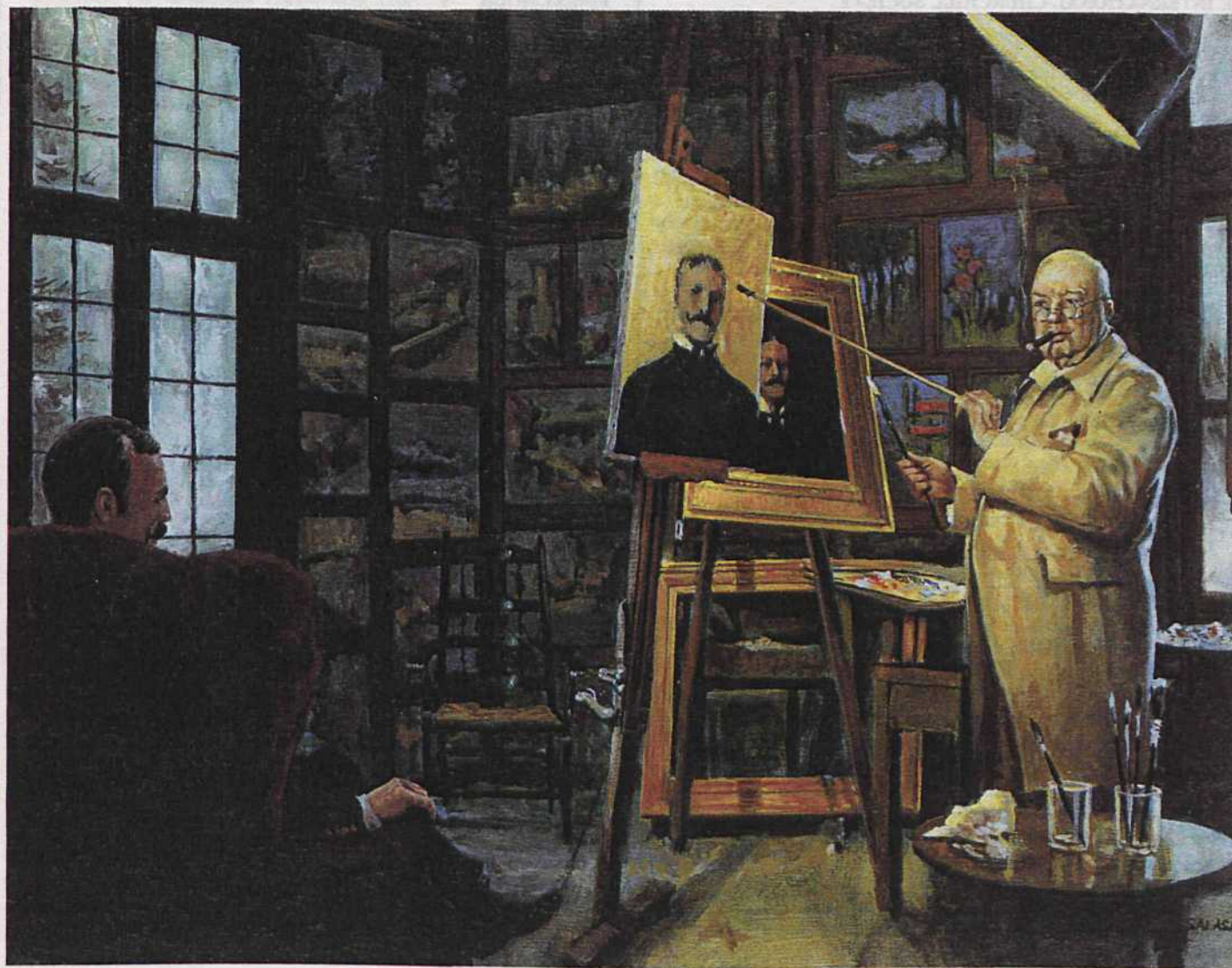


Finest Hour

Number 56 • Summer 1987



The Dream: 1947

"There, sitting in my red leather armchair, was my father . . ."

PAINTING BY SAL ASARO

THE INTERNATIONAL CHURCHILL SOCIETY • AUSTRALIA • CANADA • NEW ZEALAND • UK • USA
THE RT. HON. SIR WINSTON SPENCER CHURCHILL SOCIETY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

Finest Hour

NUMBER 56 • SUMMER 1987 ISSN 0882-3715



Published quarterly for the Members of The International Churchill Society & The Rt. Hon. Sir Winston Spencer Churchill Society

THE INTERNATIONAL CHURCHILL SOCIETY

A non-profit association of scholars, historians, philatelists, collectors and bibliophiles, the Society was founded in 1968 to promote interest in and knowledge of the life and thought of Sir Winston Churchill, and to preserve his memory. ICS is a certified charitable organisation under the laws of Canada and the United States, is Affiliate #49 of the American Philatelic Society, and is a study unit of the American Topical Association. *Finest Hour* subscriptions are included in a membership fee, which offer several levels of support in four different currencies. *Membership applications and changes of address* welcomed at the business office listed on page 3. *Editorial correspondence*: PO Box 385, Contoocook, NH 03229 USA. Permission to mail at non-profit rates granted by the United States Postal Service. Produced by Dragonwyck Publishing Inc. Copyright © 1987. All rights reserved.

THE SIR WINSTON SPENCER CHURCHILL SOCIETY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

Founded in 1979, the Society works to ensure that Sir Winston's ideals and achievements are never forgotten by succeeding generations. All members of the B.C. Branch are automatic ICS members, while ICS membership is optional to members of the Edmonton and Calgary Branches. Activities include banquets for outstanding people connected with aspects of Sir Winston's career; public speaking and debating competitions for High School students, scholarships in Honours History, and other charitable endeavours.

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COVER

Commissioned especially for *The Dream*, the framed, 19x27" original of this beautiful oil on artist's board is offered for bid through 15 October to reimburse the artist. Minimum bid US \$2000. Bids should be sent c/o the editor. The winner will be advised on 15 October.

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Thoughts and Adventures

ICS AUTUMN SPEAKERS: ROBERT HARDY, SIR FITZROY MACLEAN, GRACE HAMBLIN, JIM COURTER

It is our distinct honor, and my deep personal privilege, to announce a long and distinguished list of speakers for our forthcoming dinner meetings in London, Scotland and Texas.

Robert Hardy, a brilliant English actor, has, through his starring role in "The Wilderness Years," brought the true Sir Winston into the ken of millions for whom Churchill was previously just a dim historical figure. After addressing us at The Reform Club, Pall Mall, on 4th September, Mr. Hardy will receive ICS Honorary Membership and our 1987 Blenheim Award, for distinguished service to the Heroic Memory.

Sir Fitzroy Maclean parachuted into German-occupied Yugoslavia during the war, was the Prime Minister's personal representative to Tito, and wrote several memorable books including the famous *Eastern Approaches*. One of the West's leading experts on Eastern Europe, Sir Fitzroy addresses us at his and Lady Maclean's Creggans Inn, Strachur, Argyll, Scotland on Saturday 12th September.

Grace Hamblin, OBE, arrived at Chartwell in 1932, served in varied roles with Sir Winston and Lady Churchill through 1979, and was Chartwell's first National Trust administrator. Speaking at our International Convention at Dallas 30th October, she brings unique insights to the Churchill story, but I must say that they have their match, in Grace's own vivacious personality.

The Hon. Jim Courter, a Member of the United States House of Representatives Armed Services and Iran/Contra Committees, is a member of the Society with particular interest in Churchill's ever-relevant concepts of strategic defense. His article in *Finest Hour* 52, "Sir Winston's Wisdom and SDI," was dynamic proof that Churchill's guidance is as crucial today as ever. Accompanied by Mrs. Courter, the Congressman speaks at Dallas on 31st October.

"International Datelines," commencing on the next page, carries full details on booking places at all these events.

HELP WANTED: EXPERTS IN GRANT APPLICATIONS

On page 8 you will read of our exciting progress on many fronts, most notably, the launch of the remaining Companion or Document Volumes of the Official Biography, previously a "dead issue."

Yes, it's true! On 1 January 1988, Martin Gilbert commences the first of ten landmark volumes: **The Churchill Papers 1939-1945**, under the sponsorship of the Churchill Literary Foundation.

Our commitment is enormous — £125,000 over the five- to ten-year gestation period. I shall be writing you shortly to describe how you may take part in this noble effort, and ensure your own inscribed copy of each edition as it is published.

Crucial as ICS support is, however, we will almost certainly need help from national, state, provincial and private grants-in-aid. Therefore, if you have grant application experience, please contact me immediately. We need you now, more than ever.

ONE THOUSAND MEMBERS

The International Churchill Society has exceeded one thousand active members for the first time in its history. Congratulations all round — to our directors, chapter heads and other hard workers worldwide; to our faithful colleagues of the Churchill Society of British Columbia; to each and every member for your abiding faith, support and annual renewals. Thank you all so very much.

"CHURCHILL'S LONDON" BY MARTIN GILBERT

The Official Biographer's outstanding lecture on London sites associated with the Churchill saga has been approved by Professor Gilbert and will be sent to all members in September. Your copy will be accompanied by two ICS membership applications. Your "charge" for this booklet is that you sign up at least one new ICS member. Please help us to achieve our next thousand.

RML

International Datelines

THE CHURCHILL SOCIETY'S SPEAKERS FOR AUTUMN 1987



Robert Hardy, C.B.E. Sir Fitzroy Maclean (c. 1950) Grace Harbblin, O.B.E. Hon. Jim Courier, U.S.H.R.

LONDON: SEPTEMBER 4TH

Members are cordially invited to the Society's Third London Dinner, to be held in The Library of The Reform Club, by kind arrangement of Dr. James R. Scales, former president of Wake Forest University, a Club Member.

Honorary Members and friends of the Society who have tentatively accepted include Lord and Lady Soames, Mr. & Mrs. Anthony Montague Browne, Mr. & Mrs. Martin Gilbert and Miss Grace Hamblin; an invitation pends with Msr. & Madame Christian Pol-Roger. Regrets have been received from Sir John and Lady Margaret Colville, and Lord and Lady Airlie, all of whom will be in Scotland on the day.

Guest of Honour Robert Hardy has had a long and varied acting career since he graduated with honours from Oxford. He played many classical roles with the Royal Shakespeare Theatre, the Old Vic in London, and on tour in America; his later West End stage appearances include "Camino Real" and "Habeas Corpus."

His television productions include "David Copperfield," Henry V in "An Age of Kings," the Earl of Leicester in "Elizabeth R" and Siegfried Famon in the famous "All Creatures Great and Small."

He recently starred in "The Far Pavillions," in "Robin Hood" with George Segal, and in two roles in a six-part series, "Hot Metal." Among his films are "The Spy Who Came in from the Cold," "Ten Rillington Place" and "Sir Gawaine and the Green Knight."

Indicative of his broad interests and varied talents, Mr. Hardy adapted,

narrated and presented the series "Horses in Our Blood," about native breeds of pony and horse in the British Isles; a television documentary about the campaign at Agincourt, "The Picardy Affair"; and a radio play, "The Leopard and the Lillies," a portrait of Henry V. He is also an archery consultant to the Mary Rose Trust; and he is the author of "Longbow," a history of that weapon. He was appointed a Commander of the British Empire by The Queen in June 1981.

The Churchill Society London dinners have become a tradition, following the 1983 affair with Sir John Colville and the 1985 dinner for Anthony Montague Browne. Sir Winston was a Member of the Reform Club in his younger days, so the venue is appropriate. The Library was chosen for its capacity, as we were hard-pressed for space at the Savoy in 1985. Dress is black tie or uniform.

Members in Britain who wish to attend should contact UK director Geoffrey J. Wheeler, 88A Franklin Ave., Tadley, Basingstoke, Hampshire RG26 6EU, who will send full details. We are pleased to say that despite a substantial array of WSC's favorite courses and Pol-Roger champagne, the cost will be quite moderate.

Non-UK members who will be in London may book their places with the editor, *Finest Hour*. The "Churchill's Britain" party from Canada and the U.S. will, of course, be present.

CHARTWELL: SEPTEMBER 4TH

Members are also invited to Chartwell, commencing 10 o'clock on the same day as above, ending with a lunch either at Chartwell or in

Westerham at 1PM. Chartwell is closed to the public on Fridays, making the lovely house and grounds doubly welcome. UK members should book with Mr. Wheeler, non-UK members with the editor.

Joining us at Chartwell is Mr. David J. Porter, who produces the marvelous porcelain figure of WSC shown on the cover of our last issue, one of which he will have with him.

Mr. Porter also hopes to have on hand one of three surviving Bedford army trucks which took part in the Normandy invasion. How this vehicle survived, and eventually returned to England, is a remarkable story.

HARROW: SEPTEMBER 5TH

The Annual General Meeting of the UK Branch, ICS, will occur today in Harrow. UK members will receive full details automatically. Any non-UK members may book with the editor.

STRACHUR, ARGYLL, SEPTEMBER 12TH

A dinner will be held for Sir Fitzroy Maclean, Bt., C.B.E., at Sir Fitzroy and Lady Maclean's famous Creggans Inn on the shores of Loch Fyne, 50 miles north of Glasgow. Creggans is known for its *cordon bleu* cuisine; salmon and venison are tonight's menu. Dress is black tie.

