LONG LIVE THE KING

EDWARD VIII AND TRADITION

BREAKING one after another of the royal traditions, England's new King, Edward VIII, spoke to his nation yesterday to millions of people both within the British Empire and in all other parts of the world. The first thing in his "inaugural address" which was noticed by listeners as different from custom was the elimination of the use of the royal "we," which has been the customary manner for kings to address their subjects since the time of ancient Rome and the acceptance of the more personal "I." Nor did he speak to the people of the empire as "my subjects," "my people," or "my dear people," as was the custom of the late King George and others before him, but adopted the more intimate phrase, "fellow men.

Again he discarded custom when, instead of arranging for the address at Sandringham or Buckingham Palace, as is the custom, he decided to go to the studios of the British Broadcasting Company for his talk to the world.

The broadcast was short and to the point and, although a major portion of it dealt with the life of King George and his long reign of unifying and unselfish service to his people, there was room in it for a greeting to the people of India, for a short enumeration of his qualifications for kingship, and an expression of his intentions to carry on his father's ideal for the promotion of the welfare of his fellow men.

The speech, from end to end, the manner of its presentation, and the conditions under which it was given, all demonstrated the character, ideals and aims of King Edward VIII.

He mocked that, in the minds of those who held him better, he is the Prince of Wales, as "the man who had the opportunity of getting to know the people, who have come to know us, in the broad and simple fashion of an Institute at the University of Heidelberg recently was made the excuse for continuing the suppression of the Jews in Germany. Their suppression, which the New York Times "Government officials and university professors, who ought to know better, even in the German press, is reminiscent of a triumph and fag-end doodle about Nordic science."

Dr. Wachter, representing the minister of education of the Reich, said in regard to science was utterly different from the common conception that science is "the common property of mankind, the people and classes and offering them all an equal field of work." Other German scientists, including many Jews, who studied in the universities of Heidelberg, Wurzburg, and Leipzig, agreed with and approved of Dr. Wachter's stated belief that "the Negro and the Jew will view the same world differently and, with an open manner and broad-mindedness, and an appreciation of his intentions to carry on his father's ideal for the promotion of the welfare of his fellow men."

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