the Norway debate. He also advised Churchill not to give way to Halifax. He is often seen as one of the less influential chancellors, in part thanks to the emphasis given by the government upon the allocation of physical resources above all else. Initially, he was not in the war cabinet; again, he was excluded from it in 1940. His primary role was financing the war: He left a lasting legacy, however: He also he laid the groundwork for the adoption of Keynesian economics. He also instituted the direct collection of income tax from earnings and created PAYE. Politically, his sure touch deserted him and caused political problems for the Conservatives, when he responded cautiously to the Beveridge Report, creating the impression that they were less than fully committed. Wood holds the unhappy distinction of being one of two chancellors to die, suddenly, in office. If he was more marginal than many chancellors, that was a consequence of war. In 1940, and again in 1945, he played a key role; as chancellor, he left his mark on a department so often resistant to change or creativity. Thanks to Hugh Gault for additional information.

Chapter 6 : John Anderson, 1st Viscount Waverley - Wikipedia

Find the perfect sir kingsley wood stock photo. Huge collection, amazing choice, + million high quality, affordable RF and RM images. No need to register, buy now!

Edith Wood was born in Hull, eldest of three children of the Rev. His constituency, Woolwich West, was marginal, but Wood represented it for the rest of his life. This measure, passed in the teeth of opposition from the agricultural lobby, provided for a permanent annual summer time period of six months from the first Sunday in April to the first Sunday in October. The two served at the Ministry of Health from 11 November to 4 June, becoming friends and firm political allies. After the general election of November he was promoted to the office of Postmaster General. In particular its management of the national telephone system, a GPO monopoly, was widely criticised. The committee recommended that the GPO should remain a department of state but adopt a more commercial approach. The civil service post of Secretary to the Post Office was replaced by a director general with an expert board of management. Despite its title, the Ministry was at that time at least as concerned with housing as with health. Under Wood, his biographer G. Peden writes, "the slum clearance programme was pursued with energy, and overcrowding was greatly reduced. There was also a marked improvement in maternal mortality, mainly due to the discovery of antibiotics able to counteract septicaemia, but also because a full-time, salaried midwifery service was created under the Midwives Act of 1902. The UK was then producing 80 new warplanes a month. Within two years under Wood the figure had risen to a month. The Treasury temporarily ceased to be the core department of government. His first, in July, passed with little notice, and brought into effect some minor changes planned by his predecessor. Of more long-lasting impact was his creation in the same month of a council of economic advisers, the most notable of whom, John Maynard Keynes, was quickly recruited as a full-time adviser at the Treasury. With the hugely increased public expenditure necessitated by the war it increased sixfold between 1914 and 1918, inflation was always a danger. Archived from the original on 27 February Retrieved 6 March

Chapter 7 : Kingsley Wood - Bing ç½‘å….,

Sir Kingsley Wood () is a little known figure today. He was a lawyer, politician and a Methodist who was prominent in the early twentieth century: key political players such as Churchill and Lloyd George worked closely with him, a number of whom paid tribute to him on his death in

Chapter 8 : BBC - History - Churchill becomes Prime Minister (pictures, video, facts & news)

Following the unexpected death of Sir Kingsley Wood, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Anderson was appointed to that office. As Chancellor, in a written Commons answer of 12 June, he announced the creation of the Arts Council of Great Britain, a successor body to the Council for the Encouragement of Music and the Arts (CEMA). [4].

Chapter 9 : The Chancellors (12): Sir Kingsley Wood | RGS History

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