Sir Fitzroy joined the Diplomatic Service in 1933 and, while at the Moscow Embassy, wrote a remarkable account of a wild journey through the northern provinces of the USSR; half a century later he is still a frequent visitor to Russia, most recently on behalf of the Ted Turner organisation.

The International Churchill Society
re<fae&t&'tA&Aanojir- of'oar-presence.

at its
Bi-Annual London Dinner

with
Guest of Honour
Robert Hardy, C.B.E.

The Reform Club
Ball Mall, London W.1
Friday, 4th September-f<}\$7

Seven o'clock for Eight
Carriages at Eleven

Black Tie
Uniform

The International Churchill Society
cordially invites you to-
its

Fifth Annual International Convention

UUA/
Guests of Honour
grace, J&mMn, &GB.&
The Hon. fane Gourter-, U.S.H.R.*

at>
The Adolphus
Dallas, Texas

October 30th -
November 1st

Dinners: Black Tie
Uniform

Members of the Society are cordially invited to attend all these fine events.

Although he served as Conservative M.P. for Lancaster from 1941 through 1959, Sir Fitzroy was abroad during the war, charged with crucial work. In 1943-45 he headed the British mission to the partisans of Yugoslavia, where he fought with Tito in a guerilla war. In 1954-57 he was financial secretary at the War Office.

Sir John Colville calls him "a man of action who is also a master of the English language ... he wrote a series of excellent books of which the best-known is *Eastern Approaches*." Sir Fitzroy will add much personal insight to our knowledge of Sir Winston this evening.

UK members should book with Geoffrey Wheeler, others with the editor.

PLEASE REGISTER NOW!

REMAINING PLACES LIMITED

WELCOME TO DALLAS **International Convention** **Oct. 30/31st**

The Society welcomes you to its Fifth International Annual General Meeting, at the lovely Adolphus Hotel — a weekend of elegance, art and musical tribute to Sir Winston, with two speakers who look at WSC from vastly different perspectives.

Born in London, Grace Hamblin was educated at Crockham Hill Church of England school near Chartwell, and at the Secretarial Training College. She began secretarial work for Churchill in 1932, serving as No. 2 to Violet Pearson, WSC's legendary "Mrs P" (who, Grace remembers, "worked like a Trojan ... I have never come across

anyone who typed as fast"). From 1939 to 1966, she was secretary to Mrs. Churchill and, in 1945-65, she was in charge of the secretarial and accounts side at Chartwell. Miss Hamblin was the National Trust's administrator from 1965, when Chartwell was opened to the public, through 1973; in 1974 she was secretary to the Churchill Centenary Exhibition. She received the Order of the British Empire in 1965, and became an Honorary Member of ICS in 1985.

Miss Hamblin is our keynote speaker, and will address the Society after dinner on Friday 30 October.

Congressman Jim Courter represents a New Jersey District in the United States House of Representatives. He serves on the House Armed Services Committee and, currently, the Iran/Contra Committee.

An ICS member with a keen appreciation of Churchill's defense positions, Mr. Courter is a prolific writer, often drawing for inspiration on Sir Winston's speeches and books. His well-researched article, "Sir Winston's Wisdom and SDI" (*Finest Hour* 52) argued that there is no difference between Churchill's 1930s defense arguments and today's case for the Strategic Defense Initiative.

Accompanied by his wife Carmen, Mr. Courter will speak to us after dinner on Saturday 31 October. Also this evening, the Arlington Choral Society will salute the five English-speaking democracies with the Australian, Canadian, New Zealand, British and American national anthems; and Sir Winston with his two favorite hymns; "Jerusalem" and "The Battle Hymn

of the Republic."

The ICS North Texas Chapter, under the direction of Naomi Gottlieb and David Sampson, has spared no effort to bring us a very memorable event at moderate cost.

DALLAS SATURDAY **PROGRAMME**

One of many highlights of our meeting will be several hours in the South of France — at a recreation of "La Pausa," the Mediterranean villa of Wendy and Emory Reves, where Sir Winston often stayed in the 1950s and 1960s. Reves, a journalist and publisher, handled foreign language rights for Churchill's books.

The Dallas Museum of Art recreated La Pausa to house the Reves Collection — a remarkable display of art donated by Wendy Reves. Here we will enjoy many of Sir Winston's paintings and letters. Also displayed are painting materials and personal items which he kept at La Pausa.

The 1987 AGM will further include a unique musical tribute during the Friday evening banquet. Here, a musical ensemble of the Dallas Symphony will perform the Finale of N.H. Rutherford's "Churchill: A Legend in Music," which was written for the centenary of Sir Winston's birth. (See FH52, page 5.) This will be the first performance of any part of this work in the United States.

★ ★ ★

HOW TO REGISTER

Send your personal cheque for US\$129, £80 or Aus/Can\$175, payable to "North Texas Chapter,

INTERNATIONAL DATELINES . . .
ICS" to Naomi Gottlieb, 7715 North-
aven Rd, Dallas TX 75230.

This fee includes everything — repeat, everything — at the two-day convention: two banquets with wine; all speaker travel and expenses; entry to the Reves Collection; musical entertainment, floral arrangements, meeting rooms, exhibits.

Dinners will feature southwestern American cuisine Friday and entrees from the abovementioned five nations (including Beef Wellington) on the Saturday.

But time is running, and we are filling up! Please help us plan by sending your registration today.

★ ★ ★

SPECIAL HOTEL DISCOUNTS

All International Churchill Society members are entitled to a rate of only \$95 per night for the six nights from Wednesday 28 October through Monday 2 November. (To attend the convention you should definitely book your room for Friday and Saturday, 30/31 October.)

This price is *per-room*. There is no extra charge for doubles, and the rate is almost one-third that of the regular rate.

Please Reserve Now! Telephone toll-free: (800) 221-9083 from anywhere in the US except Texas (in Texas ring 800-441-0574). Tell the reservation agent that you are reserving for the ICS meeting. *Do it now!* You may always cancel later.

★ ★ ★

AMERICAN AIRLINES DISCOUNTS (Do not use a travel agent — see below!)

American Airlines offers ICS members special discounts: 35% off regular coach fare, 5% off Super Saver, from anywhere in the world. And, if we book 50 tickets, American will fly Grace Hamblin from England with compliments — a great aid to our strained convention budget.

The catch is: you must book your tickets personally, not with a travel agent!

To do so, telephone toll free: (800) 433-1790, anytime from 7AM to Midnight, any day of the week. When the agent answers, ask for STAR NUMBER S-52963. This will alert the agent to the special ICS discounts. Please fly American!

DON'T WAIT - DO IT NOW!

• * *

HOW SWEET IT IS

DAVYHULME, ENGLAND, JUNE 11TH - Winston S. Churchill, MP handily retained his seat in the general election, emerging nearly unscathed from a heated race with only a slightly reduced margin. The campaign was marked by a shouting match between Mr. Churchill and Shadow Social Services spokesman Michael Meacher at a hospital, and an election leaflet printed in Liberal-SDP Alliance orange urging the electorate to vote Tory. Umm. It reminds us of certain contests waged by Mr. Churchill's grandfather in these parts . . .

Left-wing Labour candidate John Nicholson increased his party's share of the vote by 2500 and claimed a moral victory: "We're going to get the red flag flying here." Third-place Liberal Dennis Wrigley said the "Alliance letter," signed by former MP Neville Sandelson, influenced the result, but Mr. Churchill thought not. The official count:

W.S. Churchill (C)	23,633
J. Nicholson (Lab.)	15,434
D.I. Wrigley (Lib.)	11,637
Swing:	3.9% Lib. to Lab.

21 AND FIT

PORTSMOUTH, ENGLAND, JUNE 5TH - Sir Winston Churchill, flagship of the Sail Training Association, which has sailed 300,000 miles and taken some 13,000 young men and women to sea, celebrates her 21st birthday with a special voyage on the Churchill Challenge in October. The crew will consist of men aged 20-24 drawn from EEC countries and the United States.

The 300 ton, three-masted schooner will sail from England on 25-26 October and call at Amsterdam, Antwerp and Dieppe, all ports figuring in the Churchill saga, before ending her voyage at Dover, one of the Cinque Ports, on November 6th. A "Churchill's London" tour has been arranged for the crew, including visits to the War Rooms and House of Commons, where Mr. Winston Churchill, MP will host a reception.

Sir Winston Churchill was the Association's first ship, being completed in 1966 at Richard Dunston's Haven Shipyard at Hessle, Yorkshire. She is 150 feet long, has a 25-foot beam, carries 14 sails and can make 12 knots.

NORTHERN OHIO CHAPTER

MORELAND HILLS, OHIO, APRIL 29TH - The chapter's first meeting was held today at the home of Bill and Sue Truax. English trifle was served. Attendees were Dr. Jessie Hutchin-

son, Professor Al Cohoe, Lorrie & Roger Taylor, Anne Menefee, Mary Lou Sangdahl, Carlos & Nena Tejada, Anne & Gaither Perry, Alice & Vincent Gleeson and the hosts.

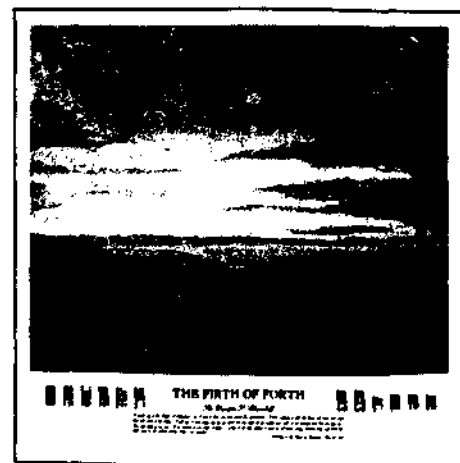
Bill spoke of his interest in WSC, the objectives of ICS, and why he started the local group. He then asked the others to describe their interest. Al Cohoe spoke of his fascination with the Churchill personality, and described the collection of memorabilia he had brought with him.

Gaither Perry's army unit was attached to British Forces during the invasion of North Africa; he has fond remembrance of WSC as one of the greatest fighting leaders. Mr. Perry paid personal honor to WSC by firing his finely crafted, home made cannon on 24 January 1965.

Dr. Jessie Hutchinson is a British expatriate who came to America from England in the early 1920s. A longtime ICS member, she has just retired from her medical practice in Geneva, Ohio.

Carlos Tejada, native of Bolivia, said he always marveled at Churchill's use of the English language.

Members agreed to meet regularly, and a June 20th event has since occurred (to be covered next issue). Professor Cohoe spoke on WSC's "black dog" depression and its effect on his career. Video tapes of Chartwell were also shown.



"FIRTH OF FORTH" & "MIMIZAN"

CHURCHILL PRINTS AVAILABLE
WESTFIELD, NEW JERSEY, JULY 1ST — Treasurer George Lewis announces that we have three copies of a limited edition of 1945 color prints of "The Firth of Forth" (Coombs 136), Sir Winston's only naval painting. The 22x16" prints are made available through the kindness of a friend. They were mentioned in FH53, but proved to be unavailable at the time.

In addition, we can supply prints of a second Churchill painting, "Evening

Glow at Mimizan" (Coombs 502). This 22x25-inch work was once in the collection of the late Bernard Baruch; only 750 prints exist.

Both prints are lithographed on heavy art paper, suitably bordered and captioned, and ready for framing. They are offered to ICS members for the original commercial price of \$145 each, plus \$10 for postage, packing and insurance. Of this amount, \$55 is a contribution to ICS, tax deductible by US or Canadian citizens.

To obtain yours, send your cheque payable to "ICS" to George Lewis, 268 Canterbury Road, Westfield, New Jersey 08525 USA for US\$155 or the equivalent in Australian or Canadian dollars or pounds sterling. Shipment will be by airmail to members outside North America.

Because "Firth of Forth" prints are extremely limited, please advise Mr. Lewis if we may substitute the "Mimizan" print if the former is unavailable.

A NEPHEWS VIEW

VERNHAM DEAN, ENGLAND, JULY - Peregrine Churchill, Sir Winston's nephew, makes some compelling points in a letter to *American Heritage*, following publication of the prologue of Volume II of *The Last Lion*, by William Manchester. (The piece also appeared in the *Illustrated London News*.)

"I do not think any compilation of Churchilliana, however well done — and Mr. Manchester's extract is very readable — can ever give a true picture of the man. There is so much falsehood mixed up with the truth.

"To begin with he was *not* neglected by his parents any more than he was a dunce at school. These were myths he invented himself. He was a very naughty and objectionable little boy, and both his parents were very concerned with his welfare, more so than he ever was with his own children at the same age.

"He admired his father enormously and based his political career on what he believed to be his father's philosophy. Without his mother's support, and correction, he would never have advanced so rapidly. Living twice as long as his father, he was able to make twice as many mistakes and reached greater triumphs and greater depressions."

Mr. Churchill gives us an interesting view which is seldom heard but well worth considering. WSC's parental neglect was "par for the course" in Victorian times, and his "failure" at Harrow was belied by his accomplishments there. On the other

hand, there is no doubt [*vide* young WSC's letters home in Companion Volume I] that the neglect, while typical, hurt him far more than most, as did the Harrow setbacks he did experience. Reader comments?

BULLDOG TO TIGER

NEW HAMPSHIRE, USA, MARCH 10TH - A lovely letter from WSC in his own hand to Georges Clemenceau was recently sold by Churchillbooks, and the purchaser has permitted us to quote it in entirety.

Dated 21 June 1921, it reads:

"My dear M. Clemenceau,
"I am sorry to be engaged on Thursday at the hour you so kindly appoint. I had no business political or other to transact. But I did not want to let you pass through this country without testifying my sentiments of profound and unalterable respect and regard to the valiant leader of wartime days. With all good wishes . . . Believe me. Yours sincerely, Winston S. Churchill."

Aside from the association — the leading European statesman of World War II writing his counterpart from World War I — we think this letter underlies WSC's tremendous respect for the French "Tiger," whose absence he would regret so bitterly within 20 years.

ELECTION RESULTS

OMAHA, NEBRASKA, JUNE 30TH - Members have elected nine four-year directors and new chairman of the board Wallace H. Johnson has appointed six two-year and three ex-officio directors. Results of the voting were as follows:

Australia: W. Galvin 11
Canada: G. Temple 45, R. Downey 39, M. Milne 31, M. Steven 30, C.P. Ball 26, W.J.S. Sunley 18.

New Zealand: R.B. Collins, unopposed

United Kingdom: G. Wheeler 48, C. Spencer 25, R. Haslam-Hopwood 19.

United States: R. Langworth 51, D. Brownleader 47, W. Johnson 45, G. Lewis 45, W. Ives 42, D. Carmichael 42, D. Sampson 42, S. Hefner 32.

The nine elected directors for 1987-90 are Messrs. Galvin, Temple, Downey, Collins, Wheeler, Brownleader, Johnson, Lewis and Ives. Appointed to two-year directorships were Messrs. Milne, Ball, Spencer, Carmichael & Sampson, and Ms. S. Hefner.

Appointed as ex-officio members of the board were P. Jenkins (Aus.), R. Haslam-Hopwood (UK) and R. Langworth (USA), the latter pending a new appointment as executive director, be-

ing proposed by Wallace Johnson.

National branch offices continue under the able direction of Peter Jenkins (Australia), George Temple (Canada), Geoffrey Wheeler (UK) and Derek Brownleader (USA).

CHICAGO CHAPTER OPENS

CHICAGO, 15 MAY — The initial gathering of some 40 members and potential members of the International Churchill Society took place at the venerable Chicago Club. Ambassador and Mrs. Paul Robinson served as the generous and gracious host and hostess for this cocktail reception.

William Ives, coordinator for the formation of the Chicago chapter, welcomed those in attendance by suggesting that while this gathering was clearly not the beginning of the end of the Chicago chapter, nor the end of the beginning, it was at least the beginning of the beginning. He encouraged those in attendance to be sure to pick up, complete and return an ICS membership application. He then introduced Ambassador Robinson who, after making a few remarks, showed an edited version of the tape, "The Finest Hours." It was well received. Many ICS application forms were distributed and it can be confidently stated that a substantial number of new memberships will result.

TORONTO AWARDS FOR 1987

Bruce Headlam of Toronto and Leonard Sebastian of Singapore are new members of the International Churchill Society compliments of The Other Club of Toronto. Both are recipients of prizes awarded to meritorious students in Toronto area universities by our ICS chapter there.

Bruce was chosen the most proficient debater in the University of Toronto Debating Society and Leonard was selected by the faculty as the top student in British history at York University.

In his remarks to the Debating Society, John Plumptre remembered John Kennedy's praise of WSC: "He mobilized the English language and sent it into battle." Kennedy himself had been a guest of the Debating Society in 1957. John told the audience of youthful debaters of Churchill's intense preparation for his career as an orator and author including his voracious reading of the great historians in his youth. Churchill would have agreed with Shakespeare's Lear, who said, "Mend your speech a little, lest it mar your fortunes."

concluded on page 22

Cover Story: From Dream to Reality

Sir Winston's First Book in 13 Years

BY RICHARD M. LANGWORTH



THERE HAS not been a "new book" by Winston S. Churchill since Young Winston's Wars was published in 1974. Thus the publication this month of *The Dream* for the first time in volume form is an event of double satisfaction to ICS and our Churchill Literary Foundation.

We publish below excerpts from the Preface which introduces Sir Winston's text in the book itself. By so doing, we do "leak" a small fraction of the contents, but we feel this is the best way to convince you to support us by sending a tax-deductible US\$100 or C\$135 or the equivalent — or more — to receive one of this limited edition of 500.

We are on the brink of our most ambitious project ever: raising £125,000 to fund ten additional Companion or Document Volumes of Martin Gilbert's *Official Biography* - The Churchill Papers 1939-1965. The old Companion Volumes stopped dead in September 1939. Without our intervention, they would have stayed that way.

All past and future donors of US\$100, C\$135 or the equivalent will be receiving a copy of *The Dream* — magnificently bound in padded leather and gilt with rich moire endpapers, printed by letterpress, illustrated by a larger color plate of the painting on this Issue's cover — while the small supply lasts. The amount given is deductible by American or Canadian taxpayers; receipts will be sent. Cheques payable to ICS, PO Box 385, Contoocook NH 03229 will ensure your copy by return.

Now, a little about one of the strangest and fascinating stories in the literary career of the Man of the Century.

THE dining room at Chartwell, late 1946: Winston S. Churchill, MP, Leader of the Opposition, is enjoying a quiet dinner with his family. During a pause in the conversation, his daughter Sarah points to an empty chair: "If you had the power to put someone in that chair to join us now, whom would you choose?"

Sarah later remembered that she expected her father to name one of his heroes — Caesar, Napoleon, or perhaps Marlborough. He took only a moment to consider. And then he said very simply, "Oh, my father, of course." He had chosen his greatest hero of all.

Churchill went on to describe the outline of an article which was to become *The Dream*. "It was not plain whether he was recalling a dream or elaborating on some fanciful idea that had struck him earlier," his son Randolph wrote. "But this was the genesis of the story."

The Dream is uncharacteristic of Churchill's writings, though the writing is not. It is exciting because it so dramatically captures the ethos of the man, the ironies of a life "already long, and not without incident."

The supreme irony of the piece is, of course, that Lord Randolph Churchill, briefly brought back to life, hears his son recite the sweeping, bittersweet history of the 20th century, without any revelation of the myriad roles Winston himself played. But there are many others.

"Is there still a Tsar?," Lord Randolph asks. "Yes, but he is not a Romanoff," Winston replies. Lord Randolph asks if there has been war. "We have had nothing else but wars since democracy took charge," says Winston.

The latter is one of the many revealing passages not duplicated in any of Churchill's other writings. A devoted and admitted royalist, Churchill nevertheless publicly ex-

pressed his faith in democracy; in *The Dream* he sadly despairs of it. Has the public optimist become the private pessimist? Only briefly: "Having gone through so much, we do not despair . . . we are trying to make a world organisation in which we and America will be very important." As for the remaining Dominions of the Crown, "They are our brothers." Here we see that bedrock faith of the characteristic Churchill in what he called "the fraternity of the English-Speaking Peoples."

But to go on is to spoil the text for the reader. We must allow Sir Winston that happy luxury — how he would have enjoyed it.

In early 1947 Churchill dictated *The Dream* in manuscript form, revising it several times over the next few months. But it carried no title except "Private Article," and it was soon filed away, unpublished. He did not take it out again until about 1956-57, according to Randolph; still he did not publish.

Yet he had not written *The Dream* simply to amuse his family. Randolph suggested that "the story may have been inspired subconsciously by Winston's regret that his father would never know what he had achieved. It is part of the artistry of this tale that the inquisitive young father of 37 is not allowed to know the one thing about his 72-year-old son that would have amazed him more than anything else which he had learned " — that Winston had become Prime Minister in the most solemn hour of his nation's history; and that he had succeeded in rescuing not only Britain, but western civilization as well.

In his will, Sir Winston bequeathed the "Private Article" to Lady Churchill. Those close to him feel that he viewed it as a small contribution to her future support. On the first anniversary of his funeral it was at last published, in *The Sunday Telegraph*.

Subsequently Lady Churchill assigned the rights to the work as a donation to Churchill College Cambridge, by whose kind permission it now reappears. This is not, however, its first appearance in volume form. That occurred in the four-volume "Collected Essays of Sir Winston Churchill," edited by Michael Wolff (1976).

That these two early appearances were necessarily limited — by the transitory nature of a newspaper and the small press run of the "Collected Essays" — is a misfortune: *The Dream* is a masterpiece, riveting, insightful, emotional, evocative. It deserves a wider appreciation.

Thus it is that the Churchill Literary Foundation presents *The Dream* in its first appearance as an individual volume, in a form suitable to its brilliance and importance among the writings of Winston S. Churchill.

One question about the piece remains, at least in this writer's mind. Just how much of it was fiction?

Sir Winston was a man of transcendental, almost supernatural powers. In 1953 he told Jock Colville that he would die on 24 January, the same day as his father died; 12 years later he lapsed into a coma on 10 January, and Colville was able to assure The Queen's private secretary, "he won't die until the 24th." Unconscious, Churchill did just that. Was it strictly coincidence?

What his family called *The Dream* was labeled by Sir Winston a "Private Article." There is no doubt that it was not entirely a dream to him.

rj

SUMMER 1887- AGE 12

London was adorned for the 50th anniversary of the reign of Queen Victoria. Young Winston wrote his mother that he hoped that she had not been looking for a letter from him because "I try to and think of sensible sentences for my letter but they are very hard to think of." He had no trouble thinking of a subject. He was so excited at the prospect of seeing the Jubilee that he implored his mother to request permission from the school for him to journey to London. "I am looking forward to seeing Buffalow [sic] Bill, yourself, Jack, Everest, and home. I would sooner come home for the Jubilee and have no amusement at all than stay down here and have tremendous fun."

He was particularly pleased to learn that his father had made tentative contacts regarding his admission to Harrow in the autumn. Lord Randolph was also attempting to form a new Centre party in alliance with disaffected Liberal, Joseph Chamberlain, and the Whig leader, Lord Hartington. The plans floundered on the lack of enthusiasm of Hartington, the refusal of Randolph's close friend, Lord Rosebery, to join them, and the public disagreement between Chamberlain and Churchill. While the latter two continued their close personal friendship, they agreed to terminate their political alliance.

When told that Randolph was attempting to start a new Centre party, one wit commented: "Yes, all centre and no circumference."

SUMMER 1912- AGE 37

Historically, Germany had been a land power with hardly any naval tradition, so when the Kaiser announced that "our future lies on the water," the challenge to Britain's naval predominance was on. Grand-Admiral Tirpitz's naval building program inflamed this rivalry and Churchill's entire summer was devoted to responding to the crisis.

The support of the Empire was crucial and Churchill spent most of his time hosting a contingent of Canadian ministers led by Prime Minister Robert Borden. He hoped to entice Borden to contribute funds to pay for the construction of three dreadnoughts. Despite Borden's acquiescence, there was considerable opposition within Canada to this proposal.

The argument over the disposition

of the Fleet in the Mediterranean and Home waters was resolved by recognizing the needs of the North Sea as a priority but keeping a Mediterranean battle fleet equal to the "one-power Mediterranean standard, excluding France," which meant that Britain would equal the challenge of any single power on the body of water, excluding her ally.

This response to the German challenge was expensive but Churchill willingly assumed responsibility. When Lloyd George told him that responsibility stared him in the face, Churchill responded: "Your only chance is to get 5 million pounds next year — and put the blame on me. Then you will be in clover again for the rest of Parliament."

He observed the Fleet's tactical exercises at Portsmouth and cruised up the coast to Scotland on *HMS Enchantress*. Lloyd George told him: "You have become a water creature. You think we all live on the sea, and all your thoughts are devoted to sea life, fishes, and other aquatic creatures. You forget that most of us live on land."

SUMMER 1937 - AGE 62

Churchill's literary efforts were prodigious. While he worked on *A History of the English Speaking Peoples* he came closer to the completion of *Marlborough* with the assistance of William Deakin.

He continued his criticisms of government defense policies, particularly the Air Force but also the Royal Navy. But his credibility was at an all-time low following his stand on the Abdication. As his daughter, Lady Soames, later wrote: "His warnings of the national peril ahead had been practically unheeded, and now discredit was cast on him by the feeling that his support of the King sprang from ulterior motives, and was largely prompted by antipathy to Baldwin." Clementine realistically recognized that only a national crisis would now bring her husband to power and, for his part, Winston believed that his life was "probably in its closing decade."

Together the Churchills attended the Coronation of King George VI. As Queen Elizabeth was being crowned, Winston turned to his wife and whispered: "You were right; I see now that 'the other one' wouldn't have done."

Joining the Churchill household was resident secretary Kathleen Hill.

A musician and a leader of the Girl Guides in India, Miss Hill returned to England hoping to work in a school. Instead, she went to work for WSC, whom she has since described as "a disappointed man waiting for the call to serve his country."

She had never been in a house with such activity and she had little time to rest. Churchill dictated to the wee hours of the morning and expected finished copies when he awoke. Even while he was bricklaying, she was expected to climb the ladder with her notebook. Unless, of course, it was a long letter— in that event, he would come down!

SUMMER 1962 - AGE 87

This summer brought physical pain and discomfort to Sir Winston. While Lady Churchill remained in London, Sir Winston holidayed on the Riviera. In the middle of a night, with a nurse on guard in an anteroom, Churchill climbed from his bed, fell and broke a leg.

A splint was prepared in the hotel room and the patient was taken to a medical clinic in Monte Carlo. After a temporary plaster was prepared, Churchill was taken by a special R.A.F. plane at Nice. The incident became a media event. An army of French photographers followed every move. The motorcade to the airport included police motorcycles, a TV truck, an ambulance, a car full of detectives and two cars with Sir Winston's staff.

In London, people came up to the ambulance with encouraging get-well words for the patient. Following surgery to repair the broken limb, Sir Winston survived successive attacks of bronchitis, pneumonia, a thrombosis and jaundice.

While he was in the hospital, conversions were made to 28 Hyde Park Gate to provide a bedroom on the ground floor. As he recovered he insisted on carrying on his normal routines as much as possible. Several films were provided for his entertainment: *Winchester 73*, a western; *Above Us the Waves*, a naval documentary; *The Vanishing Prairie*, by Disney and *The Wooden Horse*.

Other accoutrements were also provided. He expected and received champagne with his meals, plus his regular allotment of cigars and brandy. He always insisted on pouring his own brandy, "and never dispenses it lightly."

Opinion: Churchill and the Erosion of British Power

A Subject of Considerable Debate

Part One of a Two-Part Article

BY PROFESSOR RAYMOND H. CALLAHAN, UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE
AS DELIVERED TO THE CHURCHILL SYMPOSIUM, CHURCHILL MEMORIAL, FULTON, MISSOURI, 1986

TO PLACE Churchill in the context of modern British history is a daunting task. Churchill himself has only been dead some 20-odd years, which does not allow the development of much perspective. The dynamics of British history during his lifetime are still the subject of considerable historical debate. Some crucial records remain sealed. Even the official biography is not yet complete. Nonetheless, it is important, for two reasons, to make the effort.

It is useful to us as historians to try from time to time to sum up, as a sort of interim report to ourselves, what we know and what we still need to find out. Then there is the inescapable fact that Churchill has become a figure of mythic proportions, his name and authority invoked both to validate and to condemn. Those interested in the appropriate uses of history in current discourse, as well as those concerned with getting the historical Churchill in proper focus, need to make the point that Churchill was a man of a certain time, playing out his career in a particular set of unrepeatable circumstances. To wrench the man from his context is to misunderstand both, and perhaps to deceive ourselves.

The broad context of Churchill's career was the erosion of European power in general, and Britain's in particular. The great Cambridge historian, John Seeley, in a book published in 1885 when Churchill was a schoolboy in Brighton, predicted the emergence of the United States and Russia as the dominating factors in the next century. Churchill was a European, and European power in the world declined throughout his long life. He was also, of course, a passionate believer in his own country — at least as he defined it. The story here, also, was one of decline. When Churchill was born, British industrial preeminence was only beginning to be challenged; Disraeli had neither purchased the Suez Canal nor made Victoria Empress of India. The social structure of the Britain of 1874 is best described in Disraeli's words, later quoted by Churchill: "a world for the very few." By 1965 this one-time "workshop of the world" had become a chronically ailing economy; empire was gone and its very memory was apparently considered a subject best left to satirists. The world of "Upstairs, Downstairs" had given way to the Welfare State. Churchill's was a career spent in the twilight of an economic system, a social order, and an Empire.



An imperial photograph: WSC in army uniform, from a postcard postmarked Harrow, 21 July 1917, collection L.L. Thomas. Photo by Elliott & Fry, card by J. Beagles & Co. Ltd.

Of course no individual, no matter how able, could have either caused or arrested these immense changes. Indeed, many able individuals lived through them and coped with their consequences — or tried to — without fully understanding them. Churchill, however, both

brooded on history and sought power. It is precisely that quality of historical understanding, however deficient in part, allied to a remarkably long career in high office, that gives to a contemplation of Churchill's career much of its fascination. How did this man, so often seen as the embodiment of all that was traditional and unchanging in Britain, cope with the fact that his life was spent in an era of accelerating change — change, moreover, that constantly narrowed the options and opportunities of his nation and class?

* * *

The foundation of the power, wealth, and security Britain enjoyed in Churchill's youth was its position as the world's preeminent manufacturing, trading, and financial power. By 1874 cracks were already beginning to appear in that foundation. The causes of those ominous shiftings and subsidences are, in general, well known. The point for us is that there was nothing in Churchill's early life to make him aware either of the nature of Britain's economy, or of its growing problems. The class into which he was born remained distant from, and contemptuous of, industry and commerce, and suspicious of the world of high finance (however much they indirectly drew from it — Churchill, like many of his class, was in fact a *rentier*).

The elite schools, with their emphasis on the classics, character, and games, were equally insulated from the world of mines, mills and shipyards. Indeed, if Michael Weiner's stimulating and controversial *English Culture and the Decline of the Industrial Spirit* is correct, the ideals and values of the British upper classes, and the schools they patronized, were in no small part responsible for the problems of the British economy.¹ Churchill, born into a duke's family and married into an earl's, educated at Harrow and Sandhurst, and spending his leisure time in the great country houses which, in the Edwardian Age, were enjoying their last efflorescence, lived on a distant planet from that inhabited by the average British businessman. It is true that he represented industrial constituencies — Oldham, and later Dundee. That experience certainly sharpened his awareness of the extent of distress among the industrial working class, but is not at all clear that it gave him any sustained interest in the structural problems of the British economy.

His first real association with British manufacturing came when he took over the wartime Ministry of Munitions in 1917 and with it the men of "push and go" whom Lloyd George had brought in such large numbers into the Government. Like his father, Churchill was by no means as caste-bound as many of his class. He respected and valued the competence of many of these recruits from industry.

But the Ministry of Munitions existed to produce war materials, not to restructure British industry. In 1925 when Churchill became, unexpectedly, Chancellor of the Exchequer in Baldwin's government, he was quite orthodox in his deference to expert opinion. Indeed, throughout his long public life, the distinguishing characteristic of Churchill's intermittent engagement with the problems of Britain's economy seems to have

been to fall back on what had traditionally worked — free trade, the gold standard, the traditional markets of the Empire. (In his defense, of course, that same response seems to have been automatic in most British businessmen.) When he supported the Lancashire interest in the Indian market in the 1930s, it was the same reaction at work — cotton had been one of the industrial giants of his youth. (There was also his desire to wield any weapon that would damage Stanley Baldwin and the hated India Bill.)

Indeed, the most revealing insight into Churchill's relationship with this whole subject comes from the same decade, when *A History of the English Speaking Peoples* was drafted. The third volume, covering the period from 1688 to Waterloo, never mentions James Watt (or anyone else connected with the mechanization of production); gives Adam Smith a brief nod (mainly because he influenced the younger Pitt); and deals with the Industrial Revolution in one paragraph of generalities that would draw a low "C" and some severe marginal comment in any undergraduate history course. (In the final volume, *The Great Democracies*, the Victorian economy fares even worse, rating but a few fleeting mentions.) Now, it is a commonplace that the real value of the *English-Speaking Peoples* is the insight it affords into Churchill's mind. What those volumes tell us is that economics did not interest him. History was high politics, imperial expansion, and grand strategy — all the rest was assumed to exist since without it these great and exciting ventures could not take place.

Yet there is a curious footnote to all this. In April 1955, after his final retirement, Lord Cherwell persuaded him that drastic steps needed to be taken to keep Britain from falling further behind the United States in the field of technological education. Cherwell had in mind a British MIT or Cal Tech. John Colville, Churchill's devoted principal private secretary, offered to raise the money if Churchill would lend his name. The ultimate outcome was Churchill College Cambridge.² Was this a belated realization of one of the crucial weaknesses of the British economy — or was it merely a testimony to his respect for the "Prof" and his affection for Colville?

In any case, it seems fair to leave this particular aspect of his career by noting that he was, throughout his 63-year political career, uninterested in what many would regard as the central fact of British history in his time. Would it have made any difference if his interest had been deeply engaged? Perhaps one way of answering that is to suggest that a Churchill deeply interested in economic issues would not have been the Churchill of 1940 — a bold war leader, not given to counting the costs where principle was involved — in which case we would not be here today discussing him.

* * *

If Churchill was relatively indifferent to the problems of technological change, productivity, and competitiveness that were central to Britain's prolonged 20th century economic malaise, he was far from unconcerned with the human dimension of industrialism. Churchill of course grew up as remote from the British workers as he was

from the factories in which they toiled. He had as part of his heritage, however, an interest in the British worker as a political animal. "Tory Democracy," after all, was the invention of his father, Lord Randolph. Prior to entering Parliament, Churchill knew the British worker only in the form of servants or other ranks. After 1900 however, he discovered the "other England." John Morley set him to reading Seebohm Rowntree's great study of urban poverty; in pursuit of votes, he walked the dreary streets of industrial England. On one such occasion he remarked to a companion, "Fancy living in one of these streets — never seeing anything beautiful — never eating anything savoury — *never saying anything clever.*"³

There is no reason to doubt that his sympathy was real. There is also no reason to doubt that Churchill saw an active interest in social reform as a way both of establishing his credentials as a Liberal and of making a name for himself. Furthermore, like many in Britain's governing elite, he had been shocked by the ill health and neglect among the working class revealed by the high rejection rate among would-be volunteers for the Boer War. To maintain its Empire and world position, Britain needed healthier citizens. Finally, nothing in Churchill's pre-1911 "social reformer" phase was really inconsistent with the vague and generally benign tenets of that Tory paternalism which was perhaps Lord Randolph's strongest legacy — apart from ambition — to the son he scorned.

The more interesting question is, did the bundle of ideas and emotions that constituted Churchill's approach to the British working class and the issue of social change ever alter substantially from those visible in the rising Liberal politician? In many, perhaps most, ways they did not. There was, however, one very important modification. Before the Second World War, Churchill had always assumed that the basic structure of British society and politics would remain intact — indeed, his sense that these things were virtually immutable pervades the *English-Speaking Peoples*. The assertive behavior of the trade unions both before 1914 and after 1919 seemed to threaten alike the power of the state and the order of society. Moreover, after 1919, Churchill suspected the unions and the Labour Party they sustained of being stalking-horses for an alien ideology whose triumph would have meant the death of the Britain he loved.

It is not really surprising, therefore, that it was labor unrest — the rail strike of 1911, the postwar turbulence, the General Strike of 1926 — that elicited some of his most intemperate statements and flamboyant actions. Yet Churchill's Tory paternalism (or Edwardian Liberalism, if you prefer) never disappeared — not that, after the General Strike and *The British Gazette*, it was any claim to the sort of goodwill that the Labour Party and many trade union leaders were willing to extend to Stanley Baldwin.

In 1940, however, it was the Labour Party that played a crucial role in putting Churchill in power. Hitler had given Churchill and Labour a common enemy; Chamberlain's cold disdain had given Labour a Conservative they disliked even more than Churchill. The experience of leading the wartime coalition altered Churchill's views of

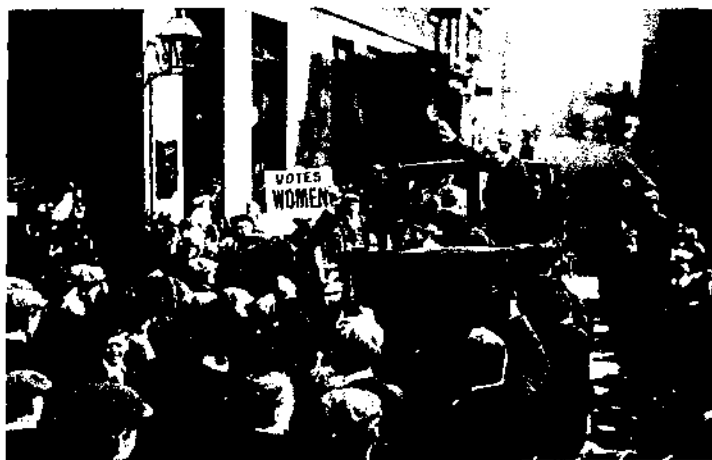
the Labour Party permanently. In 1919 he had called Labour unfit to rule. It was difficult to really feel that way about Attlee, Bevin and company, however much he might deplore individual policies and however sharp his electioneering rhetoric might become. The reconstruction of the Conservative Party undertaken by R.A. Butler and Lord Woolton after 1945, and accepted by Churchill, was based on the belief that most of the changes introduced since 1945 (many in fact foreshadowed during the war) represented a new national consensus. It was in this spirit that Churchill conducted his last government. Moreover, in his final years in office, he showed every inclination to conciliate the trade unions.

Was this the legacy of the "band of brothers" atmosphere of the war years that he had celebrated in his memoirs — or a desire to remove a blemish on the image he was polishing for history? Probably both. One thing is certain: While Churchill cannot really be said to have had a consistent — or indeed in many cases, any — approach to the economic problems of Britain, there was a consistency in his approach to the issue of social change. The Tory paternalist in him occasionally slumbered, but never became comatose. It is, indeed was, during his lifetime, a dated approach. But if it contained an element of condescension, it also included a substantial amount of compassion. And Lord Randolph certainly would have approved.

* * *

The waning vitality of Britain's economy and the changes in its social and political structures were, primarily, episodes in British history. The decline and fall of Britain's Empire was, however, one of the major features of world history during the middle decades of this century. Churchill's relationship to this process is, at first sight, clear. He grew up amid the late Victorian imperial enthusiasm. His father annexed Upper Burma to the Raj. He himself fought on India's Northwest Frontier and rode in one of the last great British cavalry charges — at Omdurman, where General Gordon's death was avenged and the Sudan conquered. All his long life he retained the late Victorian belief that the Empire was a benevolent force and moreover one vital to Britain's continued existence as a great power (an argument Seeley had made with great vigor). He resisted the forces that sought to undermine and sweep away that Empire.

That, or something very like it, is the received wisdom on the relationship of Churchill and empire. Like much received wisdom, it contains a substantial element of truth, but it is not the complete truth. The British Empire of Churchill's youth was the product of three inter-related historical developments. Britain's pioneer industrialization and the technological gap between the warmaking skills of western industrialized nations and everyone else made the acquisition and defense of empire comparatively cheap. The lack of any major continental threat for two generations after Waterloo allowed the British to concentrate on business and empire. By the time of Churchill's birth, the British had come to take these conditions for granted — just as they began to



Churchill on the stump during the Teens, with suffragette pickets, doffs hat to the Common Man, who doffs back.

disappear. During his lifetime, British industrial power declined, relatively and absolutely. European military skills ceased to belong exclusively to Europeans. After the rise of a united Germany, Britain was never again without major European anxieties. (It is also true that social change and World War I, two other interrelated happenings, drastically altered British views about the meaning and worth of empire; but even without this sea-change in outlook, Britain would have been hardpressed to sustain her world position.)

The loosening of the bonds of empire first became visible in relation to the settlement with colonies and Ireland. Churchill played a significant role in the process of conceding autonomy to them. His name is at least an important footnote in the process that produced the Union of South Africa. He played a large, albeit still supporting, role in the emergence of the Irish Free State. In common with most of his countrymen, however, Churchill expected the Dominions, once self-governing, nonetheless to remain dependable, subordinate partners. (Churchill's wartime fury at DeValera, while understandable, was fanned by the Irishman's refusal to be an Hibernian Smuts.)

The imperial storm centers that concerned him for most of his public life were not in any case the Dominions, but India and the Middle East. It was not just imperial romanticism that motivated him to argue for the retention of British control over these areas. India's army, virtually cost-free to the British taxpayer, was the Empire's strategic reserve. The British sphere of interest in the Middle East, of which Churchill had been one of the principal architects after 1918, guaranteed imperial communications with India and access to oil. (Churchill, of course, had presided over the Royal Navy's switch from domestic coal to imported oil, and the British government's concomitant investment in the Persian oil fields.)

Now all of this was hard-headed enough, up to a point. If Britain was going to remain a global power, continued control of the Indian Army, the oil fields of the Middle East, and imperial communications were obvious necessities. In the last analysis, however, continued control meant willingness to use force to maintain an imperial

position increasingly threatened by various nationalisms. And this, beyond a certain point, the British were no longer willing to do — whether it was Ireland in 1919-21 or India in the 1930s.

It may well be true that the post-1918 weariness and disillusion with empire were most intensely felt among the intellectual elite, and that Churchill spoke for more people that is usually recognized when he opposed concessions to Indian nationalism. But the fact is that Baldwin, who had an acute sense of public mood, did not think there was any useful approach to India except concession. Furthermore, it is hard to imagine any course of action other than negotiation that would not have involved major and prolonged repression in India, for which it is equally hard to imagine sustained public support at home.

The age of the empire builders was past — so, too, was the Victorian certainty that had turned them into demigods. Churchill does not seem ever to have fully recognized this (any more than he recognized that the British commitment to Zionism, of which he was an ardent supporter, was a grave source of weakness for Britain in the Middle East). It is not so much that his arguments were, in the abstract, wrong, as that they were irrelevant to the situation Britain faced.

World War II was the end for Britain as a major power. Everyone with the slightest knowledge of Churchill's career knows of his famous assertion that he had not become prime minister to preside over the end of empire — but in fact that is precisely what he did.⁴ An already troubled economy was driven virtually into the ground to sustain a military effort out of all proportion to Britain's intrinsic strength. The shattering defeats at Japan's hands were an irreparable blow to British prestige in the east and finally buried any hope of slowing India's march to independence. The United States began openly to push into Britain's Middle Eastern preserves.

Churchill fought a remarkably tenacious rearguard action. In his memoirs he did his considerable best to mask this aspect of Britain's war effort, and only within the last decade have historians begun to examine it seriously. In the twilight of his life, it was his failure to save the Empire that he felt had robbed much of his achievement of meaning. And yet, if he did not preserve the glittering — and arrogant — imperial dream of "Land of Hope and Glory," he played a crucial role, perhaps the crucial role, in saving "England's green and pleasant land" for whatever Jerusalem future generations might agree to erect there.

concluded next issue

FOOTNOTES

¹Cambridge, 1981.

²Colville's account can be found in *Footprints in Time* (London, 1976) pp. 256-58.

³The companion was Edward Marsh, cited in Randolph Churchill, *Winston S. Churchill: Vol. II Young Statesman 1901-1914* (Boston, 1977) p. 211.

⁴Not specifically; it was Labour which presided over the liquidation of the Raj, Macmillan over the liquidation of the African Empire; but generically the point is well taken. — Ed.

Churchill in Stamps

BY RICHARD M. LANGWORTH

PAGES 13-7 & CAST ASIDE V / -ISV

Lady Churchill always maintained fl at Wj5Cs loss f Uhe Ad miralty with Fishery's resignation at the height of the V Dardanelles crisis was the low point in his career. He left us a few Churchill commemorative stamps and a "hur Srdu-relat di (C-R) stamps to tell that story." his subsequent return to the Cabinet and the end of the war.

Numbers are Scott (#) and Gibbons (sg). A slash mark (#/18) mean a set from which any stamp may be used.

73. What to do with Bhutan's t&ee^merisonar s Otyeni^leetr (Minkus 474 sg?) is a problem. K really held hgs wif Brl^orld War H subjects. I dec Med to bill it as a portent of MliM^ noting how improbable it was j^at^S^ cast aside by^s^d^uify in 1845. 1915 would someday be celebrated^th^Pjop^Vilnd Presidents.

74. An Austrian stamp whose cataidgue numbers I d< not have (upper right) is accompanied by a number of French stamps on World War I subjects. Austria's is a general view of soldiers fighting. France #392 (sg654) and #789 (sg1278) depict the bloody battle of Verdun. France #395 (sg1402) commemorates the 40th Anniversary of the WWI Armistice. France #788 (sg1277) remembers Col Driahs whp died in the defense of Verdun 1916.

75. WSC returned to the Cabinet as Jy^iste Ko f^umj^s in mTd-1917 but no Churchill scraps exist to note this p^ri<^ I found Brunel #192 (sg202) sui^ble^whj^ork^3epjg ling a XVoJ^is^WSCr. The use of Mj^Am^Syu^s^ Churchill crown stamp (sg123, Minkus #127) is purely arbitrary but Italy's WWI set (sg1232-37) contains related artwork. France #396 (sg667a) commemorates flying ace Guynemer.

76. More C-R stamps denote American entry into the war in April 1917 and Canada's great contribution at Vimy Ridge. France #311-112 (sg549-550) commemorate the Vimy battle. France #604 (sg1066) marks Franco-American friendship (while #134 #42A (sg1041) shows AEF commander General Jlgshing j^ho^nded in France exclaiming "Lafayette WQ are here." A "fish and dune" issue from Ajman depicts the great French leader Georges Clemenceau.

77. A collection of Italian stamps marks the Italian campaigns of 1917-18. The WWI 50th anniversary of victory set (sg1232-37) yields two arty commemoratives. Italy #975 marks the holding of the enemy at Piave. Italy #138 marks the Armistice, along with a handsome set of three 1958 Italian commemoratives.

78. Events leading to the 1918 Armistice which ended the first World War are depicted here, with a doubtful Churchill tising South Georgia #39 (sg40) at the bottom. Switzerland #190-92 (sg300-02) is a magnificent but rare set, and I settled for used examples. They certainly sum up the relief Europe felt that the Great War was over. A French commemorative depicts "rewards of war," while the final value in the Italian WWI set (sg1232-37) is used here.

A continuing series

ASCENDANCY

"YOURS TILL HELL FREEZES" ...

Lord Fisher often vowed undying loyalty to Churchill, but in the crunch, chaffing over the First Lord's determination to see the Dardanelles through, Fisher resigned. Asquith now joined WSC's former friends by insisting that Winston go too, to placate Tory critics. WSC was made Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, a post with no power. In late 1915 he left the Government for the French front. He acquitted himself well.

A portent of the future... but in all of Britain no one could be found who would predict that Winston 3. Churchill would someday be celebrated with Popes and Presidents.

Said Clementine Churchill, "I thought he would die of grief."

But the Dardanelles was only "the end of the beginning."



BHUTAN

ASCENDANCY

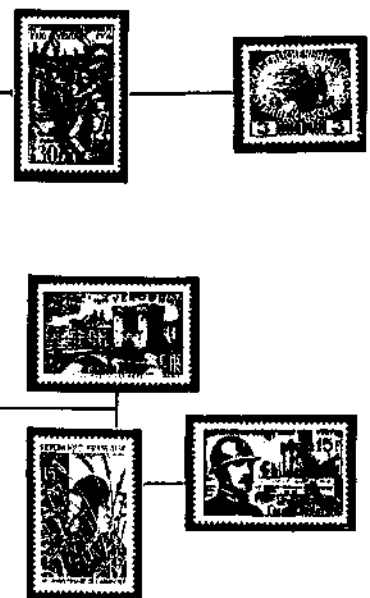
VERDUN

On the idle hill of summer, sleepy with the sound of streams, Far I hear the steady drummer, drumming like a noise in dreams, Far and near and low and louder, on the roads of earth go by, Dear to friends and food for powder, soldiers marching, all to die.¹

--Preface to WSC's THE WORLD CRISIS
From "The Shropshire Lad"

One of the bloodiest engagements of the war took place throughout most of 1916, when the Kaiser's Army stormed the fortified town of Verdun, on the Meuse.

This attempt to end the stalemate of the trenches ultimately failed, but cost nearly 350,000 Allied and 330,000 German casualties.



MINISTER OF MUNITIONS

The Asquith Government fell in late 1916 and Churchill's mentor Lloyd George formed a Coalition Government. But Tory diehards kept Winston out of it for six months. Finally in mid-1917, Churchill was back in the Cabinet. He worked with his French counterpart Louis Loucheur, and with Bernard Baruch of the U.S. War Industries Board. He and "Bernie" became lifelong friends.

"I admire his dazzling mind, his brilliant mind, often so brilliant as to dazzle his judgment. In fact, one of his troubles is that his headlamps are rather blinding, and he finds it difficult to keep a very straight course on the road, and to avoid smashing into traffic."

-David Lloyd George

The new Minister was responsible for guns, shells, tanks and aircraft.



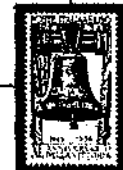
THE ITALIAN DRIVES OF 1917-18

In late 1917 a determined Austro-German attack flung back the Italian Army from Caporetto to positions on the Piave River, where the Italians dug in, soon to be reinforced by British and French troops. It wasn't until June 1918 that the Allies began their counterattack from the Piave.

Had the Italians failed to hold the enemy at the Piave, the war would have taken a most sinister turn...



...but by October the Allies achieved a victory at the Battle of Vittorio Veneto, routing the Austrians. Trieste fell to Italy on 3 November, and with it the Austro-Hungarian monarchy.



AMERICA JOINS THE ALLIES

In April 1917, the United States declared war on Germany, provoked finally by the Germans' unrestricted U-boat warfare which preyed on American shipping. In mid-April on Vimy Ridge, 10 miles north of vital Arras, the Stars and Stripes were carried into battle for the first time by Texan William Clancy, serving with a British infantry regiment.

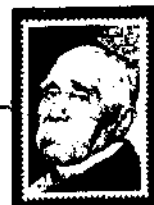
The monument at Vimy, which was stormed three times in the war and changed hands twice.



General John J. Pershing, who cemented Franco-American friendship with his famous declaration on his arrival in France: "LaFayette, we are here."



The Americans were welcomed by "the Tiger" of France, Georges Clemenceau, greatly admired by Churchill.



THE COMING OF PEACE

With the British driving toward Cambrai and the Americans into the Argonne, Germany asked for an Armistice. President Wilson refused to negotiate with non-democratic governments. When Sedan fell and the Hindenburg line broke in early November, the German Emperor abdicated, and fled to Holland.

A German Republic was proclaimed on 9 November. On the 11th, in a railroad coach at Compiegne, an Armistice was signed between Germany and the Allies. The war was over.



At last men could again beat swords into plowshares. But could the peace won at so great a price be insured? Churchill, for one, had his doubts. His colleagues wanted vengeance; WSC preached magnanimity.





The Rt. Hon. Winston L. S. Churchill P.C., C.H.

Geo. L. Hillman

Victim, Not Villain WSC's True Spirit of Detente

BY MARTIN GILBERT

In a glowing leader on February 13, 1945, The Times gave Churchill chief credit for what it described as the "remarkable harmony of policy" attained with Roosevelt and Stalin at Yalta.

Forty years later the word Yalta, like Munich, has begun to pass into the language as a symbol of betrayal. Poland, like Czechoslovakia, is portrayed as the victim of British duplicity, and Churchill, who so powerfully denounced Chamberlain as the villain of Munich, is himself being turned into the villain of Yalta.

Two principal decisions concerning Poland were signed by Britain, the US and Russia at Yalta. Poland was to lose its eastern territories to the USSR in return for a substantial slice of territory to be taken from Germany; and a Polish government was coming into being, based on free elections in which all the non-fascist parties could take part. These included the parties which made up the Polish government-in-exile (in London since 1940), the so-called "London Poles".

These elections never took place, leading some to assume that the creation of a Communist-dominated government was an integral part of the Yalta design, for which Churchill must bear substantial blame.

From the outset of the political discussions on Poland, which began early in 1942, there seemed to Churchill to be only one

way to establish a multi-party system after the war. The London Poles would first have to agree to the territorial cession of eastern Poland to Russia, including the two cities of Vilnius (which Russia had ruled before 1914) and Lvov (a part of Austria-Hungary before the First World War). In return, in addition to the territory ceded by Germany, Poland would receive Soviet acceptance of free elections.

For two years Churchill pressed the London Poles to agree, arguing that if they refused to make this territorial sacrifice they would lose all hope of political power, or even influence. When, late in 1944, they agreed, Churchill reported from Moscow that Stalin seemed receptive to free elections. By then, however, Stalin's own nominees, the Communist Poles of the "Lublin Committee", were already poised to enter Warsaw with the Red Army.

At Yalta a month later, Stalin agreed with unexpected alacrity to the London Poles and other non-Communist parties taking part in elections, and offered "effective guarantees" that they were "freely and fairly carried out". He promised, further, that the British and US ambassadors could act as observers. In their final statement Stalin, Roosevelt and Churchill pledged to reorganize the existing Communist-based government in Poland "on a broader democratic basis with the inclusion of democratic leaders from Poland itself and from Poles abroad".

Did Churchill believe that Stalin would allow this pledge to be carried out? All the evidence suggests that he did. He told the War Cabinet on his return to London that he felt sure the Russians would honour the declarations. Addressing the Commons, he said: "I feel that their word is their bond. I know of no government which stands to its obligations, even in its own despite, more solidly than the Russian Soviet government." And in a telegram to Peter Fraser, the New Zealand prime Minister, he said that in spite of his anti-communist convictions, he believed that Stalin wanted to work in harmony with the western democracies.

But to his inner circle, Churchill expressed fears that Russia might one day turn against the West and it might be said that Chamberlain had trusted Hitler as he was now trusting Stalin.

Two months later, in a gross betrayal of the Yalta pledge, the Red Army arrested 15 Polish political leaders while they were on their way to pre-election negotiations under promise of safe conduct. "Surely we must not be manoeuvred", Churchill asked Roosevelt (in one of the last telegrams which he sent him) "into becoming parties to imposing on Poland, and on how much more of eastern Europe, the Russian version of democracy?"

Between February and May 1945, Britain and the US did all they could to keep their pledge to Poland. Churchill sent several strong protests to Stalin (in which Truman joined with even greater alacrity than Roosevelt had done). He brought British relations with Moscow almost to breaking point but, as he told the London Poles, "You cannot expect Britain to make perpetual war on the Soviet Union."

Far from being an evil pact or sinister conspiracy of victorious powers, the Yalta agreement soon became the first serious breach in their ability to work together. The suspicions aroused of Moscow's good faith as a signatory remain with us today, reinforced by its attitude to the 1975 Helsinki agreement on human rights. Those same suspicions will doubtless dog Mrs. Thatcher when she visits Moscow next spring, 42 years after the Yalta accords. But she will surely argue, as Churchill still argued a year after Stalin's betrayal of Yalta that: "The supreme hope and prime endeavour is to reach a good and faithful understanding with the Soviet Union."

Book Reviews

"I Was Winston Churchill's Bodyguard"

REVIEWED BY ANTHONY MONTAGUE BROWNE, CBE, DFC

Sgt. Edmund Murray has had a varied career and he gives a brightly coloured, if somewhat elliptical account of it.

As a young man he had a varied number of jobs, working in a pub, in Sainsbury's (a large chain of food stores), as a packer of electrical goods, a deck steward on a paddle steamer, a short period in the Irish Guards and working in a London restaurant.

Then, somewhat out of the blue from the reader's point of view, he joined the French Foreign Legion in 1937 and served in France, North Africa, Madagascar, and Indo-China. Vichy France was neutral in the war against Japan and the French troops were in a state of supervision under the Japanese occupation until the closing months of the war when the Japanese massacred many of them and drove the remainder north into China. This is an interesting account of a world of which few people know anything at all and it could have been expanded to the advantage of the book.

At the end of the War, Sgt. Murray joined the Metropolitan Police and in due course was placed in the "Protection" side of the Special Branch. Happily in those days political terrorism had not attained the horrific flood that we see today, although Ernest Bevin, the British Foreign Secretary, and others had been the targets for Israeli murder squads. Nevertheless, it was a job that had to be taken seriously, if only to stand between a prominent political figure and lunatics or just over-enthusiastic supporters. It was in this atmosphere that Sgt. Murray was appointed to be one of Winston Churchill's bodyguards in 1950 and after his resignation as Prime Minister in 1955 became his main bodyguard until Churchill's death ten years later.

I suppose that all bodyguards inevitably become integrated into the life of the people they serve and the Churchill household was no exception. Sgt. Murray found himself concerned with aspects of his charge which were not really part of his functions, particularly after Churchill's resignation from No. 10 when there was no longer a large back-up staff. He was effective in the minor but important matters such as passports at airports, access and exits at meetings, and generally making Churchill's everyday life smoother. I remember him mainly as being in charge of Churchill's painting arrangements. Sgt. Murray himself painted, as he describes in his book, and was well attuned to Churchill's idiosyncrasies in this field. He was particularly useful in the increasing periods that Churchill spent in the South of France in his retirement, where his fluent French ensured smooth liaison with the local police.

To be a bodyguard must be a soul-destroying occupation, waiting about for hours and hours with very little to do, but bearing a real responsibility for the well-being of the per-

sonality to be protected. Thus, Murray's account of his years with Churchill is inevitably a catalogue of trivia. They nevertheless cast an interesting minor light on Churchill's later years and this volume can be placed on the shelf alongside "Simply Churchill" by Mr. Roy Howells, the male nurse who looked after Churchill in his old age.

We tend to see history from a different point of view and I am bound to say that where I was present at some of the events Sgt. Murray describes, they struck me rather differently from the account he gives. In the words of Field Marshal Robertson in the First World War, "I 'eard different."

It was all too easy to succumb to irritation with Sgt. Murray at times but his devotion to Winston Churchill was genuine and I have no doubt that if danger had threatened he would have stood before him. He did make Churchill's life easier in a number of ways and "the Boss" I think had a real affection for him. It was Churchill's inevitable reaction to stand up for any member of his entourage who was under attack. As Lady Churchill once said, looking at me rather pointedly: "Winston is always ready to be accompanied by those with considerable imperfections."

Sgt. Murray's memoirs make one think of an improbably exotic Mr. William Pooter with a healthy ego but this would be an unfair dismissal of a book with interesting and thoughtful comments on life and a record of undoubted devotion towards Churchill. D

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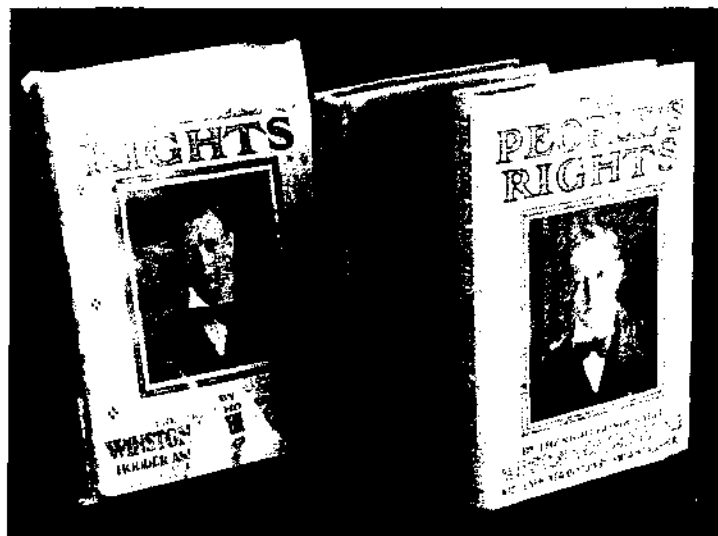
¹ Was *Winston Churchill's Bodyguard*, by Edmund Murray: London: Thomas Allen 1987. Mr. Montague Browne, Sir Winston's private secretary 1952-65, is an Honorary Member of the International Churchill Society.

Lord Stockton's letter to UK director Geoffrey Wheeler on the death of his grandfather (see also FH55, pp 16-17).

The People's Rights Revisited

Churchill as Classical Liberal

BY JOHN P. NIXON, JR.



The First, Cape (sans jacket) and Taplinger editions.

Churchill's pre-World War I books tend to be overlooked by casual students of The Great Man, which is unfortunate as they are well written and present a great variety for the reader: four war histories, a novel, a biography, a travelogue, three speech compilations, and a political campaign statement, *The People's Rights*.

The third and longest of the speech compilations, *Liberalism and The Social Problem*, was published on 26 November 1909. Less than a week later, Prime Minister Asquith dissolved Parliament following rejection of the Liberal Government's budget by the Conservative-dominated House of Lords. Churchill, a cabinet member, as President of the Board of Trade, immediately hit the campaign trail with a series of stirring speeches, given during the period 3-11 December 1909.

During or shortly after this brief span, the decision was made by Hodder & Stoughton to publish a volume by Churchill as soon as possible "as a guide for some and as an armoury for others in the general election campaign." Originally titled *The People's Rights Defended*, the book was eventually published in January 1910 (Churchill's preface is dated 29 December 1909) as *The People's Rights*. A companion volume written by David Lloyd George, *The People's Budget*, was published by Hodder & Stoughton somewhat earlier, as the advertisements in the first and only edition (until 1970) of Churchill's work states "Third Large Edition" for Lloyd George's book. Several other related volumes were published by Hodder & Stoughton during this period.²

The People's Rights is a distillation of Churchill's speeches during the nine-day period. It follows a textbook or outline form: six chapters, each broken down into short paragraphs, headlined in bold face by a statement or question. This format is quite unlike his other writings, but is most effective in emphasizing his points. Although he most likely had this in mind, this format was probably used because of the alacrity required to complete the book and get it to the printer. A letter to Churchill by the chairman of H&S written 16 December indicates the printers had already received the text and had suggested

deletions of repeated matter! Churchill was obviously waiving his usual custom of meticulously proofreading and rewriting where necessary.

The book opens with a rather lengthy criticism of the House of Lords, and continues with a plea for a balanced budget (back when such an idea was fashionable). The role of Free Trade in the scheme of things is examined, along with a case for graduated income taxes, luxury taxes, and surtaxes on unearned income. Churchill then advocates the need for improving the plight of the working classes. He shows a paternalistic but genuine concern here, and proposes along with the taxes mentioned above "a complete ladder . . . of various insurance schemes . . . along which the whole body of people may move with a certain measure of security and safety against hazards and misfortunes."

For all his liberal beliefs, however, Churchill is quite clear on maintaining control under the existing parliamentary system, other than decreasing the influence of the House of Lords. Socialism is mentioned only once, and abruptly dismissed. Trade unions and the labour movement are not mentioned at all — clearly he felt that a government-operated system of "labour exchanges" along with the liberal programs being advocated would adequately improve the lot of the masses without relinquishing control of the government.

The result of the political campaign was a narrow victory for the Liberals. The budget was passed by the House of Commons in April 1910 and assented to by the House of Lords. A watered down Parliament Bill, designed to reduce the power of the House of Lords, was not enacted for another year. The National Insurance Act was finally passed in December 1911 but by that time Churchill was preoccupied with other matters — he had passed from President of the Board of Trade to Home Secretary to first Lord of the Admiralty. The liberal bills were passed primarily through the efforts of Lloyd George, but despite these victories the seeds of discontent had been sown. The long descent of the Liberal party coupled with the rise of Labour had begun.

The People's Rights remains as evidence of Churchill's contribution in this great turning point in Britain's history. Original copies of the 1910 edition are scarce, expensive, and very fragile as all but a handful of the surviving copies exist in lightweight wrappers and pulp paper. The original printing was in unknown quantities, certainly rather small. The next editions were not published until 1970 (by Cape and Taplinger), and are recommended — they avoid the above difficulties, and contain an excellent contemporary introduction by Cameron Hazlehurst. Unfortunately this edition is also out of print but copies can be obtained from Churchillbooks and other fine dealers on occasion.

1. See WSC - HIS COMPLETE SPEECHES, VOL 2: edited by Robert Rhodes James, Chelsea House, 1974. The speeches are identified by dates: Dec. 3, 4 (3 speeches), 6, 7 (2 speeches), 8, 9, and 11. Many paragraphs are taken verbatim from the speeches for the book.

2. A pamphlet written by WSC titled: "What a 10% Tax on Imports Really Means" was advertised by Hodder & Stoughton on the inside cover of *The People's Rights* but has apparently not survived (if actually published at all).

The Churchill Bibliography

Correspondence on "Section A"

BY RONALD I. COHEN

Q. I own a copy of the Scribner's A ROVING COMMISSION. It is the 1930 edition with the "A" on the copyright page. This is the first edition. I've come across other copies printed in 1930 and they all have the "A" mark. Am I correct in assuming that there wasn't a second printing on the 1930 edition?

A. No. While the Scribner's editions do not provide the printing history that the (British) Thornton Butterworth editions do, we do know that there was at least one additional printing in 1930. It is distinguished in two ways: first, the absence of an "A" on the copyright page (i.e. the title page verso) (you will see copies of these if you search widely enough); and, second, the Index correction which deleted the first edition reference to the Duke of Connaught on p. 374 and inserted in its place that to the Duke of Cambridge on p. 373. By the way, there is also a subsequent printing of the American first edition which bears the date 1931 on the title page.

Q. Woods acknowledges that Scribner was the American publisher of THE WORLD CRISIS, A ROVING COMMISSION (MY EARLY LIFE), AMID THESE STORMS (THOUGHTS AND ADVENTURES), and MARLBOROUGH. Were there any other Scribner Churchill titles?

A. Yes. Interestingly, Scribner considered proposals relating to the publication of a couple of other Churchill works and did in fact do one other to which Woods makes no reference.

The Scribner Archives indicate that the first Churchill work to be considered was something on the Boer War in 1899. The reaction appears to be that there would be enough material for an interesting article . . . We all know about the fate of these works, i.e. LONDON TO LADYSMITH VIA PRETORIA and IAN HAMILTON'S MARCH. (I should add parenthetically that I recently visited the Library of Congress and had the opportunity to examine TO PRETORIA AND BACK. I will have some things to say about it in a future column.) Discussions also

took place briefly in 1905 with respect to LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL but they too proved abortive. It appears that the advance sought by Churchill was too high. Finally, a note in the files indicates that, in January 1909, they had turned down MY AFRICAN JOURNEY. (Does the timing of that note tell us something about Hodder & Stoughton and George Doran in New York?) The major work to be discussed was, however, a series on the history of the English-speaking peoples. Discussions on that subject were broached with Scribner as early as the late 1920's. Nothing came of them at that time and ultimately Scribner was not involved in their publication.

All of that having been said, Woods does not mention THE RIVER WAR which exists in a Scribner edition in the 1933 "Cheap Edition" and which was printed from the Eyre & Spottiswoode plates. I have no indication of how many copies were printed but they seem to be quite scarce, certainly more so than the E & S issue.

I should add that Scribners were very involved in Churchill's publications during this period and were directly involved with Churchill and his agent, Curtis Brown, as well as with Thornton Butterworth. The correspondence of these parties and U.S. Copyright Office records also indicate that Scribner's editions are often the first editions of Churchill's works of the period. As soon as I have been able to definitively examine the Thornton Butterworth Archives for the same period, I will confirm the precise publishing dates of the American and British editions for readers. Woods leaves the American dates vaguely as "published in U.S.A. by Scribner, 1923" [A31(a) Volume I], nothing at all [A31(a), Volume II-V], "1931" [A31(b)], "published in week ending 31 October 1930" [A37(b)], "published in 1939" [A37(c)], "November 1932" [A39(b)] and so on. When one considers that some of these publication dates coincide with, or precede, the British dates, a little more precision might have been merited. I rest my case . . . for the moment.

g. There does not seem to have been a Canadian equivalent of Scribners in the 1920's and 1930's. Who published Churchill's works in Canada during that period?

A. You are quite correct. No Canadian publisher established an ongoing relationship with Churchill in that period.

The first major Scribner involvement was with THE WORLD CRISIS. The Canadian edition was printed by the Scribner Press and was published uniform with its American counterpart under the Macmillan imprint in Toronto. On an incidental point, readers may be interested to learn that the third volume (1916-1918) was published in both the United States and Canada as a boxed set in which the blurbs for the volumes are found on the box and not, therefore, on the dustjackets of those volumes.

Thereafter, at least by reference to title pages, there does not seem to have been a separate Canadian publisher of Churchill's -works until the war speech volumes began to appear under the McClelland & Stewart imprint. (The McClelland & Stewart relationship was, incidentally, maintained until Churchill's last major original publication, A HISTORY OF THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING PEOPLES, and M&S played a major role in ensuring that that work ultimately appeared. More about that in another issue of FINEST HOUR.)

In the intervening period, the only indication I have been able to uncover of a Canadian link has been in the case of MY EARLY LIFE. Readers will likely be aware of the 1948 Canadian edition of A37 which was published in Montreal and bears the imprint of the Reprint Society of Canada Limited on the title page. It was published by arrangement with Odhams Press and the Reprint Society in London. Readers are less likely to know of a recent discovery which I have made. I have found (and am lucky enough to now own) a distinctly Canadian dust jacket on the first edition of the Thornton Butterworth A37 which is uniform with the U.K. jacket but which bears the designation \$4.50 rather than 21/- and the imprint of Thomas Nelson as the Toronto publishers below that of Thornton Butterworth on the spine and rear panel of the jacket. There are, however, no differences in the volume itself. I hope to uncover more information on that Thornton Butterworth-Nelson relationship before the publication of the new Bibliography.

I have seen no jackets or other designations which would indicate that separate Canadian publishers of A39, A40, A43 or A44 exist. •

Despatch Baa>



STAMP CHECKLIST

It was with great delight that I helped in researching many of the Churchill stamp entries in the ICS checklist which is now concluding with the locals.

I received your request to provide a complete list of addenda and corrigenda with pleasure and was looking forward to it. However, after a series of examinations and treatments for my impaired vision I have to give up most of my hobbies including reading, in order to avoid eye-strain.

I hope that in time I will improve so that I can go back to my stamps and coins and be of assistance to the Society.

— Sidney Altneu, Miami Beach, Fla.

If anyone can "spell" philatelic editor Altneu and help us compile these addenda, please contact the editor.



DANISH DECORATIONS

I enclose a postcard from the Danish National Historic Museum at Frederiksborg Castle, showing the actual Orders of the Elephant as presented to Sir Winston and General Eisenhower. Together with Montgomery, and the distinguished Danish physicist and Nobel Prize winner Niels Bohr, they became brothers of Denmark's most distinguished order, which is usually given only to heads of state (although Eisenhower received the Order while he was President).

At this museum on 9 April, a monument was unveiled of a famous Danish soldier, Major Anders Lassen, who was active in the resistance. "Andy" was a voluntary soldier in the British Army and was awarded the Military Cross. Killed in northern Italy on 9 April 1945, he was posthumously awarded the V.C.

This monument is not far from a Nemon sculpture of WSC. The area is called Churchill Park - a natural tribute to the man who, more than anyone else, symbolized the hope for freedom for the Danish resistance movement.

— Hans Buch, Havdrup, Denmark



MADEIRA RECOLLECTIONS

Whilst in Madeira I came across an old man who, as a boy, got to know WSC quite well on his visits to the island for its solitude and beauty. He gave me a photo showing WSC at his easel there.

The old gentleman told me he was paid a coin of the realm to stand all day alongside WSC holding an umbrella to shield him from the sun or rain. On the spot he used to sit, a brass plate has been erected to Sir Winston's memory, and the area "railed off."

— Colin Spencer, Billericay, Essex, UK



AND FROM BERMUDA . . .

Enclosed is a photo taken on 9 December 1953, a day described by Sir John Colville in *Fringes of Power* thusly: "Lunched with the P.M., Eden, the Governor, the Speaker, Pug Ismay, Lord Cherwell and Christopher. Then drove with Christopher to Hamilton where the P.M. inspected the Bermuda Regiment."

Shown here are Lt. Col. J.B. Tucker and Lt. Col. Sir Jeffrey Astwood (both members of the Assembly), WSC, and, behind WSC to his left, Eden on this day. The photo was taken by a friend of mine, and Sir John's book reminded me of it.

— Chas. Menagh, Basking Ridge, NJ, USA

COMPANION VOLUMES

A reader of the Churchill biography writes Martin Gilbert:

I was distressed to hear from Wm. Heinemann that it is not intended "at present" to publish companion volumes to Volumes VI and VII (and presumably VIII) of the biography. The reason "in part" (I wondered what the other parts might be) is said to be the ready availability of documents for this period of Churchill's life.

The wide availability of the documents is not of great significance to the general reader, who wants to see brought together by your hand the documents on which you primarily relied to support the picture which you have drawn.

I have read all the Companions with intense interest and pleasure. Judging by the price for those for Volume V so many years ago, I am going to save a lot of money by the current decision; but that is no compensation at all for the flawing of the original conception.

May I hope that the author of so masterly a work is still disputing a mistaken decision?

Have no fear, sir: see page 3, and I hope you are a member. — Ed.

UP THE COMPANIONS!

I was encouraged to see how many of the candidates for election in 1987 put the 1940-1965 Companion Volumes as one of the most important goals for the Churchill Literary Foundation;

Perhaps you could be so kind as to thank those particular candidates who regard the Companions (as I see you do!) as a priority.

— Martin Gilbert, London

BARK AND BITE

I have been to every library in Halifax trying to find the name of Sir Winston's dog. Can you help me? We plan on renaming our hotel "The Churchill," and may call the lounge after his dog. The restaurant will be called "Winstons."

— Susan Bartlett, Gen. Mgr.
Inn On The Lake, Waverly, NS, Canada

Certainly the most famous of his dogs were the two poodles, Rufus I and Rufus II, which were around after the war and are buried at Chartwell. He was very attached to them although staff and family agreed that both were perfect Utile horrors. Still I think "The Rufus Lounge" has a certain charm to it, as long as you keep an eye on the carpet.

— RML

CHURCHILL MAY DAY

(To Geoffrey J. Wheeler)

Thank you very much for your letter and materials on the Churchill Society.

If my bill for a Winston Churchill National Day succeeds, then that will be my thanks to the great man who saved me and millions of others from slavery and tyranny during the last war; and also made it possible for us to live in freedom and democracy.

— Stefan Terlezki, CFA, MP
House of Commons, London

IMPONDERABLES

I recently detached from USS Goldsborough (DDG 20) in the Persian Gulf and returned home to Hawaii via London. After 21 years of studying the life of WSC, it was fitting that I landed in London on the day of his birth.

The next morning I set out afoot to search for ghosts. As I crossed Millbank Road, the slate colored statue facing the Houses of Parliament loomed before me. I could feel the gravity of the man as I stared at the figure. That he had risen to the pinnacle is common knowledge; yet it was now even more real because of that statue in his honor.

When one contemplates the hundreds of millions of his countrymen who have lived, very few have such a lasting memorial. Words cannot accurately describe the revelation I experienced that day, but my respect and admiration for Sir Winston took on a new dimension, which transcends my many years of book study.

- CDR Larry Krysk, U.S. Navy
Militant, Hawaii, USA

AGNES RICHARDSON POSTCARDS



CORRECTION & QUESTIONS

The whimsical postcard shown last Issue on page 4 is part of the collection of member A.H. Benham (not Tom Thomas as stated). Mr. Benham writes:

These were drawn by Agnes Richardson and would cost 1d to buy and 1/2d to post. They cost a great deal more now!

Agnes Richardson was a children's post card artist, and these were published by Photocrome Co. of London and Kent. Each bears a quotation from a Churchill speech and the series name, "Working With Winston." They are classified as "children's comic cards"; dealers are amazed when I look in the comic section for Churchill.

I would like to know how many were printed and if any other "comic artists" did anything like them. My present collection of WSC postcards numbers 150.

- A.H. Benham, 4 Walpole Way,
Rayleigh, Essex, England SS6 8YH

LORD STRATHCONA'S HORSE

My regiment was raised amid the imperial emotion of the Boer War when Donald Smith, better known as Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal — more famous as governor of the Hudson's Bay Co., founder of the Bank of Montreal, Canadian High Commissioner to Great Britain, and the man who drove "the last spike" into the CPR transcontinental railway — offered to raise a regiment of horse in 1900. Known as Lord Strathcona's Corps, the regiment fought well in South Africa until 1901, when Canadian troops were withdrawn.

Prior to returning home the Regiment stopped in England where Edward VII presented it with a King's Colour (rare for a cavalry unit). Then began a series of tours, inspections and banquets, including a 20 February 1901 dinner given by St. John Brodrick, Secretary of State for War, attended by Winston Churchill.

So much for WSC and the Strathcona's until 9 January 1946, when three armoured regiments, including ours, boarded the RMS *Queen Elizabeth*, bound for New York. Having fought through Italy and Holland, they had been sent to England prior to their return to Canada. There they were joined by the former Prime Minister, enroute to America on a holiday.

I have been unable to find further details, but knowing of WSC's penchant for things military, and of his having dined with the first commander of the Regiment and its founder, he must have found some time to reminisce with the Strathcona's during the voyage. His sense of history would have demanded it.

Perhaps some of our "old guard" can relate what happened?

- Lt. John R. Grodzinski
CFB Calgary, Alberta, Canada T3E 1T8

New Members

Australia

N.S.W.: Lugarno/Douglas Mears; Pagewood/Arthur Baxter; Waverton/Henry Gamble.

Victoria: Oak Park/Kevin Bliss

Bahamas

Eleuthera: Hatched Bay/Russell Wiley

Canada

Alberta: Calgary/John C. Haryett; Edmonton/A.F. Collins

B.C.: Delta/James H. Macfarlane; Duncan/George Maggs, A.A.M. Stewart; Vancouver/William Y. Crawford, Pierre Doise, David G. Goold, David A. Graham, Michael M. Lambert, James D. Maw, Douglas McInnes, Lorne Sinclair, Michael A. Walker; Victoria/P.D.P. Holmes, The Hon. Bob Rogers, Paul Thomas; W. Vancouver/Robin J. Abercrombie, George A. Adams, Lt Col J. Chutter, George Fluter, The Hon. H.P. Bell Irving

N.B.: Fredericton/Laurence Wall; Sackville/Dr & Mrs Alward

Ontario: Ajax/Philip A. Wynne; Brampton/Joseph Fullan; E. Toronto/Bruce Headlam; Peterborough/John A. Stewart; Scarborough/Sheldon Glasser; Toronto/E.J. Little

Italy

Cremona: Luca Dal Monte

United Kingdom

Essex: Canvey Island/Bill Wood; Hornchurch/K. Friend

Kerit: Edenbridge/E.A. Rodway; Penshurst/The Viscount de L'Isle, VC.KG; Sevenoaks/David J. Porter; Westham/Maj. Alan Taylor-Smith

London: The Lord Airle, James N. Arbuthnot, John Pearson, Howard Pedraza, R.E.B. Sawyer

Suffolk: Ipswich/Mr & Mrs Rogers

United States

Alaska: Anchorage/James Bendell

California: Campbell/Steven A. Goodman; Castro Valley/Dr. Manard E. Pont; Claremont/Daniel C. Palm; Newport Bch/Jay Carlisle; Orinda/Myron M. McElwaine; San Francisco/Capt. Claud Schmid; Santa Barbara/Dr. M. Andron

Colorado: Colo. Spgs/Dan Griswold

Connecticut: Darien/Christopher P. McClancy; Milford/Van Hendrickson; Stamford/John M. Moffatt; Westport/K.P. Fitzpatrick

D.C.: Washington/H.W. Crocker III

FJordt. - Davie/Christopher Adams; Hallandale/Milton Schusterman; Jacksonville/Steven A. Werber; Satellite Bch/John C. Nelson; Tampa/E.L. Thurman, Robert R. Vawter, Jr.

Georgia: Tucker/Jeffrey E. Morrison

Illinois: Chicago/James T. Barry III; DeKalb/Larry Arnhart; Naperville/Mark F. Griffith

Indiana: Indianapolis/Russell K. Oberholtzer

Kentucky: Louisville/James L. Hill

Louisiana: Metairie/Toby W. Lewis

Massachusetts: Marblehead/Erik Smith

Michigan: Birmingham/Alec D. Rogers

Missouri: Independence/Michael W. Manners; St. Louis/Maria Strother Becker

Nebraska: Bellevue/Tom Schafer

New Hampshire: Nashua/Rev. Michael Pollitt

New Jersey: Fanwood/Mary Beth Niedzwiecki; Madison/Russell J. Christensen, Victor Paul Harris; Roselle/Joe Mysak; Summit/Allen Dresdner; Trenton/Michael MacNicol

New York: Brooklyn/Raymond C. Albano; Larchmont/Elizabeth A. Weed; Manhasset/John J. McCartney, NYC/Eric A. Anderson, Alfred J. Lurie; Waterford/Garry F. Douglas; W. Babylon/Michael C. Sherwood

North Carolina: Chapel Hill/Larry Goldberg; Charlotte/Delia R. Peterson

Ohio: Novelty/Mrs Jay Menefee

Oklahoma: Muskogee/Robin W. Adair; Okla. City/Kenneth J. Eylar

Oregon: Lake Oswego/C.R. Snowden

Pennsylvania: Haverford/Thomas C. Deas Jr.; Pittsburgh/Mary G. Reisler

S. Dakota: Pierre/Patricia Summerside

Tennessee: Nashville/Carl Pastors

Texas: Goodfellow AFB/Marc Hess

LONDON JUNE lira — A massive win by the PM left the Tories 100+ seats ahead of the combined opposition. It has been over 150 years since a PM won thrice in succession. The feat

is, of course, unmatched by WSC. While we are not fond of his likeness of our man, we could not resist Grandlund's depiction of the present score.



INTERNATIONAL DATELINES concluded from page 7

In *My Early Life*, Churchill told the story of his own struggle to master his native language: "I got into my bones the essential structure of the ordinary English sentence, which is a noble thing... I am biased in favour of boys learning English. I would make them all learn English; and then I would let the clever ones learn Latin as an Honour and Greek as a Treat. But the only thing I would whip them for is not knowing English. I would whip them hard for that."

And to the young James Humes, Churchill said, "Study History, Study History-in History lies the Secret of Statecraft."

A June luncheon meeting of The Other Club of Toronto provided the setting for the awarding of the History prize to Leonard Sebastian. In the presentation, Leonard was told that not only was Churchill a great student and writer of history but, in Lyndon Johnson's words, he was also a child of history. As a member of one of Britain's great families, he was often telling the story of his own ancestors.

We are sure that Sir Winston would heartily approve of this project of The Other Club of Toronto in linking history and oratory. He once commented that "a good knowledge of

history is a quiver full of arrows in debate." He would also have supported this effort to encourage these talents in our universities. Although he never attended university himself, he once said: "He who has received a university training possesses a rich choice. He need never be inactive or bored, there is no reason for him to seek refuge in the clack and clatter of our modern life. He need not be dependent on the headlines which give him something new every day. He has the wisdom of all time to drink from, to enjoy as long as he lives."

Classified

Copy deadlines: Winter 1 Dec, Spring 1 Mar., Summer 1 June, Autumn 1 Sep.

For Sale: Various Woods A, B and C items plus Churchilliana, magazines, phonograph records, etc. Facsimiles of Mr. Brodrick's *Army* and *For Free Trade* (see advert next page). Member ICS, Churchill Memorial, etc. Eleanor Dalton-Newfield, Churchilliana Co., 4629 Sunset Drive! Sacramento CA 95822.

Books: Over 500 items in our 26-page summer catalogue, many first editions, MALAKAND, RIVER WAR, etc. See ad page opposite. ICS mbr. Churchillbooks, Burrage Road, Contoocook NH 03229.

TREASURY REPORTS 1986

Australia

INCOME

Brought forward from 1985	....	\$790.53
Subscriptions, standard	.....	286.00
Subscriptions, patron	.....	204.00
Christmas Card sales	.....	30.50
Bank interest	.....	52.41
		<u>\$1,363.44</u>

EXPENSES

To USA for <i>Finest Hour</i>	.....	\$786.78
Postage	.....	82.25
Miscellaneous	.....	92.80
Stamp duty, bank account	.....	.47
		<u>\$962.30</u>

CARRIED FORWARD: \$401.14

Canada

INCOME

Brought forward from 1985	...	\$6,785.02
Subscriptions	.....	5,001.52
AGM registration & misc.	.....	4,688.05
Donations	.....	398.25
		<u>\$16,872.84</u>

EXPENSES

Airfare for AGM speakers	....	\$4,248.74
To USA for <i>Finest Hour</i>	.....	7,333.94
Stationery	.....	475.35
York University Awards	.....	89.91
Tax receipt	.....	223.58
		<u>\$12,371.52</u>

CARRIED FORWARD: \$4,501.32

UK

Report to Follow

USA

INCOME

Brought forward from 1985	...	\$5,464.30
ICS/Canada	.....	5,000.00
ICS/UK	.....	1,400.00
ICS/Australia	.....	500.00
Subscriptions/donations	.....	9,542.00
ICS Stores sales	.....	707.85
Auction income	.....	269.98
Royal Doulton figures	.....	221.98
Bank interest	.....	271.23
Foundation flow-thru	.....	<u>2,392.89</u>
		<u>\$25,770.23</u>

EXPENSES

Printings stationery	.....	\$8,245.87
Foundation flow-thru	.....	4,930.00
Postage, all offices	.....	2,831.59
Membership secretary	.....	910.75
Chairman expenses	.....	779.08
Auction expenses	.....	189.51
1987 convention advances	...	151.49
Treasurer expenses	.....	85.19
Commemorative cover	.....	72.93
Copyright registrations	.....	45.00
Sales expenses	.....	<u>24.00</u>
		<u>\$18,265.41</u>

CARRIED FORWARD: \$7,504.82

Churchill Literary Foundation (In US dollars)

INCOME

Contributions	.....	\$21,275.00
Interest income	.....	351.83
Miscellaneous	.....	13.74
		<u>\$21,640.57</u>

EXPENSES

Direct-mail campaign	.....	\$14,540.95
Weinberger pamphlet	.....	1,021.00
Fund appeal	.....	235.25
Miscellaneous	.....	16.94
Reserves for "The Dream"	...	<u>5,826.63</u>

Coming Events

CHAPTERS NEEDED

Very strong membership exists in New York City, Philadelphia, Baltimore/Washington, New Jersey, St. Louis, Florida, Los Angeles and San Francisco. Thus far, no efforts have been made nor chapters organized. If you are interested in bringing like-minded Churchillophiles together to appreciate interesting guest speakers, films and discussions on Sir Winston and his times, contact the editor, *Finest Hour*, who will provide lists of local members, the ICS Chapter Plan, and helpful advice.

4 September/Chartwell, Kent

Luncheon meeting following a visit to Chartwell, which will be open only to ICS members today. Information from ICS/UK, 88A Franklin Ave, Tadley, Basingstoke, Hampshire RG26 6EU (See pp. 4-5.)

4 September/Reform Club, London

Bi-annual London dinner of the Society, with guest of honour Robert Hardy, C.B.E. Black tie. Information from ICS/UK (see above, also pp 4-5).

5 September/Harrow, Middlesex

Annual General Meeting, ICS/UK, in conjunction with the visit of overseas members, with a special performance of "Songs" tentative. Information: Geoffrey

Wheeler, 88A Franklin Ave., Tadley, Basingstoke, Hants. RG26 6EU.

12 September/Chicago, Ill.

The Chicago Chapter of ICS will hold a buffet dinner at Shoreacres, residence of Ambassador Paul H. Robinson, Jr., with a noted guest speaker. Invitations will be sent to local members. For more information contact Wm. C. Ives, 8300 Sears Tower, Chicago IL 60606.

12 September/Strachur, Scotland

A dinner honoring Sir Fitzroy Maclean, Bt, C.B.E. at Creggans Inn. To book contact the editor, PO Box 385, Contoocook, NH 03229 USA or ICS/UK (see above.)

30 Oct-1 Nov/Dallas, Texas

THE CHURCHILL SOCIETY'S INTERNATIONAL ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING, Adolphus Hotel, with guest speakers the Hon. Jim Courter, House of Representatives, and Grace Hamblin, OBE, first Administrator of Chartwell. See page 5 this issue.

20-21 August 1988

The Churchill Society's International AGM, White Mountain Hotel, Bretton Woods, New Hampshire, USA.

Autumn 1989

The Churchill Society's International AGM, Sydney, NSW, Australia, hosted by the Australian Branch, ICS.

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IMMORTAL WORDS

The Few

The great air battle which has been in progress over this Island
for the last few weeks

has recently attained a high degree of intensity.

It is too soon to attempt to assign limits
either to its scale or to its duration . . .

The gratitude of every home in our Island,
in our Empire,

and indeed throughout the world,
except in the abodes of the guilty,
goes out to the British airmen,
who, undaunted by odds,

unwearied in their constant challenge and mortal danger,
are turning the tide of the World War
by their prowess and their devotion.

Never in the field of human conflict
was so much owed
by so many

to so few . . .

President Roosevelt has recently made it clear

that he would like to discuss with us,
and with the Dominion of Canada

and with Newfoundland,

the development of American naval and air facilities
in Newfoundland and in the West Indies . . .

These are important steps.

Undoubtedly this means

that these two great organizations

of the English-speaking democracies,

the British Empire and the United States,

will have to be somewhat mixed up together
in some of their affairs

for mutual and general advantage.

For my own part,

looking out upon the future,

I do not view the process with any misgivings.

I could not stop it if I wished —

no one can stop it.

Like the Mississippi,

it just keeps rolling along.

Let it roll!

Let it roll on full flood,

inexorable,

irresistible,

benignant,

to broader lands

and better days.